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ABSTRACT

The first public school in Anchorage, Alaska opened in 1915. These documents contain the architect and engineers' report about the restoration of that building. This Report of Phase I contains a history of the building, a description of the research methodology used, and detailed architectural and engineering data: a condition survey, suggestions of the consulting team regarding the wants and needs of the users, estimated costs of the restoration program, and a prioritization of the program. The material is divided into architectural, structural, mechanical, and electrical information and is technical in nature. Frequent reference is made to the appendices contained in the second booklet. These appendices consist of: (1) historic photographs, (2) Sanborn maps, (3) historic newspaper articles, (4) historic book selections, (5) Alaska Engineering Commission files correspondence, (6) Municipality of Anchorage and miscellaneous correspondence and reports, (7) National Register of Historic Places Inventory nomination form, (8) exterior paint sampling, (9) paint sampling, (10) code compliance review, (11) existing condition photographs, (12) relocation drawings and stairway addition drawings, (13) architectural condition survey drawings, (14) architectural historical survey drawings, (15) architectural restoration drawings, (16) endnotes, (17) reference list of 76 people, and (18) a 16-item bibliography. (JB)

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ED317484

PIONEER SCHOOLHOUSE RESTORATION/ REHABILITATION PHASE I REPORT

Client: Municipality of Anchorage,
Department of Parks And Recreation
Architect: Samuel Duff Combs, AIA
Structural: F.C. Kenley Associates
Mechanical And Electrical: The Little Susitna Company
Estimator: HMS Inc.

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Introduction:

The Pioneer Schoolhouse Restoration/Rehabilitation Phase I Report represents an accumulation of information achieved over an eight month period and was gathered from sources throughout Alaska and as far away as Seattle, Washington.

The report is organized into seven basic areas: I. Description of Historic Use; II. Condition Survey; III. Restoration/ Rehabilitation Program and Program for Future Use; IV. Estimated Cost of Program Elements; V. Prioritization of Restoration/ Rehabilitation Elements; VI. Summary; and the Appendices.

Much of the report refers to Appendices which will require the reader to refer to the mentioned section. This was done to allow the consultant team's different members, i.e., Architectural, Structural, Mechanical and Electrical to refer to necessary supportive information.

Much information that was not known or even considered before was uncovered in the brief eight months of the investigation process. As with all historic preservation projects, it is hoped that even more information will present itself as time goes by. With the presentation of this report to the community, it is hoped that more early pioneers will delve into their photographic scrapbooks and memories to reveal more needed information.

We, the consultant team, take pride in presenting this report for it not only represents the fulfillment of our contract, but many donated hours above and beyond the contract. This Phase I Report represents our philosophy that historic preservation is not only our vocation, but our avocation as well.

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Introduction

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I.A. History:

Over two hundred years ago, British Captain James Cook sailed up what was later to be named "Cook Inlet" in search of the elusive continental passage. After 137 years passed the city of Anchorage began when the Alaska Engineering Commission (hereafter referred to as the A.E.C.) came to Ship Creek in 1914. The A.E.C. was the federal agency that built the railroad. Tent city, a squatters settlement began to form in March of the spring of 1915 in anticpation of the railroad construction. A townsite auction was held on July 9, 1915, to organize and sell off lots in the formation of the city, which leads us into the subject of this report.

Anchorage was developing so quickly from a tent city during the summer of 1915 that the A.E.C. overlooked the establishment of financing for a new school. [1]

President Woodrow Wilson issued Executive Order No. 1 on April 21, 1914 authorizing the establishment of the Anchorage Townsite in 1915. [2] Block 52, as shown on the Sanborne maps in Appendix B, was established as the "School Reserve." This Block 52 is bounded by 5th Avenue on the North, 6th Avenue on the South, F Street on the East, and G Street on the West.

Anchorage was established as a government town and therefore the A.E.C had the responsibility for the schools.

Early correspondence concerning the school was obtained from the Alaska Railroad. This correspondence is on file in the archives in Seattle and relevant correspondence is presented here in Appendix E.

Two A.E.C. commissioners' names are prevalent in this early correspondence: William C. Edes and Frederick Mears. On August 7, 1915, Mears wrote Edes concerning the schoolhouse. The school board of Anchorage (consisting of A.J. Wendler, Mrs. W.L. Normile, and Mr. Finklestein, and formed in August 1915) had approached Mears asking for assistance in building the school. The allotment for the construction was $1000, but the board felt they could not both construct and furnish the building for this amount. Their request was for the A.E.C. to construct the school and for the school board to furnish it. The school board also stated there would be "...about 90 schoolchildren, and that it would require a four or five room building, costing about $1500 or $2000." [3]

Edes, in a telegram dated August 13, 1915, sent a night message to Secretary of the Interior Lane in Washington, D.C., explaining Mears' concerns along with those of the school board, and requesting authority to accomplish this.

On August 21, 1915, the Comptroller of the Treasury wired back to Edes that the "...Commission may use funds for Anchorage school, but that funds should not (be used) if any other balance."

Mears wrote to the Anchorage School Board on August 24, 1915, "...I regret to advise you that it was determined that the Commission was without the necessary authority to expend any part of our (the A.E.C's) appropriation for the purpose indicated (the building of the school)."

Mears continued to pursue the matter through Edes in correspondence dated September 4, 1915. Referring to a wire by Territorial Governor Strong that stated, "In any event, condition of school funds (at the) present time makes it doubtful if provisions can be made for school at Anchorage this year. We are already facing (a) deficit owing to necessity for providing four new schools (in Alaska) established this year prior to Anchorage."

It is evident by this time that Mears, being pressured by the Anchorage School Board and relaying information through Edes to the Treasury Department and Governor Strong, is meeting with the typical bureaucratic abyss. And so, this continues on with more correspondence.

By September 8, 1915, Edes is writing to the Governor stating that a "Census shows about one hundred and thirty children of school age at that place (Anchorage)." A school is needed and quickly.

On September 11, 1915, Governor Strong writes Edes that basically there is nothing he can do and that "Besides Anchorage there are three other schools that have been recently organized for which it is impossible to secure funds at this time....I need not point out, however, that it is worse than useless to requisition an empty fund."

However, on October 2, 1915, Governor Strong wires Edes "...that the funds available for the maintenance of the public schools of Alaska is considerably larger than estimated, or what it was expected would be available, thus there will be sufficient funds available for an appropriation for the Anchorage school. The sum however, I fear, will not permit the construction of such a school house as is evidently needed at Anchorage. The law limits the appropriation for the construction and equipment of schoolhouses in areas outside the incorporated towns to be $1000." However, later in this same letter Strong states, "I believe it will be possible for this office to make a requisition on the Treasury Department for approximately $5000 for the maintenance of a school at Anchorage."

That same day, Edes wired Secretary Lane in Washington (some of which appears to be in code) that "People have raised several thousand dollars by private subscription (fundraising) enough to provide equipment and carry on a school for several months or until Congress can make necessary appropriations." He stated that "These matters should be settled soon so that necessary facilities can be installed before winter."

Secretary Lane wired Edes on October 4, 1915, instructing him to "...expend necessary amount for extension of telephone system and electric lighting system and to construct a schoolhouse in Anchorage." Evidently, the telephone and electric wiring system were issues that that government felt necessary for the school, but the A.E.C. had had no money to pay for.

Finally, Edes wrote to Mears with the good news on October 15, 1915 and stated, "I suppose it will delight the hearts of the people of Anchorage. I think we had better complete the school house if it does not cost over $2500.00 or so, and devote all the $5000 (from the Federal Government) to the furnishings and carrying on the school."

Finally, Anchorage was to have a school and had emerged from the bureaucratic abyss. Anchorage was affected by the so-called Nelson law of 1905 which affected school operations in the Territory of Alaska. This law provided financing in non-incorporated areas such as Anchorage. The fund was based on local receipts from federal licenses on businesses located in unincorporated areas. A large part of that financing was from saloons and, believe it or not, Anchorage had none ... at that time! [4]

Meanwhile, the press had been doing its share to promote the school. The Cook Inlet Pioneer (which was later to become the Anchorage Daily Times and hereinafter referred to as the Pioneer), under an editorial entitled, "Public School Needed" and dated June 19, 1915 stated, "While Anchorage is a sprightly youth, figuratively speaking, its rapid growth and the influx of families suggest that the time has arrived for the installation of that modern civilizing influence - the public school." The Pioneer went on to state that "Families ... compose the backbone of the community" and that adequate school facilities must be provided "...without undue delay." Also, it stated, "In the absence of any constituted authority to act in the matter, the Pioneer will undertake to handle the situation." The Pioneer requested lists from families of their children and ages to be forwarded to our "good Governor."

On July 24, 1915, the Pioneer reported on the election of the schoolboard which was to take place on August 2, 1915 to elect a director, treasurer, and clerk and this to be "...an initiatory step in the establishment of a public school."

On July 24, 1915, the Pioneer reported that "the initiatory steps have been taken with respect to the establishment of a public school at Anchorage, and it is now assured that this fall will see the little folks wending their way, books in hand, to the seat of learning." Obviously, they were either too optimistic or unaware of the political maneuverings going on at this time.

And on September 25, 1915, the *Pioneer* reported "Anchorage Will Have A School. There is no question that Anchorage will have a public school, and that before very long." In addition they reported on the committee raising funds through donations and the possibility of parents and others paying the sum of fifty cents a week during the school term, which would aid materially in financing the school. There were also arrangements being made for a dance to benefit the school. The *Pioneer* reported on October 16, 1915, that there were "Adequate Funds for Local School" and that Chairman Edes had written to the Townsite Manager Moore alerting him of this fact. Also, "The Engineering Commission is now erecting a fine, commodious school building on the block reserved for school purposes. Parsons and Russell have the contract which calls for completion by the first of November."

Others involved in the school's beginning were the Chamber of Commerce, who volunteered as stated in the *Pioneer* in the fall of 1915, "...to erect a suitable building and rent it to the school board." Also, the Anchorage Women's Club was helpful in "finding finances."

Anchorage's first school finally opened on November 15, 1915. Miss Orah Dee Clark was one of the first teachers with the school and also acted as the principal the first year. There were grades one through eight and two years of high school.

As shown on the Sanborn maps in Appendix B of 1916, and in #HP26, 27, & 28, additionally there existed a "Shed" and a "Toilet." The school sat on Lot 11 and partially on Lot 10, with the Shed on Lot 9 and the Toilet across the alley on Lot 3.

By mid-winter 1915-1916, there appeared to be concern that the schoolhouse would not be adequate for the expected influx of students for the next school year of 1916-1917. In a letter dated January 2, 1916, from A.J. Wendler to Governor Strong, "If all reports are true, there will be quite a rush to this city in the coming spring; if so, our present building and equipment will be entirely too small and a large sum will be required for the next term, 1916-1917." He goes on to state, "We must provide for water to the building, electric lights, (evidently they had not been supplied as authorized by the Secretary of the Interior Lane), wiring the entire building, flush toilets, heating plant, sidewalks and also crosswalks to the school building." Wendler also requested that this be accomplished through the Congress and A.E.C.

On July 25, 1916, a letter from Mrs. E.S. Reedy to Edes and Mears helps us further visualize the existing condition of the original schoolhouse. "...1. In the first place, the present building is not arranged as it should be, and the census of the town shows that more rooms will be needed, and we would like the stairways removed to the outside of the building and the large halls used for an assembly room and possibly smaller rooms. 2. We would like the foundation investigated and made safe, and possibly a basement room, or rooms finished. 3. The school building should be painted inside and out, and the outbuilding painted on the outside. 4. If it is possible to connect with any system of sewerage, we would like to have inside toilets, but if not, the outside toilets should conform to the requirements of the sanitary officer in charge of the town and if outside, should be heated. 5. It is very likely that the fuel this winter will be changed from wood to coal. If a furnace cannot be installed at least we would like a properly jacketed stove in each room. 6. We would also like to have running water in several places in the building, in the toilets for washing the hands, in the halls for drinking purposes, and in the laboratory room for use in that work." Mrs. Reedy thus provided us with a large amount of information on the schoolhouse: 1) The layout of the building was not working out well; also, the layout of the stairway must have been different for the request to move it to the outside of the building; 2) The foundation was considered unsafe and the request of a future basement assures us that none was in existence at this time; 3) The school was either unpainted or poorly painted because of the request for painting inside and out; 4) No interior toilets were in existence at this time; 5) There was no furnace or central heating system. There was a need for (but also a lack of) "a properly jacketed stove in each room.", and 6) There was no running water in the building at all, no toilets, wash basins or drinking fountains.

Chairman Edes wrote to Governor Strong requesting these improvements on August 2, 1916. Edes estimated that these improvements would cost between $1000 and $2000. Edes also requested that the Governor and the territory take over the maintenance costs of the school.

On August 16, 1916, Townsite Manager Watts wrote Mr. Christian, Manager of Land and Industrial Development that Anchorage then had a population of 3332 people and "..of those, 182 are children of school age." Also, he stated that "The matter of the school here in Anchorage has reached serious proportions. The present school here is entirely inadequate both in size and equipment to handle this number of children. It is also insanitary and other arrangements (i.e. the toilets!) are of an order of the early Eighteenth Century." A Mr. Warren's recommendations, upon being asked by Mr. Mears, were that the school house "...be abandoned and a new schoolhouse built."

Meanwhile, Governor Strong was up to his usual bureaucratic antics with a response letter on August 10, 1916 to Edes regarding Mrs. Reedy's concerns. Strong stated that the building wasn't owned by the school district (i.e., the territory) and that no appropriations could be made; "That the Anchorage school board has been very remiss in its duties, in as much as no reports of conditions in the school district had been received by his office;" nor had any estimates reached his office and that "...the present school accommodations will (may) suffice for the present needs of the school district." Strong stated that "...this office understands that the school attendance was much below what was predicted before the school was really organized." This is typical of another example of an uninformed politician.

On August 22, 1916, J. G. Watts, the Townsite Manager again wrote Mr. Lindner that Edes "...has authorized the construction of a schoolhouse (the second one) at a cost of approximately $12,000;" and to please "not give this any publicity."

At this time, the original school building "...was moved to the back of the block awaiting to be demolished." [5]

Mr. Lindner wrote to A.J. Wendler on December 27, 1916, that, "The Commission will maintain school until such a time as other funds are available." Thus the A.E.C. would continue to pay the salaries of the teachers and pay the necessary expenses for the maintenance of the school, he went on to state.

On May 5, 1917, a letter to Mears from the Townsite Manager suggests, "...that the old school building be removed from the block and it is respectfully recommended that action be taken to

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sell it to the highest bidder."

It was recommended to Mears on July 7, 1917 "...that the old schoolhouse cannot be advantageously used for any school purpose; and we, therefore, recommend that it be sold." It was suggested that the minimum price be $1000.

On July 17, 1917, the Pioneers of Alaska, Igloo No. 15 purchasd the building "...that served as the original Anchorage school, and moved it from the school reserve location to the northeast corner site at 6th Avenue and F Street, where, as Pioneer Hall, it remained as a landmark for forty-four years." [6] In a letter to Mears dated July 19, 1917, it was stated that the schoolhouse "...was sold to the Pioneers for $625."

Its use as a schoolhouse was not over, though, because Steve McKutcheon, a photographer still residing in Anchorage, stated that he attended first grade there in the fall of 1917. Evidently, the new schoolhouse did not have enough room either, and additional space was rented. In 1927, the old schoolhouse - now the Pioneer Hall - "... was leased by the School Board for third and fourth grade classrooms." [7]

The Sanborn maps in Appendix B of September 1922 show the new location of the old schoolhouse and the name Pioneer Hall. The length of the building which used to be oriented East-West is now shown North-South. On the next lot over the Carpenters Union

Building was located.

The next Sanborn maps of 1927 show the old schoolhouse (now the Pioneer Hall), the Carpenters Union Building and others on the same block as Anchorage continues to grow.

The last Sanborn maps of September 1946 show a larger Union Hall constructed to the west of the old schoolhouse (Pioneer Hall).

In 1965, the old schoolhouse again came under debate. The Pioneers wished to construct a new building at 6th Avenue and F Street and therefore wished to have the old schoolhouse removed. They "...tried unsuccessfully to find a taker for the historic structure," as reported in the Anchorage Daily Times on October 19, 1965. Finally, the Anchorage Women's Club and the City of Anchorage stepped in to save the building from possible demolition and moved it to its present location at Third Avenue and Eagle Street. It has resided there since 1965.

The present location is in the park entitled the "Ben Crawford Memorial Park". Ben Crawford was an Alaskan Pioneer and pioneer banker who was born at Mile 26 out of Seward, Alaska, on May 19, 1919, and died June 3, 1961. He was married to Brideen Crawford in 1942 and they had four children. Founder of the Alaska State Bank and the first title insurance business in Alaska, he was a business and civic leader. Mrs. Brideen Crawford helped substantially with the funds necessary to move and relocate the building. The photograph of Ben Crawford (taken by Army Kirschbaum) is hung in the schoolhouse.

The dedication of the new location of the schoolhouse took place on August 9, 1965. This was the fiftieth anniversary of the day the people of the then unnamed town took the name of Anchorage.

IA. EXCERPTS FROM THE SIMONSON FAMILY HISTORY by SELMA SIMONSON SMITH

Once those early residents found shelter from the elements, they began to think about building a school for the 100 children who were somewhat gleefully speculating on the prospect that they would not have to go to school that fall. They knew full well there was no school and no teachers. Even worse, there was no legal authority to set up a school system because legally Anchorage did not exist. The people were squatters.

Two early day civic organizations - The Anchorage Women's Club, which still exists today, and the Miner's Committee of Ship Creek came to the rescue with the aid of Uncle Sam. The Miner's Committee which met every Saturday as early as April, 1915 circulated a petition, and then sent a wire to the Secretary of the Interior, Franklin K. Lane, asking for a new townsite on the bluff above Ship Creek. A Presidential order recognizing that petition was issued by President Wilson. It resulted in the establishment of the original Anchorage townsite and provided for a new school site.

The next step in developing of the Anchorage School District came at the suggestion of the Cook Inlet Pioneer and Knik News, Anchorage's first newspaper. The editor conducted a survey to determine the number of school age children in the area, and campaigned for the establishment of a school system. The editorial statement, "If we are to retain families and they compose the backbone of any community - we must provide the children with adequate school facilities" prompted twelve early citizens to petition for a school board election.

Authur Lang, clerk of the court, immediately set up an election district of four square miles covering both sides of Ship Creek and designated August 2, 1915 as school board election day. Mrs. M. T. Normile, who was credited by the newspaper with canvassing the area to determine the school age children, was elected director of 'the school board, which also included Mr. A. Finkelstein, treasurer, and A.J. Wendler, clerk.

More than 500 persons cast ballots in the election even though there was only one set of candidates. Admittedly, an important side issue on the ballot sparked the high number of votes. The voters were given the opportunity to name their community. Anchorage, a reference to the use of Ship Creek as a port, was selected over such other contenders as Alaska City, Ship Creek, Matanuska, Gateway, Terminal, Homestead, and, in honor of the Secretary of the Interior, Lane.

The early school board had major problems. Since no patents on townsite land could be issued until 1920, the property could not be taxed to raise revenue to establish and operate the school. A special Alaska School Law provided a maximum appropriation of $1,000.00 to establish and maintain a school. Even in the hard money times of 1915, $1,000.00 did not go far towards building the needed four or five room school building.

Colonel Frederick Mears of the all-powerful Alaska Engineering Commission pleaded with the bosses in Washington for the necessary funds. Nothing concrete occurred until the Anchorage Women's Club which was headed by his wife Jane Mears, organized to assist the school board in finding finances. Mrs. Normile, Mrs. A.J. Wendler, Mrs. R.D. Chase, Mrs. L.K. McCullogh, and Mrs. N.W. Piler circulated the subscription lists to fund the school program. Financing the school fell to the businessmen who chipped in to pay the salaries of the teachers. Mr. A.J. Wendler who was a member of the school board, personally provided the bonding necessary for the school. I (Selma Simonson Smith) have never felt he had been given the credit due him through the years for his support in those early years. The businessmen balked at paying for the maintenance of the school system.

Colonel Mears received permission to build a school building in October and Congress later allocated the $6,070.00 to maintain the school for the year. The two story building was tossed together in less than a month and school finally opened on Monday, November 15th. Miss Orah Dee Clark who was snatched away from the Susitna Station School where she had been sent to teach, was the first Superintendent. However, that school was able to employ Miss Phoebe Nagley, who had come to visit her brother Trader H. W. Nagley. Miss Clark was responsible for teaching eighth grade and all the high school students. Mrs. L.K. McCullough taught grades one and two, Miss Lera Murphy taught grades three and four, and Miss Ethel Bennet taught grades five through seven. There were three high school students of which Margaret Simonson was one - a sophomore. She was also a member of the first graduating class.

The school building included four classrooms featuring wood-burning oil drums made into stoves for heat, gas lights, and homemade wood desks wide enough for four youngsters at each desk.

The older boys were responsible for bringing in the wood for all the stoves. Another chore they had was bringing in the water for drinking and for hygiene. Rasmus Simonson, who was small in stature, always seemed to be weighted down with his share of the chores. When they installed water in the school building the next year, he was delighted. Restroom facilities were outdoor "privies."

The first library was started in 1915. This consisted of a set of Encyclopedia Britannica which was purchased by Miss Clark who was reimbursed by P.T.A. The books as well as the other library books were kept in the Superintendent's office and were checked out from there.

The first P.T.A. was organized in January of 1916. Mrs. E.S.

Reedy was elected President; Mrs. L. Balch, Vice-President and Mrs. Larry Byreh, Secretary Treasurer. At the time there were only 40 mothers in town who had children of school age, and 25 joined the P.T.A. What a record!

1916 was another year of spectacular growth for our new home. The population tripled to over 6,000. School enrollment increased and the school which opened the previous year was filled to overflowing. To handle the overcrowded condition the school board rented temporarily the First Presbyterian Church for $50.00 per month to house the additional enrollment. The teaching staff was necessarily increased to seven.

The Alaska Engineering Commission began construction of another school in October of 1916. Anchorage's second school opened in January 1917, with a P.T.A. sponsored open house attended by over 500 pioneers. The three story structure had six classrooms, a play room, a lunch room, a book room and an office for the principal. There was steam heat and electric lights, and a drinking fountain. That summer the Engineering Commission completed construction of the third floor of the new school and turned it over to the school board free of charge during the Christmas holiday. It had cost $36,000.00 to construct. The new superintendent C.H. Sheets taught arithmetic and algebra in the high school. Miss Clark continued as a high school teacher and four other teachers were required for the elementary grades.

Orah Dee Clark was an interesting teacher. She took us on hikes and taught us about the wild tea and plants the natives used for food. She had taught in many villages before coming to Anchorage.

In 1917, the legal stage was set for creating the Anchorage School District. The 64th Congress authorized the Legislature of Alaska to establish and maintain schools. The action prompted the Third Territory Legislature to pass seven laws relating to schools, including rules for setting up incorporated school districts with the power to levy taxes for the support of schools. The Legislature committed the Territory to pay seventy-five percent of the cost of operating public schools for incorporated towns and school districts.

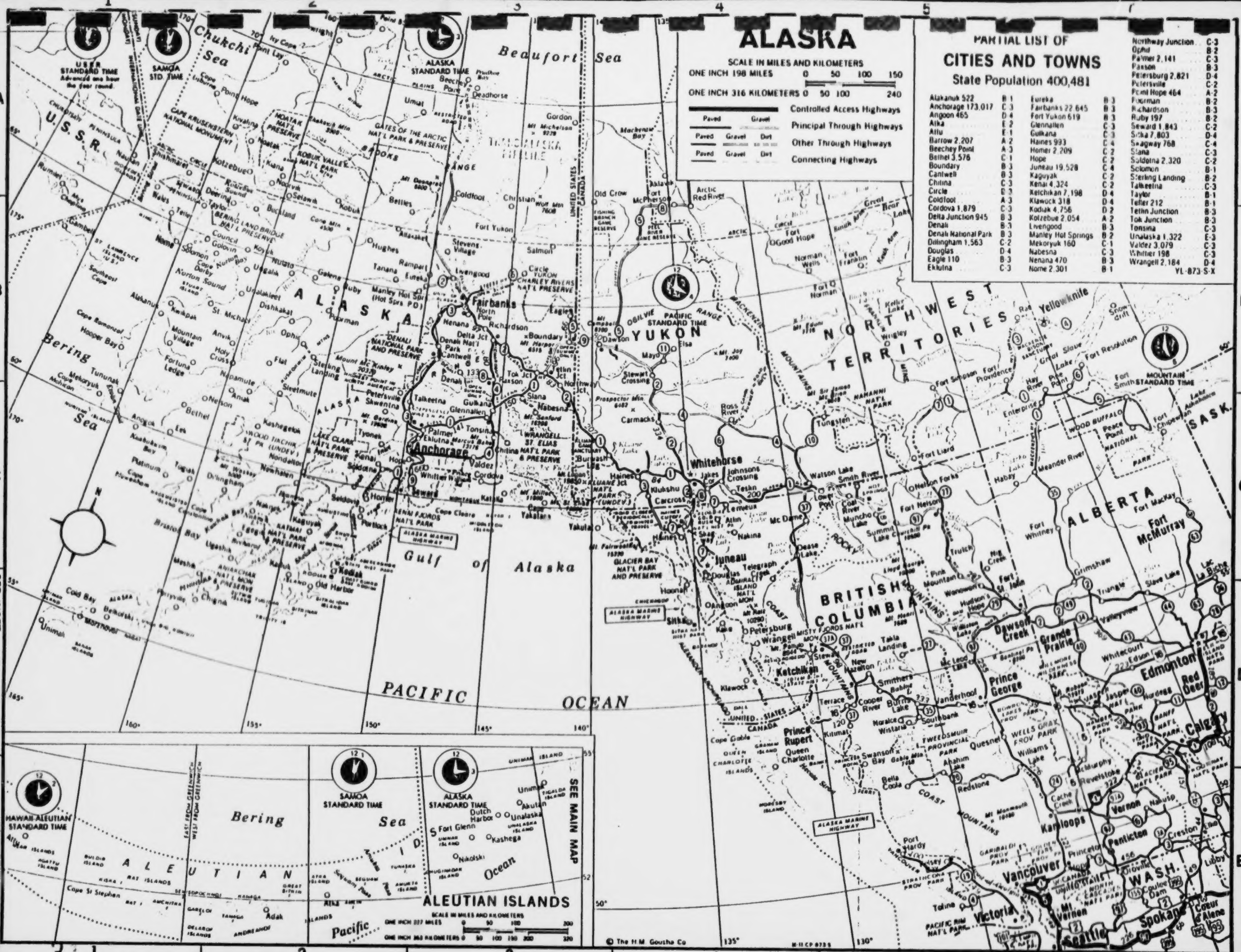
True to their early committments in favor of public support for schools, Anchorage residents immediately petitioned for incorporation of a school district with five school board members empowered to levy a tax up to ten mills on real and personal property for school purposes. The historic election on June 19, 1917 produced a six to one response in favor of the incorporation with an actual vote of 265 for and 15 against. The School District was incorporated three years before the City of Anchorage was incorporated. Winfield Ervin was elected school board president. Others on the board were Mrs. A. G. Thompson, secretary-treasurer; J.A. Wilkenson, assessor and tax collector;

and members J.L. Waller and Mrs. Maude H. Appleby.

The new school board's first major action was to bring in a new superintendent, Dr. T. R. McAnally of Buckley, Washington. The appointment was criticized because he was not an Alaskan resident, but he helped establish this School District's tradition of quality education. He criticized teachers for cramming students full of facts without inspiring them with interest in the various subjects, and praised those teachers who gave their students experience and the love of investigation. He pushed for programs which would make "of every youth an intelligent, self-supporting citizen who can go into the world and carve his way to the great republic without other capital than that of a head, a disciplined brain and an honest name."

I.A.1. Chronology:

1914	President Woodrow Wilson issued Executive Order No. 1 on April 21, authorizing the establishment of the Anchorage Townsite in 1915. Block 52 was set aside as the school reserve.
1915	Public school lobbied for in the Cook Inlet Pioneer (later the Anchorage Daily Times), by the newly formed Anchorage School board, Commissioners Mears and Edes, the Anchorage Women's Club, and the Chamber of Commerce during the summer and the fall.
1915	Public school completed and opened on November 15.
1916	Concern mounts during the mid-winter of 1915-1916 that the new schoolhouse will not be adequate for the next school year of 1916-1917.
1916	During the summer, funds are approved for the construction of a newer, larger school.
1917	The old schoolhouse is tentatively moved and stored on the school reserve.
1917	The old schoolhouse (less than 2 years old!) is sold to the Pioneers of Alaska No. 15, on July 17, 1917 for $625. It was then moved to the northeast corner of 6th Avenue and F Street.
1917- ?	The old schoolhouse is rented at times to the school district for additional classroom space.
1917- 1965	The old schoolhouse serves as the Pioneers Hall.
1965	Through the efforts of the Anchorage Women's Club, the old schoolhouse is saved and moved to 3rd Avenue and Eagle Street. The Pioneers wished the old schoolhouse be moved to make room for a new building.
1965 - Present	The Pioneer Schoolhouse/Hall is utilized as a meeting hall for many public groups and organizations.
1986- 1987	The Municipality of Anchorage, Parks and Recreation Department contracts with Samuel Duff Combs, AIA, Architect, a specialist in historic preservation and restoration to complete an historic study of the Pioneer Schoolhouse.


U.S.S.R.
Chukchi Sea
Beaufort Sea
ALASKA
Bering Sea
Gulf of Alaska
PACIFIC OCEAN
YUKON
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALBERTA
SASK.
WASH.
Fairbanks
Anchorage
Juneau
Whitehorse
Yellowknife
Edmonton
Calgary
Vancouver
Victoria
Seattle
Spokane
Prince George
Prince Rupert
Ketchikan
Nome
Kodiak
Sitka
Valdez
Seward
Homer
Barrow
Dawson
Dawson Creek
Grande Prairie
Kamloops
BERING STANDARD TIME Advanced one hour the year round
SAMOA STD. TIME
ALASKA STANDARD TIME
PACIFIC STANDARD TIME
MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME
HAWAII-ALEUTIAN STANDARD TIME
SAMOA STANDARD TIME
ALASKA STANDARD TIME
SEE INSET
SEE MAIN MAP
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS
SCALE IN MILES AND KILOMETERS
ONE INCH 227 MILES 0 50 100 150 200
ONE INCH 365 KILOMETERS 0 50 100 150 200 320
Bering Sea
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS
Pacific Ocean
Unalaska
Dutch Harbor
Adak
© The H.M. Gousha Co
A
B
C
D
E
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5
6

ALASKA

SCALE IN MILES AND KILOMETERS

ONE INCH 198 MILES 0 50 100 150

ONE INCH 316 KILOMETERS 0 50 100 240

Controlled Access Highways

Paved Gravel Principal Through Highways

Paved Gravel Dirt Other Through Highways

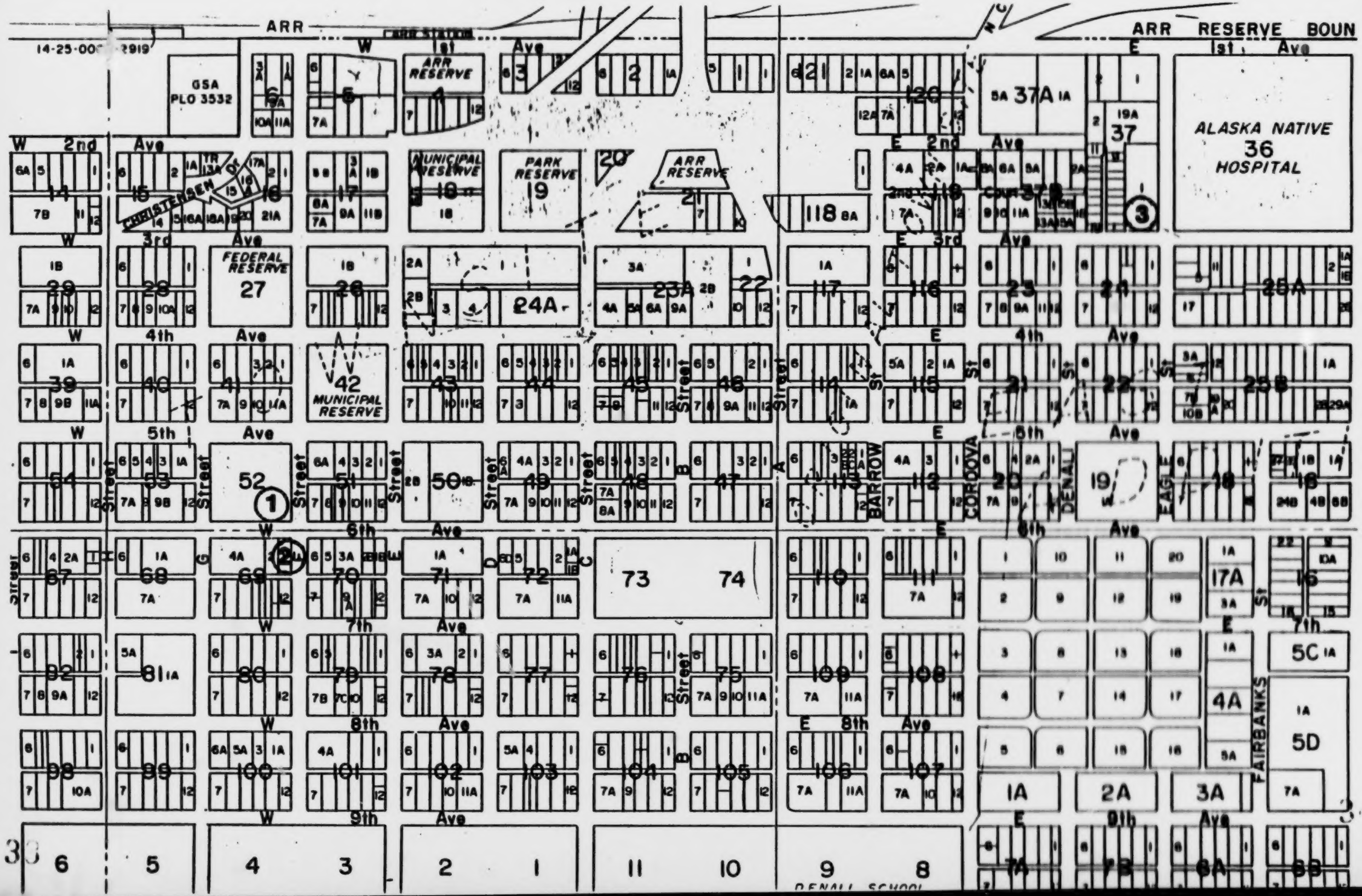
Paved Gravel Dirt Connecting Highways

PARTIAL LIST OF
CITIES AND TOWNS
State Population 400,481

Alakanuk 522	B·1
Anchorage 173,017	C·3
Angoon 465	D·4
Atka	E·2
Attu	E·1
Barrow 2,207	A·2
Beechey Point	A·3
Bethel 3,576	C·1
Boundary	B·3
Cantwell	B·3
Chitina	C·3
Circle	B·3
Coldfoot	A·3
Cordova 1,879	C·3
Delta Junction 945	B·3
Denali	B·3
Denali National Park	B·3
Dillingham 1,563	C·2
Douglas	D·4
Eagle 110	B·3
Eklutna	C·3
Eureka	B·3
Fairbanks 22,645	B·3
Fort Yukon 619	B·3
Glennallen	C·3
Gulkana	C·3
Haines 993	C·4
Homer 2,209	C·2
Hope	C·2
Juneau 19,528	C·4
Kaguyak	C·2
Kenai 4,324	C·2
Ketchikan 7,198	D·4
Klawock 318	D·4
Kodiak 4,756	D·2
Kotzebue 2,054	A·2
Livengood	B·3
Manley Hot Springs	B·2
Mekoryuk 160	C·1
Nabesna	C·3
Nenana 470	B·3
Nome 2,301	B·1
Northway Junction	C·3
Ophir	B·2
Palmer 2,141	C·3
Paxson	B·3
Petersburg 2,821	D·4
Petersville	C·2
Point Hope 464	A·2
Poorman	B·2
Richardson	B·3
Ruby 197	B·2
Seward 1,843	C·2
Sitka 7,803	D·4
Skagway 768	C·4
Slana	C·3
Soldotna 2,320	C·2
Solomon	B·1
Sterling Landing	B·2
Talkeetna	C·3
Taylor	B·1
Teller 212	B·1
Tetlin Junction	B·3
Tok Junction	B·3
Tonsina	C·3
Unalaska 1,322	E·3
Valdez 3,079	C·3
Whittier 198	C·3
Wrangell 2,184	D·4

YL·873·S·X

1. Original location of Anchorage Schoolhouse. 1915-1917.
2. Pioneer Hall location. 1917-1965.
3. Pioneer Schoolhouse location. 1965-Present.


ARR
ARR STATION
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14-25-00
2919
W 1st Ave
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W 2nd Ave
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E 3rd Ave
W 4th Ave
E 4th Ave
W 5th Ave
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E 8th Ave
W 9th Ave
E 9th Ave
GSA PLO 3532
ARR RESERVE
MUNICIPAL RESERVE
PARK RESERVE
CHRISTENSEN
FEDERAL RESERVE
ALASKA NATIVE 36 HOSPITAL
Court
Street
BARROW
CORDOVA
DENALI
EAGLE
FAIRBANKS
DENALI SCHOOL
1
2
3

I.A.3. Research Methodology:

. Research began at the Anchorage Museum of History and Fine Arts in the archival department. Diane Brenner, Archivist, assisted in the location of all known photographs of the old schoolhouse. Further research by the architect turned up a few more photographs of the first schoolhouse. All of these historic photographs are located in Appendix A.

The Alaska Railroad was contacted for any known drawings, photographs, or correspondence. Karen Morrissey assisted the architect in researching the index of known files of the Alaska Engineering Commission stored in Seattle. Those files that appeared to have the most hope of containing pertinent information were ordered. Two files were sent; only one of which contained relevant information. Most descriptive information was concerning the second schoolhouse. Correspondence gives a chronology of the political maneuvering that pre-dated the old schoolhouse. No photographs or drawings were unearthed from the A.E.C. files. The correspondence is located in Appendix E.

The Anchorage School District was contacted through architect Greg Branch of the School District. Unfortunately, a fire had destroyed all school district records for the old schoolhouse and no information was obtained.

The Parks and Recreation Department did provide a set of plans dated 1965 which consisted of 6 drawings, as well as the drawing of the stairs added in 1967. These drawings show some of the modifications done in the move of 1965. These drawings are located in Appendix L.

The Planning Department through Mike Carberry provided MOA correspondence, miscellaneous historic newspaper articles, and the paint investigation and subsequent work conducted by Annette Clark in 1979. The MOA correspondence is located in Appendix F. The newspaper articles are located in Appendix C. The paint investigation by Annette Clark is in Appendix H.

At the Loussac Library, with the assistance of Bruce Merrell, Alaska Collection Bibliographer, and Al Minnick, Archivist, research of the Alaska Historical Library in Juneau and their photo collection as well as the University of Alaska, Fairbanks' photographic collection was conducted. Also, additional historic newspaper articles were researched and are included in Appendix C. The Sanborn Maps were researched and are also included in Appendix B. Additional miscellaneous historic books were presented to the architect for review and some of the relevant information incorporated and included in Appendix D.

Subsequently, after the review of the Alaska Historical Library's photographic collection, the Archivist, Verda Carey, was contacted by the architect. Ms. Carey conducted her own search, but was unable to come up with anything additional. The two photographs in Appendix A are the only ones relevant to the old schoolhouse from the Alaska Historical Library.

Additionally, Rene Blahuta, Archivist, at the University of Alaska, Fairbanks, was contacted by the architect. The architect requested an initial research into the schoolhouse and when nothing turned up, contracted with Ms. Blahuta for additional hours of research. Unfortunately, no photographs, drawings, or information whatsoever turned up on the schoolhouse from the University of Alaska, Fairbanks, archives.

In the early stages of the contract, the architect placed a news release pertaining to the Restoration/Rehabilitation of the Pioneer Schoolhouse, with the Municpality of Anchorage's Press Office through Mr. Chris Kosinski. This press release was sent to all relevant newspapers, radios, and television stations, etc. To date, only one call has been received and that from Betsy Woodman concerning the project. Betsy Woodman's booklet, 50 Golden Years, The Story of Anchorage Women's Club is included in Appendix D with relevant pages concerning the schoolhouse.

A second press release was pinned to the Pioneer Home Bulletin board in hopes of receiving early photographs, descriptive information, etc., on the schoolhouse. As yet, there has been no information from this source.

Additionally, a third press release was given to the director of the Senior Citizen's Center, Betsy Graser, but as yet, no information has been forthcoming from this source either.

Many local Pioneers were contacted, including Elsie Blue, Bill and Lillian Stolt, Decema Andreson, Patsy James, Brideen Milner, Steve McKutcheon, Norma Hoyt, Tilly Reeve, Mrs. Ivan Stewart, Eileen Strutz, Lucy Whitehead, Esther Wolfe, Burt and May Wennestrom, Pat Green, Nellie Fennimore, Muriel Pfiel, Frank Berry, Myrtle Stalnaker - through her nephew, Tony Weiss, and others. A listing of these contacts with the results is in Appendix Q - Reference List.

Lou Rowinski, one of the authors of Anchorage - A Pictorial History was contacted in Delta Junction. He was helpful, but could not offer any further ideas or photos other than what was already in his book. Klaus Naske, his co-author in Fairbanks, was also contacted, but could provide no further information.

Initial photographic and non-destructive demolition was conducted. Secondly, demolition work was completed by carpenters from the MOA, Paul Adamson, and Cal Clark to reveal the structural system and check for structural integrity.

Additional historic research was conducted at the National Bank of Alaska's Heritage Library and Museum. Assisting the architect was Karen Workman, the librarian and curator. However, no additional photos or information was discovered.

Pat Green provided several historic photographs including one of the first floor revealing a center wall between the two rooms and bracket supports at the wall and column under the beam. A second floor photo reveals a second door to another cloak room.

Lucy Whitehead provided several photographs of the interior from the 1950's.

Early yearbooks from the second schoolhouse were located at the West High School Library with the Direction of the Library Resources of the Anchorage School District.

Carol Galtz and Elen McKelvie, librarians at West High helped in the location of the "Anchor" yearbooks dated 1917, 1921, and several others dated through the 1920's. After several months of searching and inquiry, these yearbooks as well as the Masters Thesis by Helve Enatti, entitled *Anchorage Public Schools, 1915-1951,* were located. Relevant information from these publications is located in Appendix D.

Patsy James provided historical information including, "Excerpts from the Simonson Family History, by Selma Simonson Smith" as well as a very good photograph revealing the first and second floors of the schoolhouse, taken from the northwest, showing a central staircase in the north elevation, and wood skirting around the base of the building with the structure elevated off the ground in addition to many other interesting features.

Don Hansen and Bruno Johnson provided access to the Pioneer's archives shortly before the completion of this report. Found were receipts describing some modifications to the building after the purchase by the Pioneers and another very revealing photograph taken from the northeast of the schoolhouse in approximately 1915.

I.A.4. Modification Chronology and History:

1915	Schoolhouse built with 4 schoolrooms, 2 halls, and stairs at the north elevation. Wood stoves and gas lamps were the mechanical and electrical systems respectively.
1917 - 1920 moved to 6th & F	Schoolhouse purchased by Pioneers, and remodeled. 2 meeting rooms on 1st floor with storage pantry, women's toilet and dressing room. were added. Stairs relocated to current west wall. 1 large dance hall on 2nd floor with 2 cloak rooms and 1 men's toilet were added. Ceiling raised in dance hall on 2nd floor. Entrances added at current south elevation and windows altered at all elevations. North entrance deleted. Building resided. New heating and electrical system.
1920 - 1965	Many undocumented minor modifications over the life of the Pioneer Hall.
1965	Building moved to 3rd & Eagle. New basement added.
1967	New stairs added to 2nd floor.

II.A. Architectural Condition Survey-Exterior: South Elevation:

The south elevation has been altered greatly over the years. In an early historic photograph #HP7 showing children in front of the building there are several changes evident.

First the siding has been changed. The first level of siding was a 1x6 shiplap siding installed in a bevel siding manner. A strange way to install shiplap, but early detailing was sometimes very unique. Later on, 1" runners were installed over the entire building and 1x6 tongue and groove (t&g) was lain over that. The siding appears incorrect on the building today because common detailing was for the trim to be installed over the siding to hide any sloppy cuts of the siding at the window edge. As shown in #HP26, the siding was originally unpainted.

Noticeable in the upper left hand corner of historic photo #HP7 is window trim from two windows. The one on the left still exists, but the one on the right does not.

The southeast entrance as well as the southwest entrance have been altered by the addition of the arctic entrances. The early Pioneer Hall southeast entrance was on an angle which was common detailing in early frontier style buildings (for example the Wendler Building/Club 25). The southwest entrance was similiar but not set at a diagonal. The transom window pattern over the door was in keeping with the design of the transom of the other windows. The transom windows were a change from the original 4 over 4 double hung windows that were original to the schoolhouse. The doors were wood with opaque glass. It is evident from #HP26 & 28 that the main entrance appeared to be on the north elevation. No early historic photos of the south elevation while it was a schoolhouse have been obtained to date. It would seem unlikely that there would have been 3 entrances in the beginning, but it is possible. In #HP28, it is easy to discern that the diagonal entrance at the southeast corner was not in place when the building was a school.

From #HP26 & 28 two chimneys are evident at the roof.

Also evident is the 12" fascia trim board the encircles the building which was covered by the second siding. This is shown in #HP7 and #HP26, 27 & 28 and is an original detail of the schoolhouse.

With the addition of the basement the building appears set too high in comparison to its Pioneer Hall setting. The addition of the porches with the arctic entries convey a totally different feel to the elevation than the use as the Pioneer Hall, but is compatible with the original location and use as the Pioneer Schoolhouse. Historic photos such as #HP2 and #HP26, 27 & 28, show the building raised with wood skirting below. This will be discussed further in the program for future use.

EAST ELEVATION:

The east elevation's fenestration has been changed with the deletion of the center windows as shown in #HP2 and the intrusion of the arctic entries at the first floor and the basement. As can be seen in #HP2 & 28, the east elevation lost the two center windows over the years. The inclusion of these two windows make the east and west elevations almost identical and are more in keeping with the general design of the building. Also, as with all the elevations, the new t&g siding has been added over the old siding. The basement shingle siding would not be compatible with the original siding of the upper floors.

The bent and welded metal handrailing is not in keeping with the historic building.

North Elevation:

The north elevation has undergone many changes over the years. The abandoned door in the upper left as shown in photo #EEP14 was a later addition as can be seen in exterior historic photos #HP1, 2, 3, 15, 26 & 28 and interior historic photo #HP12 which shows a bottom hinged window opened in for ventilation. The addition of this door with accompanying porch and stairway were probably a response to the existing fire code's stipulation of a least two exits from a second floor. Historic photos #HP23 & #HP25 show the door, porch, and steps as they were later added.

44

Historic photos #HP3, 15, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 & 28 show the roof joists exposed at the fascia contrary to the fascia flashing which was added after the move in 1965.

Earlier arrangement matched with the first floor as shown in historic photos #HP2 & 3 of the windows except at the center of the elevation as shown in #HP26 & 28 which shows steps, a wall indentation, and what appears to be the main entrance. There were six windows on the second floor as compared to the two small windows existing today. It appears that these windows were reduced in size to their existing configuration. This was possibly done when the wainscoting was added to the second floor. From interior demolition on the interior on the second floor, one can see that the windows were possibly covered over relatively early in the history because of the beadboard infill and the matching paints as shown in photo #EP202-5. Further demolition should reveal whether the one smaller window on the first floor was the same size as the others. As shown in #HP26, it was not, nor was the window to the immediate east of it, an original window to the schoolhouse.

The basement, of course, is not in keeping with the original upper two floors. The new fenestration of the basement makes no attempt to relate to the fenestration of the first and second floors.

The shingled siding at the basement is not compatible with the upper floors' t&g siding on the original siding.

The earlier chimney is no longer in evidence except through the interior demolition work. This exposed the outline of the chimney on the north wall of the upper level as shown in #EP202-5. It can be seen in the later (after the building was moved) historic photo #HP3 as being quite tall and extending over the ridge line of the building. In earlier historic photos #HP1, 2, 26, & 28 a chimney is in evidence more towards the center of the building when it was in its original location.

The electric meter box plus piping and wiring to upper levels is not conducive to the historical integrity of the building.

The roof vent is a Pioneer Hall addition as shown in historic photos #HP3 and not shown in #HP26 or 28 and one can surmise that the roof vent on the south is an addition as well.

West Elevation:

The west elevation as well has been quite altered over the years. As can be seen in historic photo #HP1, 26, 27 & 28, there were originally six nearly identical windows on the west elevation where today there only exists three original sized windows, one smaller window and an abandoned door. It can be assumed that the placement of the supposed earliest stairwell to the second floor was not where it exists today. This can be surmised because the layout of the windows would not have allowed for the placement of a stairwell along the west wall. This is substantiated by the earlier letter by Mrs. Reedy of July 25, 1916 in which she states, "...we would like the stairways removed to the outside of the building..." Also, from all indications of #HP26 & 27, the stairs most probably continued upstairs from the entrance on the north elevation.

Contrary to the earlier report entitled "The Pioneer School - A Report Regarding Its Restoration and Reuse" which stated on page 47 under the heading "Windows", "It appears doubtful that there has been any change in the location or the configuration of the windows," there have been changes to probably all the windows. As can be seen in #HP26, 27 & 28 the windows were all 4 panes over 4 panes and double hung. All the larger windows except three on the west elevation as shown in #EEP7 and the five first floor windows on the north elevation shown in #EEP5 & 6, which are equal top and bottom, are now unequal with a smaller transom type upper window.

As on the south and east elevations, the added arctic entrance intrudes on the historical integrity of the building. The basement entry also is non-historical.

The gas meter is another non-historic element.

Roof:

The existing roof covering is a later addition. The original roof covering was most probably the typical mineral roll roofing as shown in historic photos #HP1,2, 3, 15, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, & 28.

II.A. Architectural Condition Survey-Interior: First Floor:

The main southeast entrance, as has been stated previously in the exterior survey, has been greatly altered. As can be seen in historic photos #HP7 & 19, the Pioneer Hall transom windows and doors have been replaced by an entry along with a stairwell built in 1967 after the building was moved in 1965.

The addition of the stairs has reduced the original size of the Room #103 on the first floor, as well as Room #202 on the second floor.

A new door has been placed between the Entry - Room #101 and Room #103. In Room #103, there has been added a suspended ceiling with fluourescent lighting fixtures. Above the suspended ceiling the original beadboard ceiling is evident. Also, above the ceiling, the built up 2x12 joists were exposed with the removal of the pseudo-beam soffits as seen in #DEP103-8 & 9. These pseudo-beam soffits occur at every beam and are furred down, most probably only for psychological reasons rather than structural reasons.

All the exterior walls have been furred out with 2x's and 1 1/2" of fiberglass batt insulation has been installed over the original beadboard walls as can be seen in photo #DEP103-7. No vapor barrier has been installed and none exists other than the tarpaper covering on the inside of the original siding at both the interior and exterior of the wall studs. New wood veneer paneling has been installed throughout the main level. New baseboard heating as well as new electrical switches and emergency power and exiting signs have been installed.

Over the original oak floor as can be seen in #DEP103-6, there has been added a 1x4 layer of t&g, a linoleum floor evident in historic photos #HP18 & 19, particle board, and finally, vinyl floor covering.

All the interior columns as well as the columns in the exterior walls are 8x8 solid wood covered with wood veneer paneling as shown in photo #DEP103-5. It is possible that these were a later addition to the Pioneer Hall when the possible load bearing walls running north to south at the same location were removed to open up the first floor.

Shown in photo #DEP103-10 and photo #DEP104-2, the center partition wall soffit was covered in beadboard with an additional covering of beadboard. This is also evident in #HP13. This is covered by a layer of g.b. plus the wood veneer paneling. Supporting the folding partition wall is a 4 5/8" x 10 1/8" steel "I" beam. This beam appears to rest on the south wall and a built-up column as shown in photo #DEP104-1 and photo #DEP104-2.

This center soffit appears in historic photos #HP18 & 19. As shown, the existing soffit appears approximately the same depth as the one shown in 1957. In the Pioneer Hall days, originally the soffit was a complete wall as shown in #HP13 and had a door at the south from Room #103 to Room #104. It had two doors as can be seen in #HP18; there is a door to the north of the opened wall that went into the small hall, small dressing room and women's toilet during Pioneer Hall days.

In evidence on the original beadboard ceiling is the wall line of what was probably the dressing room and women's toilet, plus a storage closet in the northeast corner of room 104 and as shown in photo #DEP104-3. Also in evidence is the hole in the original ceiling for a stove flue and the fire brick that was placed around it in #DEP104-7. Evidence of a ceiling light socket is shown in photo #DEP104-4-6.

Room #104 has also had the addition of storage closets along the west wall plus doors to the stairwell to the lower level and the stairs to the upper level.

The older stair to the upper level, as has been previously stated in the exterior condition survey, cannot be original due to the original window configuration of the west wall. It is probable that at one time, stairs occured at Room #104A & B because of the change in direction of the subfloor as can be seen in this area from the first floor level. Pioneers who attended the school seem to remember the stairs in approximately this location.

The Entry - Room #105, is also an addition, as previously stated.

Second Floor:

The Hall - Room #201 at the top of the stairs as well as the Cloakroom - Room #203 to the north of the toilets are all later configurations of the original spaces. This space was probably included in one of the two classrooms in the original schoolhouse. Further investigation is needed in this area to determine the original layout. A guess as to the original layout is shown on the second floor plan of the Pioneer School in Appendix N.

The small janitor's closet over the stairs was the men's toilet during the buildings use as the Pioneer Hall. It has been altered due to the original window configuration shown in historic photo #HP1, 26 & 27 as compared to the existing window as shown in photo #EEP7. During the Pioneer Hall days, the men stepped up two steps to this small toilet room.

The beadboard ceiling in the cloakroom, janitor's closet (toilet), and toilets give a little indication of the original wall configuration. In the women's toilet, the ceiling shows the outline of what possibly could have been closets as shown in photo #EP206-2 and #EP206-3. Also, as shown in #EP205-2, the small hall between the toilets gives an indication of alteration of the spaces. One can see in #HP22 at the left entrance to the cloakroom at the back of that room, a coat rack which could have been a small closet earlier.

Both toilet rooms have relatively new fixtures and are, of course, not original spaces because the original configuration of the building did not include toilet facilities.

Two original light sockets are in evidence in the cloakroom and the small janitor's closet (toilet) as can be seen in #EP204-1 & 2.

The main room - Room #202, on the second floor has also had many changes over the years. The addition of the new south stairwell changes the proportion of the room. The second floor was probably divided into two classrooms from all historical information received. The cloakrooms and toilet were most definitely an addition and alteration by the Pioneers.

The addition of the g.b. and wainscoting have covered the original beadboard covering of the walls and ceiling as shown in historical photo #HP12.

As can be seen in the photos #EP202-1, #EP202-3, and #EP202-5, an original window location as shown in historic photo #HP13 is revealed. Also, the location of an interior flue which relates to historical photos #HP3, 15, 23 & 25 is revealed. Refer to #DEP 202-2 & 3 for demolition process.

The early pendant lighting fixtures as shown in historical photos #HP12 & HP14 have been replaced by the fluourescent ceiling mounted fixtures. The three tie rods appear to have been installed relatively early as shown in historical photo #HP12. They were probably installed when the second floor ceiling was raised as it is today when the Pioneers purchased the building in 1917. Further investigation should determine if they were original to the building when the exterior t&g siding is removed.

The demolition work as shown in photo #EP202-5 revealed the beadboard on top of layers of tarpaper, on top of 2x4 studs at 1'-10" O.C., with layers of tarpaper, under shiplap siding installed as bevelled siding, under 1x runners, under 1 x 6 t&g siding.

New baseboard radiators, exposed electrical conduit and outlets have been added over earlier layers. Holes in the perimeter raised chair platform indicate earlier steam heat radiator locations. These radiators were, of course, later additions since the original heating system was wood stove.

The existing floor is a newer hem-fir floor that has been installed over 1x runners over the original oak floor as shown in #DEP202-1.

Basement:

The Basement Level is newer construction and is discussed in section III.A. Architectural Restoration/Rehabilitation Program and Program for Future Use-Interior: Basement and in II.B. Structural, II.C. Mecahnical, and II.D. Electrical Condition Surveys.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

1. Roof Rafters

The roof is a rafter framed hip roof with approximately a 7:12 pitch. The rafters are spaced at 3'-0" o.c. and are of 2x6 rough sawn lumber (see detail pg. 2). There are 2x6 collar ties as well as 1x6 hangers on the collar ties. The roof sheathing is 1x6 planks.
The only thing atypical about the roof is that the collar ties are not located at the top of wall. There is some indication that the collar ties were raised to form a vaulted ceiling and that steel tie rods were added to take the thrust at the top plate line.

2. Second Floor Load Bearing Walls

The only portion of the 2nd floor exterior load bearing wall that was exposed is constructed with 2x4's at 22" o.c. This contradicts the historical document which states that the studs are spaced at 18" o.c. The inside of the wall is sheathed with 1x4 tounge and groove material. The exterior of the wall is sheathed with a 1x ship-lap.

3. Second Floor Framing

The second floor system is made up of 2x12's at 16" o.c. The floor joists run parallel to the length of the building with maximum spans of 19'. These joists are supported on beams and in one case, a bearing wall at the first floor level. It is thought that the joists that bear on the short bearing wall were patched in when the original stairs were removed.

4. Second Floor Beams

The second floor is supported by six beams (see second floor framing pg. 3, beams labled 1-6). Beams 1 and 2 are 6x12 timbers while beams 3 through 6 are made up of (5) 2x10's spliced together. Beam 3 was shortened and a new post installed when the second stairwell on the south side of the building was added.

5. First Floor Level Posts Supporting The Second Floor Beams

The second floor posts are all 8x8 timbers. From our limited investigation, the bearing at the bottom of the posts is questionable.

6. First Floor Exterior Wall Studs.

The first floor studs are 2x4's at 18" o.c.

7. First Floor Joists

All first floor joists are 2x12's at 16" o.c. with 10'-0" spans. There is one interior bearing wall located on this main floor level (see plan). The 2nd floor joists are spliced at this wall with no support being provided from below.

8. First Floor Glu-Lam Beams

The first floor framing is supported, in part, by three 7x24 3/8" G.L.B. These 30 ft. beams span the entire width of the building, and are labeled beams 1-3 (see plan). Apparently, when the south stairway was added to the building, the 2nd floor beam (beam #4, see plan) and joists were cut back to allow for the stairwell. A post was added, to support the shortened beam, that now rests directly on top of the first floor glu-lam #2.

CALCULATIONS

Design loads

1. Roof Rafters

The vaulted ceiling introduces extremely high bending stresses in the outer portions of the 2'-6" rafter (It is doubtfull that the tie rods installed function as intended). Stresses in this particular section of the rafter were found to be 488 psi shear and 8,332 psi in bending. This section is therefore 551% overstressed in shear and 625% overstressed in bending (see page 6).

2. Second Floor Load Bearing Walls

Calculations performed on studs at 22" o.c. with the dead and live loads as mentioned above show them to be extremely overstressed. Because of the large spacing between the 2x4's every other rafter rests almost entirely on a single stud (for calcs. see pg. 9).

3. Second Floor Framing

Our analysis of the joists at this maximum span of 19' show them to be only slightly overstressed (1.5%). This condition exists over approximately 25% of the second floor area (see calculations pg. 10, and plan pg 3).

4. Second Floor Beams

Only beams 1 and 2 which are supporting 15-16 foot of tributary proved to be inadequate. These two beams are overstressed by 57% in shear and 87% in bending. Beams 3-6 were adequate (pg. 11).

5. First Floor Posts Supporting The Second Floor Beams

The maximum load on any of the posts is 14000 lbs. Our calulations show that these post are loaded to only 25% of their capacity (pg. 13-14).

6. First Floor Exterior Wall Studs.

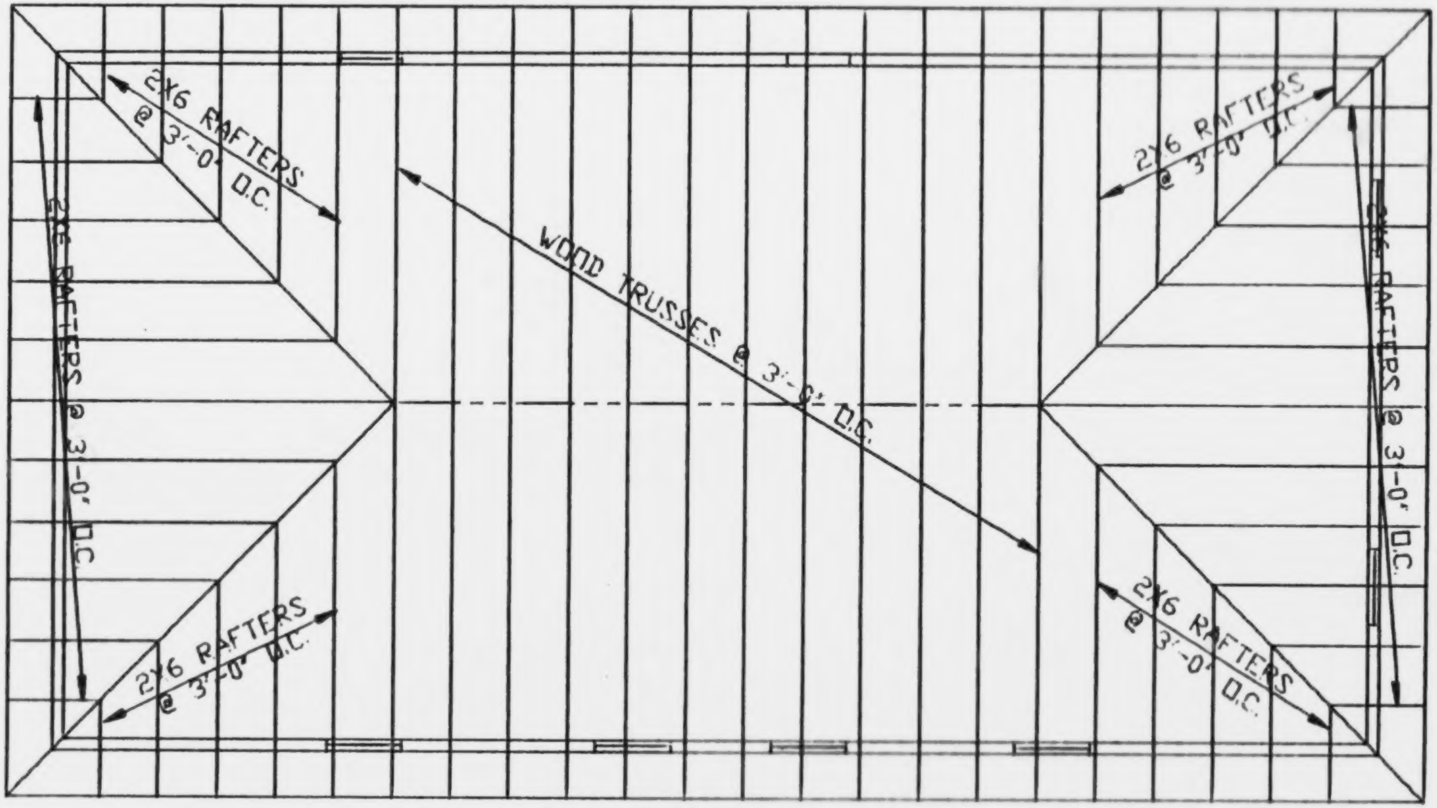
The first floor studs were found to be only slightly overstressed (1%, see pg.15 of calcs).

7. First Floor Joists

The first floor joists were found to be adequate with the exception of the joists located directly under the interior bearing wall. These joists were found to be overstressed (10%) in shear only (see pg. 17).

8. First Floor Glu-Lam Beams

The glu-lam beam #2 is the only beam that is not adequate. The point load applied by the 2nd floor post causes it to be overstressed by 33% in bending. The other two glu-lam beams are adequate (pg 21-22).


2X6 RAFTERS @ 3'-0" O.C.
2X6 RAFTERS @ 3'-0" O.C.
2X6 RAFTERS @ 3'-0" O.C.
WOOD TRUSSES @ 3'-0" O.C.
2X6 RAFTERS @ 3'-0" O.C.
2X6 RAFTERS @ 3'-0" O.C.
2X6 RAFTERS @ 3'-0" O.C.

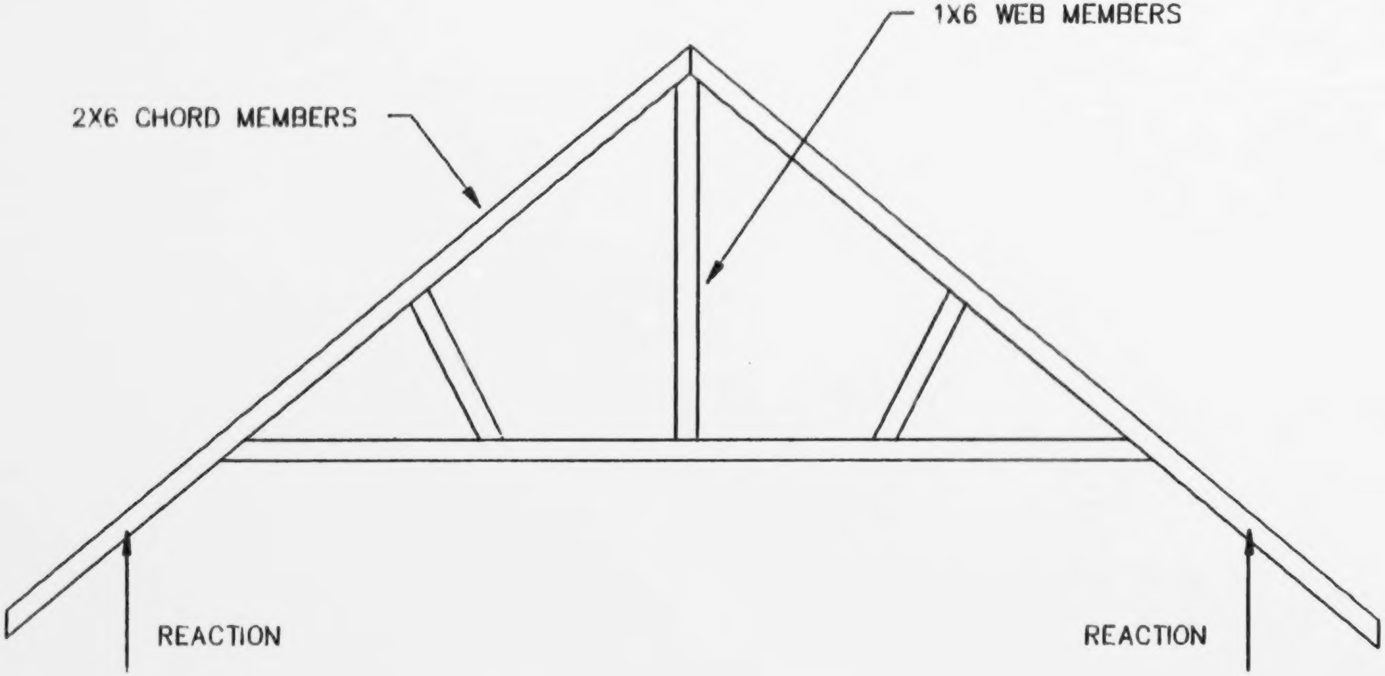
Roof framing

F.C. KENLEY & ASSOCIATES

PROJECT: PIONEER SCHOOL HOUSE

DATE: 3/17/87

PAGE: 1


1X6 WEB MEMBERS
2X6 CHORD MEMBERS
REACTION
REACTION

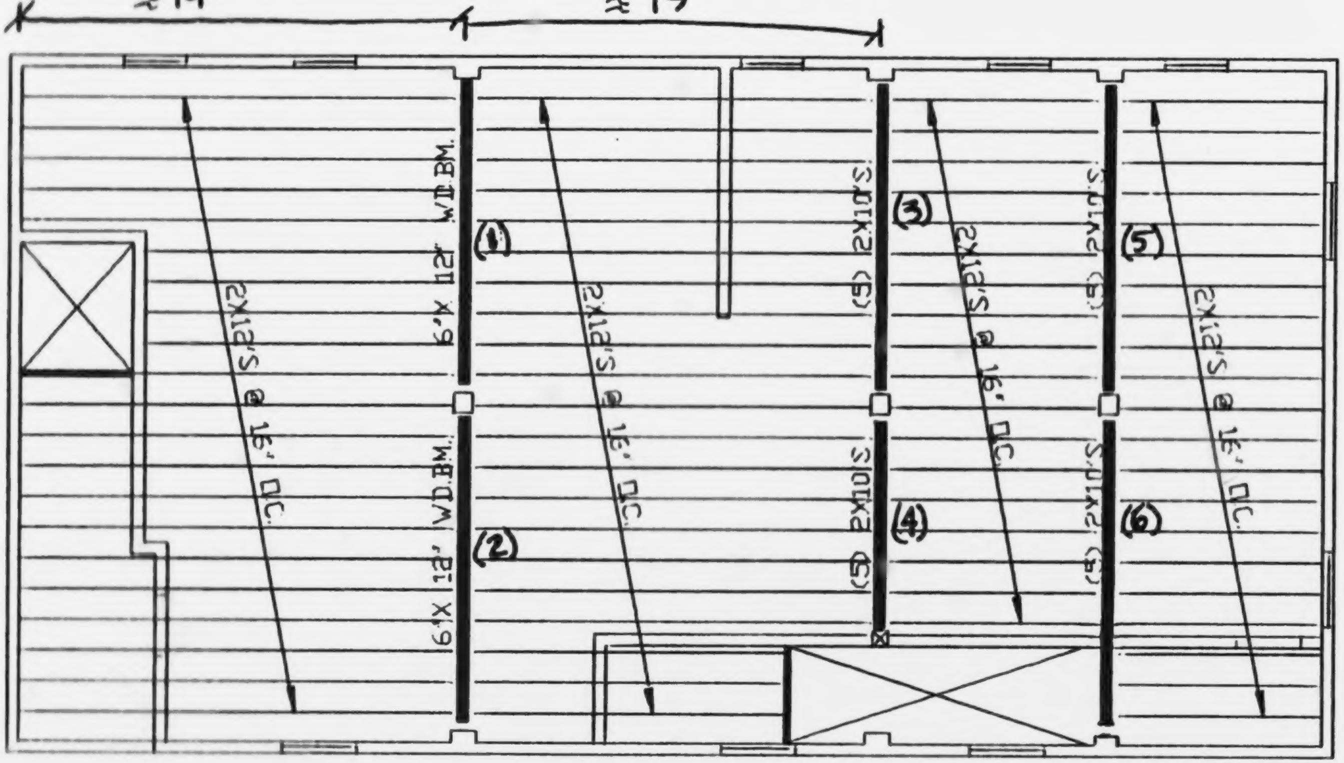
Roof Rafter

F.C. KENLEY & ASSOCIATES

PROJECT: PIONEER SCHOOL HOUSE

DATE 3/17/87

PAGE: 2


≈19'
≈19'
6"X 12" WD.BM.
(1)
6"X 12" WD.BM.
(2)
2X12'S @ 16" O.C.
2X12'S @ 16" O.C.
(5) 2X10'S
(3)
(5) 2X10'S
(4)
2X12'S @ 16" O.C.
(5) 2X10'S
(5)
(5) 2X10'S
(6)
2X12'S @ 16" O.C.

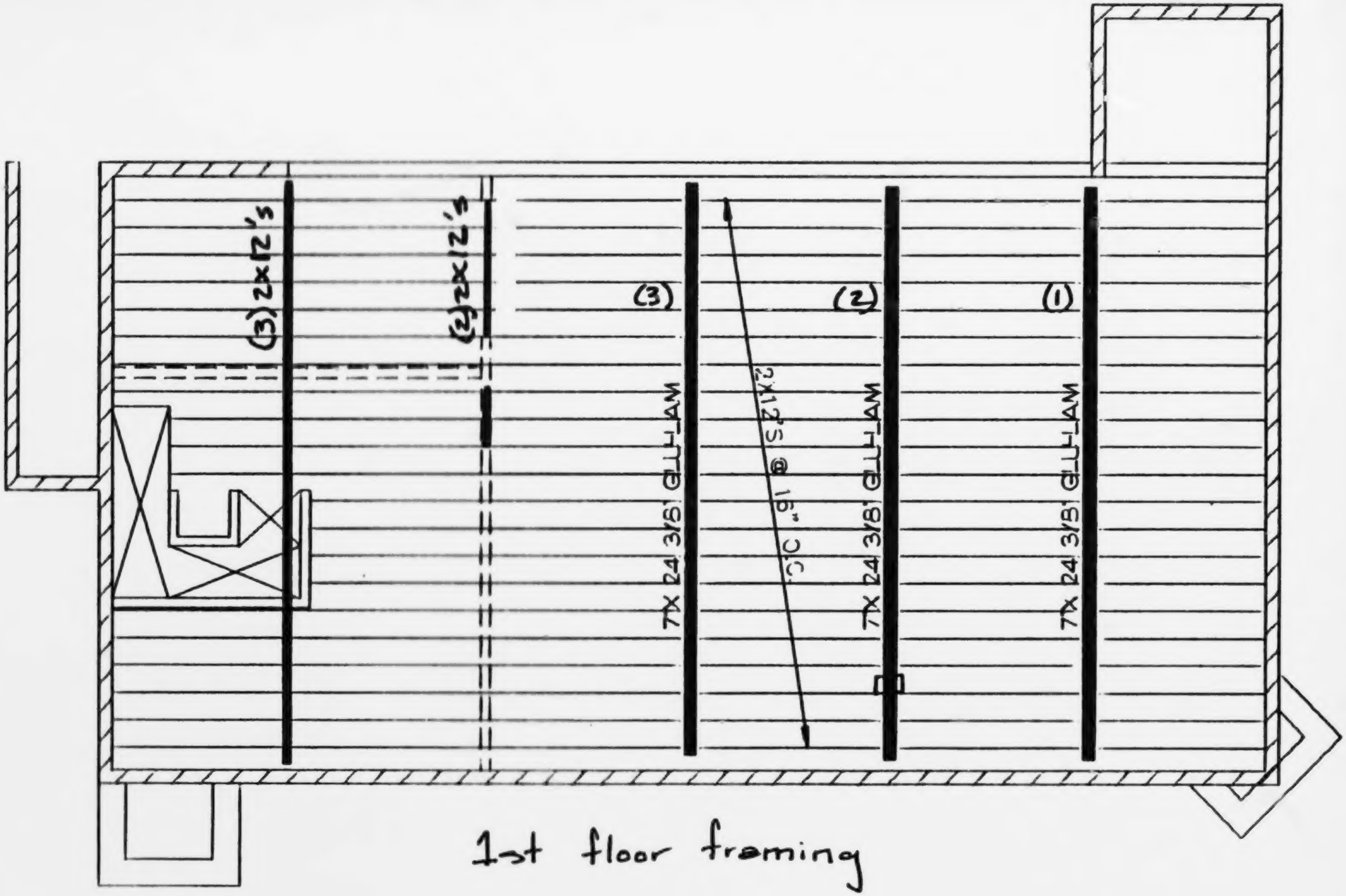
Second floor framing

F.C. KENLEY & ASSOCIATES

PROJECT: PIONEER SCHOOL HOUSE

DATE: 3/18/87

PAGE: 3


(3) 2x12's
(2) 2x12's
(3)
(2)
(1)
7X 24 3/8' GLU-LAM
2X12'S @ 16" O.C.
7X 24 3/8' GLU-LAM
7X 24 3/8' GLU-LAM

1st floor framing

F.C. KENLEY & ASSOCIATES

PROJECT: PIONEER SCHOOL HOUSE

DATE: 3/19/87

PAGE 4

F.C. KENLEY ASSOCIATES
CONSULTING ENGINEERS

715 L Street, Suite 7
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
(907) 276-3111

Page: 5 of

Project: Pioneer School house

Subject: Dead loads

Date: 3/19/87

Initials: DTK

Checked:

Scale:

Weights

Roof D.L

2.5 psf	asplalt shingles
1.7 psf	felt
1.5 psf	trusses
(2) 2.3 psf	sheathing
2.2 psf	plaster
3.5 psf	misc
13.7 psf	say 14 psf ←

2nd floor walls

2.3psf	siding
.9 psf	2x4 @ 22" o.c.
2.3 psf	sheathing
.7 psf	insulation
1.5 psf	misc.
7.7psf	say 10psf ←

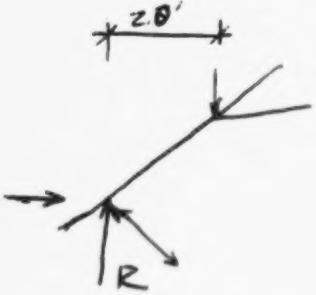
1st & 2nd floors

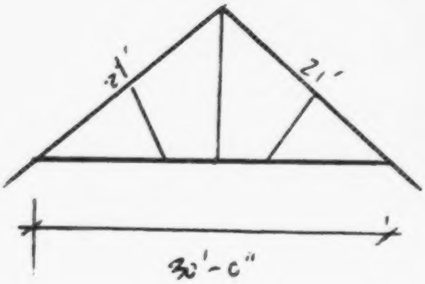
2.3 psf	slats
1.4 psf	2x4 @ 12" o.c
2.3 psf	slats 1x5
2.3 psf	slats 1x5
3.3 psf	2x12's @ 16" o.c.
2.3 psf	1x3 slats
1.5 psf	misc
15.4	say 16.5 psf ←

Page: 6 of
Project: Pioneer Schoolhouse
Subject: truss analysis
Date: 3/14/87
Initials: DTK
Checked:
Scale: 1/16 = 1'-0"

Single truss analysis

3'-0" trib
snow load 40 psf
dead load 14 psf
54 psf





R = (40 psf)(3')(15') = 1800 lbs
+ (14 psf)(3')(21') = 882 lbs
2682 lbs ←

M = (2682 lbs)(2.0') − (40 psf)(2') − (14 psf)(2.5') = 5249 ft-lbs ←

$5249\text{ ft}\ \frac{12''}{\text{ft}} =$

$f_V = \frac{1.5(2682)}{(1.5)(5.5)} = 487.64$ psi ←

$F_b = M/S \qquad S = \frac{bh^2}{6} = \frac{1.5(5.5)^2}{6} = 7.56 \qquad \frac{5249(12)}{7.56} = 8{,}332$ psi ←

```
T I M B E R    B E A M    D E S I G N
--------------------------------------------------
      Beam Mark  >>>     18' HIP R
      =================|=========
       CENTER SPAN   ft |    18.00
       - - - - - -      |
        W-DL        #/ft|       42
        W-LL        #/ft|      120
                        |
        Wp-DL       #/ft|        0
        Wp-LL       #/ft|        0
        X-Left        ft |     0.00
        X-Right       ft |     0.00
                        |
        P-1  DL     lbs |        0
        P-1  LL     lbs |        0
           X-1        ft |      0.0
        P-2  DL     lbs |        0
        P-2  LL     lbs |        0
           X-2        ft |      0.0
        P-3  DL     lbs |        0
        P-3  LL     lbs |        0
           X-3        ft |      0.0
                        |
       CANT. SPAN    ft |     0.00
       - - - - - -      |
        Wp-DL       #/ft|        0
        Wp-LL       #/ft|        0
        X-Left        ft |     0.00
        X-Right       ft |     0.00
                        |
        P-1  DL     lbs |        0
        P-1  LL     lbs |        0
           X-1        ft |      0.0
        P-2  DL     lbs |        0
        P-2  LL     lbs |        0
           X-2        ft |      0.0
      =================|=========
       > Fb          psi |    1,150
       > Fv          psi |       75
       > E           psi |  1.4E+06
       > L.D.F.          |     1.00
                        |
       > BEAM WIDTH in  |      1.5
       > BEAM DEPTH in  |     5.50
      =================|=========
       POS. MOM.    in-k|     78.7
       NEG. MOM.    in-k|      0.0
                        |
                     |
 REACTIONS           |
  Left : DL   lbs |      378
         LL   lbs |    1,080
                     |
 Right : DL   lbs |      378
         LL   lbs |    1,080
=================|=========
 STRESSES :          |
 - - - - -           |
 Cf- Depth           |    1.000
                     |
 Fb: Allow    psi |    1,150
 Fb: Actual   psi |   10,411
                     |
 Fv: Allow    psi |     75.0
 Fv: Actual   psi |    223.7
                     |
 DEFLECTIONS         |
 - - - - - -         |---------
 CENTER SPAN :       |
>  X-Dist.     ft |      9.0
                     |
  DL Defl      in |    3.407
   L / Defl.         |       63
                     |
  LL Defl      in |    9.735
   L / Defl.         |       22
  L/Tot Defl.        |       16
                     |
 CANT. SPAN :        |
>  X-Dist.     ft |     0.00
                     |
  DL Defl.     in |    0.000
                     |
  LL Defl.     in |    0.000
===========================
PROJECT: PIONEER SCHOOL HOUSE
---------------------------------------------------------------------
WOOD STUD WALL DESIGN
---------------------------------------------------------------------
Wall Grid or I.D.:2ND FLR EXT. WALL STUDS

INPUT GEOMETRY:

         Stud thickness:                      1.5 inches   1 STUD
         Stud width:                          3.5 inches
         Stud spacing:                         22 inches

         Unbraced height of wall:              10 ft.

INPUT MATERIAL PROPERTIES:

         Allowable bending stress:          1150 psi
         Allowable axial stress:              75 psi      Hem-Fir
         Young's Modulus:                1400000 psi      NO. 2

INPUT LOADING:

         Axial dead + live load:            1764 lbs.  (per stud)
         Axial snow load:                   5040 lbs.  (per stud)
         Axial load eccentricity:              0 in.
         Applied wind load:                   26 wind pressure, psf

RESULTS:
=========================================================================
Load Cond. #1       |       Load Cond. #2      |       Load Cond. #3
LL+DL+SL            |       LL+DL+SL+WL/2      |       LL+DL+SL/2+WL
LDF =             1 |       LDF =         1.33 |       LDF =         1.33
=========================================================================
 l/d =       34.29  |
 K =         91.54  |        K =          79.4 |        K =           79.4
 J =          0.29  |        J =          0.34 |        J =           0.34
 fc =         1296  |        fc =         1296 |        fc =           816
 fb =            0  |        fb =         1167 |        fb =          2335
                    |                          |
 Fc =           75  |        Fc =        99.75 |        Fc =          99.75
 F'c =          75  |        F'c =          99 |        F'c =            99
 Fb =         1150  |        Fb =       1529.5 |        Fb =        1529.5
 F'b =        1150  |        F'b =        1529 |        F'b =          1529
                    |                          |
CSR =        17.39  |       CSR =        14.22 |       CSR =         10.14
=========================================================================
DEFL=  L/       NA          DEFL=  L/      168         DEFL=  L/        84
```

```
PROJECT: PIONEER SCHOOL HOUSE
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
WOOD JOIST DESIGN
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
Joist I.D.:         test

Level or Floor:     2ND FLOOR

Joist Span =            18.5 ft.

Joist Spacing =           16 inches

Uniform Dead Load:        15 psf
Uniform Live Load:        40 psf

DL Reaction =            185 lbs      LL Reaction =          493 lbs

TL Reaction = Max. Shear =      678 lbs

Max. Midspan Moment =          3137 ft-lbs

-----------------------------------------------------------------------
Wood Joist Properties:

     Fb =    1150      Fv =       75      Fc =     405      E = 1.40E+06

Deflection Criteria:

            Live Load = L/      360    Total Load = L/     240

Load Duration Factor:               1

Input nominal width:                2 inches

Required Beam Depth:
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
         For Bending           11.41 inches
         For Shear              8.52 inches
         For TL Deflection     10.61 inches
         For LL Deflection     10.92 inches
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
                               11.41 inches Controls!

              USE        2          x         0 Joist

                                    AT       16 inches o.c.  <-------------
```

PAGE : 11
PROJECT :PIONEER SCHOOL HOUSE
SUBJECT :WD BMS 2ND FLR

DATE :3/19/87 BY : DTK

TIMBER BEAM DESIGN

Beam Mark >>>		BM #1,2	BM #3	BM #4	BM #5,6
CENTER SPAN	ft	14.00	14.00	10.00	14.00
- - - - - - -					
W-DL	#/ft	248	141	231	165
W-LL	#/ft	600	340	560	400
Wp-DL	#/ft	0	91	0	0
Wp-LL	#/ft	0	220	0	0
X-Left	ft	0.00	11.00	0.00	0.00
X-Right	ft	0.00	14.00	0.00	0.00
P-1 DL	lbs	0	0	0	0
P-1 LL	lbs	0	0	0	0
X-1	ft	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
P-2 DL	lbs	0	0	0	0
P-2 LL	lbs	0	0	0	0
X-2	ft	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
P-3 DL	lbs	0	0	0	0
P-3 LL	lbs	0	0	0	0
X-3	ft	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CANT. SPAN	ft	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
- - - - - - -					
Wp-DL	#/ft	0	0	0	0
Wp-LL	#/ft	0	0	0	0
X-Left	ft	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
X-Right	ft	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
P-1 DL	lbs	0	0	0	0
P-1 LL	lbs	0	0	0	0
X-1	ft	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
P-2 DL	lbs	0	0	0	0
P-2 LL	lbs	0	0	0	0
X-2	ft	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
> Fb	psi	1,150	1,150	1,150	1,150
> Fv	psi	75	75	75	75
> E	psi	1.4E+06	1.4E+06	1.4E+06	1.4E+06
> L.D.F.		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
> BEAM WIDTH	in	5.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
> BEAM DEPTH	in	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.25
POS. MOM.	in-k	249.3	149.8	118.7	166.1
NEG. MOM.	in-k	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

```
                                   PAGE : 12
                     PROJECT :PIONEER SCHOOL HOUSE
                     SUBJECT :WD BMS 2ND FLR

                        DATE :3/19/87       BY : DTK
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------

                  |
 REACTIONS        |
  Left : DL  lbs  |    1,736     1,016     1,155     1,155
         LL  lbs  |    4,200     2,451     2,800     2,800
                  |
 Right : DL  lbs  |    1,736     1,231     1,155     1,155
         LL  lbs  |    4,200     2,969     2,800     2,800
==================|===========|=========|=========|========
 STRESSES :       |
 - - - - -        |
 Cf- Depth        |    1.000     1.000     1.000     1.000
                  |
 Fb: Allow   psi  |    1,150     1,150     1,150     1,150
 Fb: Actual  psi  |    2,149       947       750     1,050
                  |
 Fv: Allow   psi  |     75.0      75.0      75.0      75.0
 Fv: Actual  psi  |    117.2      67.5      59.8      61.4
                  |
 DEFLECTIONS      |
 - - - - - -      |-----------|---------|---------|--------
 CENTER SPAN :    |
>  X-Dist.    ft  |      7.0       7.0       5.0       7.0
                  |
  DL Defl     in  |    0.235     0.098     0.042     0.114
   L / Defl.      |      716     1,710     2,876     1,468
                  |
  LL Defl     in  |    0.568     0.237     0.101     0.278
   L / Defl.      |      296       709     1,187       605
  L/Tot Defl.     |      209       501       840       429
                  |
 CANT. SPAN :     |
>  X-Dist.    ft  |     0.00      0.00      0.00      0.00
                  |
  DL Defl.    in  |    0.000     0.000     0.000     0.000
                  |
  LL Defl.    in  |    0.000     0.000     0.000     0.000
==========================================================
                                                  PAGE :____13______
                                      PROJECT:PIONEER SCHOOL HOUSE
                                      SUBJECT:COLUMNS
                                              ----------------------------
                                          BY :DTK        DATE :3/17/87
------------------------------------------------------------------------

              T I M B E R    C O L U M N    D E S I G N
             -----------------------------------------------

  DESCRIPTION :TYP INT. COL

                                     Y
                                     |
                                    ###--------+
                                     |         |
               ---------------- ,----|-----,   |<-- Side & Axial
               |                |    |     |   |    Load Eccentricity
               |                |    |     |   |
             Depth     X  ------|----+-----|---+----  X
               |                |    |     |
               |                |    |     |
               ---------------- `----|-----'
                                |    Y     |
                                +---Width---+
  > ALLOWABLE STRESSES
    -----------------
    Fc : Parallel     =     850 psi   Load Duration Factor   =    1.33
    Fb : Bending      =     975 psi   E : Elastic Modulus    = 1.3E+06 psi

 > COLUMN DATA
   ----------
                                      Unbraced Lengths : k * Lu
    Total Column Ht. =     8.00 ft      X - X  Axis          =    8.00 ft
                                        Y - Y  Axis          =    8.00 ft
    COLUMN WIDTH     =     7.50 in
    COLUMN DEPTH     =     7.50 in    Le: Used For Bending Slenderness
    Size Reference :                    X - X  Axis          =    0.00 ft
     1=Nom.  0=Actual :       0

    COLUMN DIAMETER  =     0.00 in    ( Diameter Governs over Rect. )


   LOADING DATA     --> Moments About X-X Axis Only
   ------------
  > AXIAL LOAD       =  14,000 #   > Eccentricity            =    0.50 in

  > SIDE LOAD        =        0 #
  > Dist from C.L.   =     0.00 in    Equiv. Load at Mid-Ht =        0  #
  > Ht. from Bottom  =     0.00 ft    MOMENT FROM SIDE LOAD =        0 in-#

  > TRANSVERSE MOMENT=        0 in-#  MAX. DESIGN MOMENT    =    7,000 in-#

 |- SUMMARY -------------------------------------------------------------|
 |                                                                       |
 | ACTUAL AXIAL STRESS=     249 psi   ACTUAL BENDING STRESS =      100 psi|
 | ALLOW. AXIAL STRESS=   1,109 psi   ALLOW. BENDING STRESS =      975 psi|
 |                                    ------------------------           |
 | ---> INTERACTION EQUATION VALUE  =  0.333     <=     1.330            |
ALLOWABLE STESSES
-----------------
 AXIAL :
  X-X  : k Lu / d  =  12.80        Max. Allow. k Lu / d =     50.0
  Y-Y  : k Lu / d  =  12.80         ' K '               =     26.2
                                   Min. Allow. k Lu / d =     11.0
  F'c  : X-X Axis  =     834 psi
         Y-Y Axis  =     834 psi   F'c : ALLOW * LDF    =    1,109 psi

FLEXUAL :  (X-X Axis Only )
 C-f: (12/d)^.111  =   1.00
 C-s: (Le d/b^2)^.5=    0.0        F'bx : ALLOW * LDF   =    1,297 psi

INTERACTION ANALYSIS
--------------------
 Interaction Equation
     (fc/F'c) + ( [ fb + fc * (6 +1.5 J)*(e/d) ]/(F'b - J fc)

 fc : Compressive =      249 psi   fb   : Flexural       =        0 psi
 F'c:     "       =    1,109 psi   F'bx :    "           =      975 psi

 J= (L/d-11)/(K-11)=  0.118        e : Eccentricity      =      0.5 in
                                   d : Depth             =      7.5 in

 --> INTERACTION RESULT  =  0.332  :  <=    1.000
```

```
F. C. KENLEY ASSOCIATES        17-Mar-87                    Page 15  of

PROJECT: PIONEER SCHOOL HOUSE
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
WOOD STUD WALL DESIGN 1st floor
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
Wall Grid or I.D.:EXT. WALL STUDS

INPUT GEOMETRY:

         Stud thickness:                     1.5 inches   1 STUD
         Stud width:                         3.5 inches
         Stud spacing:                        18 inches

         Unbraced height of wall:              8 ft.

INPUT MATERIAL PROPERTIES:

         Allowable bending stress:          1150 psi
         Allowable axial stress:             875 psi       Hem-Fir
         Young's Modulus:                1400000 psi       NO.2

INPUT LOADING:

         Axial dead + live load:             450 lbs.  (per stud)
         Axial snow load:                   1216 lbs.  (per stud)
         Axial load eccentricity:              0 in.
         Applied wind load:                   26 wind pressure, psf

RESULTS:
==========================================================================
Load Cond. #1        |     Load Cond. #2          |     Load Cond. #3
LL+DL+SL             |     LL+DL+SL+WL/2          |     LL+DL+SL/2+WL
LDF =              1 |     LDF =             1.33 |     LDF =           1.33
==========================================================================
 l/d =         27.43 |
 K =           26.80 |      K =              23.2 |      K =            23.2
 J =            1.00 |      J =              1.00 |      J =            1.00
 fc =            317 |      fc =              317 |      fc =            202
 fb =              0 |      fb =              611 |      fb =           1223
                     |                            |
 Fc =            875 |      Fc =          1163.75 |      Fc =        1163.75
 F'c =           558 |      F'c =             558 |      F'c =           558
 F[illegible] =           1150 |      Fb =           1529.5 |      Fb =         1529.5
 F'b =          1142 |      F'b =            1519 |      F'b =          1519
                     |                            |
CSR =           0.57 |     CSR =             1.08 |     CSR =           1.29
==========================================================================
DEFL=  L/        NA        DEFL=  L/       401         DEFL=  L/       200
```

```
PROJECT: PIONEER SCHOOL HOUSE
------------------------------------------------------------------
WOOD JOIST DESIGN
------------------------------------------------------------------
Joist I.D.:        test

Level or Floor:    1ST FLR.

Joist Span =                10 ft.

Joist Spacing =             16 inches

Uniform Dead Load:        16.5 psf
Uniform Live Load:          40 psf

DL Reaction =              110 lbs      LL Reaction =           267 lbs

TL Reaction = Max. Shear =          377 lbs

Max. Midspan Moment =               942 ft-lbs

------------------------------------------------------------------
Wood Joist Properties:

     Fb =     1150      Fv =      75      Fc =      245      E = 1.40E+06

Deflection Criteria:

            Live Load = L/      360    Total Load = L/     240

Load Duration Factor:                 1

Input nominal width:                  2 inches

Required Beam Depth:
------------------------------------------------------------------
         For Bending           6.03 inches
         For Shear             4.73 inches
         For TL Deflection     5.79 inches
         For LL Deflection     5.90 inches
------------------------------------------------------------------
                               6.03 inches Controls!

           USE        2           x        8 Joist

                                  AT       16 inches o.c.   <------------
```

TIMBER BEAM DESIGN

```
Beam Mark  >>>      JST UNDR 2nd flr bearing wall see pl
==================|=========
 CENTER SPAN   ft |   10.00
 - - - - - - -    |
  W-DL       #/ft |      22
  W-LL       #/ft |      54
                  |
  Wp-DL      #/ft |       0
  Wp-LL      #/ft |       0
  X-Left       ft |    0.00
  X-Right      ft |    0.00
                  |
  P-1  DL     lbs |     278
  P-1  LL     lbs |     479
     X-1       ft |     2.0
  P-2  DL     lbs |       0
  P-2  LL     lbs |       0
     X-2       ft |     0.0
  P-3  DL     lbs |       0
  P-3  LL     lbs |       0
     X-3       ft |     0.0
                  |
 CANT. SPAN    ft |    0.00
 - - - - - - -    |
  Wp-DL      #/ft |       0
  Wp-LL      #/ft |       0
  X-Left       ft |    0.00
  X-Right      ft |    0.00
                  |
  P-1  DL     lbs |       0
  P-1  LL     lbs |       0
     X-1       ft |     0.0
  P-2  DL     lbs |       0
  P-2  LL     lbs |       0
     X-2       ft |     0.0
==================|=========
 > Fb         psi |   1,150
 > Fv         psi |      75
 > E          psi | 1.4E+06
 > L.D.F.         |    1.00
                  |
 > BEAM WIDTH  in |     1.5
 > BEAM DEPTH  in |   11.25
==================|=========
 POS. MOM.   in-k |    22.2
 NEG. MOM.   in-k |     0.0
                  |
                   |
 REACTIONS         |
  Left : DL   lbs  |      332
         LL   lbs  |      651
                   |
 Right : DL   lbs  |      166
         LL   lbs  |      363
==================|==========
 STRESSES :        |
 - - - - -         |
 Cf- Depth         |    1.000
                   |
 Fb: Allow    psi  |    1,150
 Fb: Actual   psi  |      703
                   |
 Fv: Allow    psi  |     75.0
 Fv: Actual   psi  |     82.6
                   |
 DEFLECTIONS       |
 - - - - - -       |---------
 CENTER SPAN :     |
>  X-Dist.     ft  |      5.0
                   |
  DL Defl      in  |    0.043
   L / Defl.       |    2,812
                   |
  LL Defl      in  |    0.088
   L / Defl.       |    1,370
  L/Tot Defl.      |      921
                   |
 CANT. SPAN :      |
>  X-Dist.     ft  |     0.00
                   |
  DL Defl.     in  |    0.000
                   |
  LL Defl.     in  |    0.000
=============================
                                              PAGE :    19
                                        PROJECT:PIONEER SCHOOL HOUSE
                                        SUBJECT:GLU-LAMS
                                            -------------------------
                                            BY :DTK      DATE :3/19/87
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------

           G L U E D - L A M I N A T E D   B E A M   D E S I G N
           ------------------------------------------------------

   DESCRIPTION : GLU-LAM #1

 > ALLOWABLE STRESSES                   Prelim. Beam Width     =       7 in
   ------------------                   Lamination Thickness =     1.5 in
    Fb - Bending       =   2,400 psi    Eff. Length Factor     =    1.92
    Fv - Shear         =     165 psi    Le : Center Span       =       0 ft
    Elastic Modulus    = 1.8E+06 psi    Le : Left  Cant.       =       0 ft
    L.D.F.             =       1        Le : Right Cant.       =       0 ft

    CENTER SPAN        =      30 ft     LEFT  CANT. LENGTH     =       0 ft
                                        RIGHT CANT. LENGTH     =       0 ft
 > CENTER SPAN LOADING
   # 1 Uniform D.L.   =    16.5 psf     X-Left                 =       0 ft
       Uniform L.L.   =      40 psf     X-Right                =      30 ft
       Trib. Width    =       9 ft

   # 2 Uniform D.L.   =       0 psf     X-Left                 =       0 ft
       Uniform L.L.   =       0 psf     X-Right                =       0 ft
       Trib. Width    =       0 ft

    Concentrated Loads ( X = Dist. from Left Support )
     #1: DL     =  2475 #     #2: DL    =       0 #    #3: DL    =       0 #
         LL     =  6000 #         LL    =       0 #        LL    =       0 #
       X-Dist =    15 ft        X-Dist =      0 ft       X-Dist =      0 ft

 |- DESIGN SUMMARY -- Suggested Size :     7 in      X     24 in  ------|
 |                                                                      |
 |                              --------------------------------        |
 | > SELECTED BEAM SIZE -->>           7  in   x 24.375  in             |
 |                              --------------------------------        |
 |   S : Actual       =     693 in^3    A - Actual     =    171 in^2    |
 |   S : M / (Fb*Cf) =      653 in^3    A - Required   =    102 in^2    |
 |                                                                      |
 |   F-b : Actual     =   2,091 psi     Fv : Actual    =     99 psi     |
 |   F-b : Allowable =    2,218 psi     Fv : Allowable=     165 psi     |
 |    % of Max.       =    94.3 %        % of Max.     =   60.0  %      |
 |----------------------------------------------------------------------|

   DESIGN MOMENTS & SHEARS     (Live Loads Skip Loaded For Max. M+ )
   -----------------------
    Positive Moment    =  1,449 in-k    MAXIMUM MOMENT          =  1,449 in-k
    Left  Neg. Moment =        0  "      Basic S:xx Req'd       =    604 in^3
    Right Neg. Moment =        0  "

    Shear @ Left       = 11,267  #      MAXIMUM SHEAR * 1.5 =  16,901 #
    Shear @ Right      = 11,267  #       Area Required         =  102.4 in^2

    Cf = (12/d)^.111   =  0.924          Cs = (Le d / b^2)     =    0.00
```

```
REQUIRED DEPTHS      SLENDERNESS GOVERNS ??  Y=1, N=0  --->>      0 <<--
---------------
 DUE TO BENDING : (Approx.)          DUE TO SHEAR : (Approx.)
   Center Span    =    23.0 in          @ Left  Support  =    14.6 in
   Left Cant      =     0.0 in          @ Right Support  =    14.6 in
   Right Cant     =     0.0 in

MAX. REACTIONS     ( Live Load is Skip Loaded )
--------------      Left Support          Right Support
                    ------------          -------------

   Dead  Load     =   3,465  #              3,465  #
   Live  Load     =   8,400  #              8,400  #
                    --------              --------
   Total Load     =  11,865  #             11,865  #

DEFLECTIONS     Positive = Downward
-----------           Left             Center            Right
                    Cantilever          Span           Cantilever
                    ----------        ---------        ----------
 X-Distance       =        0 ft            15 ft              0 ft
  (Default = Span/2 )

 Dead Load Defl.  =       NA in         0.34 in             NA in
      L/Defl      =       NA            1067                NA

 Live Load Defl.  =       NA in         0.82 in             NA in
      L/Defl      =       NA             440                NA
                    ----------        ---------        ----------
 Total Load Defl. =       NA in         1.15 in             NA in
      L/Defl      =       NA             312                NA

CAMBER = 1.5 * DL =       NA in        -0.50 in             NA in

BEARING :
-------                         Fb - Bearing             =    385 psi
  Bearing Length Required @ Left  Support                =   4.50 in
  Bearing Length Required @ Right Support                =   4.50 in

HEEL CUT HEIGHTS
----------------
  Minimum End Height @  Left End For Shear Stress   =  15.00 in
  Minimum End Height @ Right End For Shear Stress   =  15.00 in
```

GLUED-LAMINATED BEAM DESIGN

```
  DESCRIPTION : GLU-LAM #2

> ALLOWABLE STRESSES                       Prelim. Beam Width        =        7 in
  ------------------                       Lamination Thickness =         1.5 in
   Fb - Bending          =   2,400 psi     Eff. Length Factor     =    1.92
   Fv - Shear            =     165 psi     Le : Center Span       =         0 ft
   Elastic Modulus  = 1.8E+06 psi          Le : Left  Cant.       =         0 ft
   L.D.F.                =       1         Le : Right Cant.       =         0 ft

   CENTER SPAN           =      30 ft      LEFT  CANT. LENGTH     =         0 ft
                                           RIGHT CANT. LENGTH     =         0 ft
> CENTER SPAN LOADING
  # 1 Uniform D.L.   =    16.5 psf         X-Left                 =         0 ft
      Uniform L.L.   =      40 psf         X-Right                =        30 ft
      Trib. Width    =      10 ft

  # 2 Uniform D.L.   =    16.5 psf         X-Left                 =         0 ft
      Uniform L.L.   =      40 psf         X-Right                =        11 ft
      Trib. Width    =     1.8 ft

   Concentrated Loads ( X = Dist. from Left Support )
    #1: DL     =  3655 #     #2: DL     =  1150 #     #3: DL     =       0 #
        LL     =  8860 #         LL     =  2800 #         LL     =       0 #
      X-Dist =     15 ft      X-Dist =     25 ft      X-Dist =           0 ft

|- DESIGN SUMMARY -- Suggested Size :        7 in      X   28.5 in   ------|
|                                                                          |
|                               ---------------------------------           |
| > SELECTED BEAM SIZE -->)            7  in   x 24.375  in                 |
|                               ---------------------------------           |
|   S : Actual         =       693 in^3    A - Actual     =     171 in^2   |
|   S : M / (Fb*Cf) =          922 in^3    A - Required   =     156 in^2   |
|                                                                          |
|   F-b : Actual       =   2,950 psi       Fv : Actual    =     151 psi    |
|   F-b : Allowable =      2,218 psi       Fv : Allowable=      165 psi    |
|    % of Max.         =   133.0  %         % of Max.     =    91.6  %     |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|

  DESIGN MOMENTS & SHEARS      (Live Loads Skip Loaded For Max. M+ )
  -----------------------
   Positive Moment    =  2,045 in-k        MAXIMUM MOMENT         =   2,045 in-k
   Left  Neg. Moment =        0   "         Basic S:xx Req'd      =     852 in^3
   Right Neg. Moment =        0   "

   Shear @ Left       = 15,224  #          MAXIMUM SHEAR * 1.5 =  25,794 #
   Shear @ Right      = 17,196  #           Area Required         =   156.3 in^2

   Cf = (12/d)^.111   =  0.924              Cs = (Le d / b^2)     =    0.00
```

```
REQUIRED DEPTHS      SLENDERNESS GOVERNS ?? Y=1, N=0  ---))     0 ((--
---------------
 DUE TO BENDING : (Approx.)        DUE TO SHEAR : (Approx.)
   Center Span    =    28.0 in        @ Left  Support  =    19.8 in
   Left Cant      =     0.0 in        @ Right Support  =    22.3 in
   Right Cant     =     0.0 in

MAX. REACTIONS      ( Live Load is Skip Loaded )
--------------        Left Support           Right Support
                      ------------           -------------

   Dead  Load     =    4,761  #               5,321  #
   Live  Load     =   11,543  #              12,909  #
                      --------              --------
   Total Load     =   16,304  #              18,229  #

DEFLECTIONS     Positive = Downward
-----------           Left            Center          Right
                      Cantilever      Span            Cantilever
                      ----------      ---------       ----------
 X-Distance        =        0 ft          15 ft             0 ft
  (Default = Span/2 )

 Dead Load Defl.   =       NA in        0.48 in            NA in
      L/Defl       =       NA            752               NA

 Live Load Defl.   =       NA in        1.16 in            NA in
      L/Defl       =       NA            310               NA
                      ----------      ---------       ----------
 Total Load Defl.  =       NA in        1.64 in            NA in
      L/Defl       =       NA            220               NA

CAMBER = 1.5 * DL =        NA in       -0.75 in            NA in

BEARING :
-------                       Fb - Bearing            =     385 psi
  Bearing Length Required @ Left  Support             =    6.25 in
  Bearing Length Required @ Right Support             =    7.00 in

HEEL CUT HEIGHTS
----------------
  Minimum End Height @  Left End For Shear Stress     =   21.00 in
  Minimum End Height @ Right End For Shear Stress     =   22.50 in
```

```
          G L U E D - L A M I N A T E D   B E A M   D E S I G N
        ---------------------------------------------------------

  DESCRIPTION : GLU-LAM #3

> ALLOWABLE STRESSES                   Prelim. Beam Width      =     7 in
  ------------------                   Lamination Thickness =   1.5 in
   Fb - Bending      =   2,400 psi     Eff. Length Factor    =  1.92
   Fv - Shear        =     165 psi     Le : Center Span      =     0 ft
   Elastic Modulus   = 1.8E+06 psi     Le : Left  Cant.      =     0 ft
   L.D.F.            =       1         Le : Right Cant.      =     0 ft

   CENTER SPAN       =      30 ft      LEFT  CANT. LENGTH    =     0 ft
                                       RIGHT CANT. LENGTH    =     0 ft
> CENTER SPAN LOADING
  # 1 Uniform D.L.   =    16.5 psf     X-Left                =     0 ft
      Uniform L.L.   =      40 psf     X-Right               =    30 ft
      Trib. Width    =      10 ft

  # 2 Uniform D.L.   =    16.5 psf     X-Left                =     0 ft
      Uniform L.L.   =      40 psf     X-Right               =    11 ft
      Trib. Width    =     7.2 ft

   Concentrated Loads ( X = Dist. from Left Support )
    #1: DL    =      0 #     #2: DL    =      0 #     #3: DL    =     0 #
          LL    =    0 #           LL    =    0 #           LL  =     0 #
        X-Dist =     0 ft        X-Dist =     0 ft       X-Dist =     0 ft

|- DESIGN SUMMARY -- Suggested Size :       7 in      X   19.5 in  ------|
|                                                                        |
|                              --------------------------------          |
| > SELECTED BEAM SIZE -->>          7  in   x 24.375  in               |
|                              --------------------------------          |
|   S : Actual        =      693 in^3   A - Actual    =    171 in^2      |
|   S : M / (Fb*Cf) =        414 in^3   A - Required  =    100 in^2      |
|                                                                        |
|   F-b : Actual      =    1,324 psi    Fv : Actual     =     96 psi     |
|   F-b : Allowable =      2,218 psi    Fv : Allowable=      165 psi     |
|    %  of Max.       =     59.7  %      %  of Max.    =    58.3  %      |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|

  DESIGN MOMENTS & SHEARS      (Live Loads Skip Loaded For Max. M+ )
  -----------------------

   Positive Moment    =      918 in-k    MAXIMUM MOMENT          =      918 in-k
   Left  Neg. Moment =         0   "      Basic S:xx Req'd       =      382 in^3
   Right Neg. Moment =         0   "

   Shear @ Left       = 10,945  #        MAXIMUM SHEAR * 1.5 =  16,418 #
   Shear @ Right      =  8,780  #         Area Required          =   99.5 in^2

   Cf = (12/d)^.111   =  0.924           Cs = (Le d / b^2)    =     0.00
```

```
REQUIRED DEPTHS      SLENDERNESS GOVERNS ??  Y=1, N=0  ---))      0 ((--
---------------
  DUE TO BENDING : (Approx.)           DUE TO SHEAR : (Approx.)
    Center Span    =     18.3 in         @ Left  Support  =    14.2 in
    Left Cant      =      0.0 in         @ Right Support  =    11.4 in
    Right Cant     =      0.0 in

MAX. REACTIONS     ( Live Load is Skip Loaded )
--------------       Left Support            Right Support
                     ------------            -------------

    Dead  Load     =   3,542  #                 2,715  #
    Live  Load     =   8,587  #                 6,581  #
                     --------                --------
    Total Load     =  12,129  #                 9,295  #

DEFLECTIONS      Positive = Downward
-----------          Left             Center           Right
                     Cantilever       Span             Cantilever
                     ----------       ---------        ----------
  X-Distance       =        0 ft          15 ft              0 ft
   (Default = Span/2 )

  Dead Load Defl.  =       NA in        0.24 in             NA in
       L/Defl      =       NA           1495                NA

  Live Load Defl.  =       NA in        0.58 in             NA in
       L/Defl      =       NA            617                NA
                     ----------       ---------        ----------
  Total Load Defl. =       NA in        0.82 in             NA in
       L/Defl      =       NA            437                NA

CAMBER = 1.5 * DL  =       NA in       -0.25 in             NA in

BEARING :
-------                         Fb - Bearing              =    385 psi
  Bearing Length Required @ Left  Support                 =   4.75 in
  Bearing Length Required @ Right Support                 =   3.50 in

HEEL CUT HEIGHTS
----------------
  Minimum End Height @  Left End For Shear Stress  =  15.00 in
  Minimum End Height @ Right End For Shear Stress  =  12.00 in
```

```
T I M B E R     B E A M     D E S I G N
-----------------------------------------------
          Beam Mark  >>>      KTCHN HDR
          ==================|=========
           CENTER SPAN   ft |     8.00
           - - - - - - -    |
            W-DL        #/ft|      165
            W-LL        #/ft|      200
                            |
            Wp-DL       #/ft|        0
            Wp-LL       #/ft|        0
            X-Left       ft |     0.00
            X-Right      ft |     0.00
                            |
            P-1  DL     lbs |        0
            P-1  LL     lbs |        0
               X-1       ft |      0.0
            P-2  DL     lbs |        0
            P-2  LL     lbs |        0
               X-2       ft |      0.0
            P-3  DL     lbs |        0
            P-3  LL     lbs |        0
               X-3       ft |      0.0
                            |
           CANT. SPAN    ft |     0.00
           - - - - - - -    |
            Wp-DL       #/ft|        0
            Wp-LL       #/ft|        0
            X-Left       ft |     0.00
            X-Right      ft |     0.00
                            |
            P-1  DL     lbs |        0
            P-1  LL     lbs |        0
               X-1       ft |      0.0
            P-2  DL     lbs |        0
            P-2  LL     lbs |        0
               X-2       ft |      0.0
          ==================|=========
           > Fb         psi |    1,150
           > Fv         psi |       75
           > E          psi |  1.4E+06
           > L.D.F.         |     1.00
                            |
           > BEAM WIDTH in  |        3
           > BEAM DEPTH in  |    11.25
          ==================|=========
           POS. MOM.    in-k|     35.0
           NEG. MOM.    in-k|      0.0
                            |
                   |
 REACTIONS         |
  Left : DL   lbs  |      660
         LL   lbs  |      800
                   |
 Right : DL   lbs  |      660
         LL   lbs  |      800
=================|=========
 STRESSES :        |
 - - - - -         |
 Cf- Depth         |    1.000
                   |
 Fb: Allow    psi  |    1,150
 Fb: Actual   psi  |      554
                   |
 Fv: Allow    psi  |     75.0
 Fv: Actual   psi  |     54.6
                   |
 DEFLECTIONS       |
 - - - - - -       |---------
 CENTER SPAN :     |
>  X-Dist.     ft  |      4.0
                   |
  DL Defl      in  |    0.031
   L / Defl.       |    3,146
                   |
  LL Defl      in  |    0.037
   L / Defl.       |    2,596
  L/Tot Defl.      |    1,422
                   |
 CANT. SPAN :      |
>  X-Dist.     ft  |     0.00
                   |
  DL Defl.     in  |    0.000
                   |
  LL Defl.     in  |    0.000
===========================
```

PIONEER SCHOOL

DESCRIPTION OF HISTORIC USE: MECHANICAL

A wood burning stove or stoves were used for heating when the school was first built. Photograph HP26 shows two chimneys through the roof near the ridge line and off-set from the present north-south centerline of the building. If a wood stove was installed in each classroom, the chimneys could have been connected together vertically, a first floor chimney connected to the second floor chimney in the classroom directly above, or a continuous chimney may have been installed from the first floor through the second floor to the roof at both the east and west sides of the building.

It is known that two story buildings of this vintage were often heated with a stove on the first floor and openings or "heat borrows" cut in the second floor for gravity circulation of air within the building. This method may not have worked well in a school where noise transmission and mischief are considered undesirable.

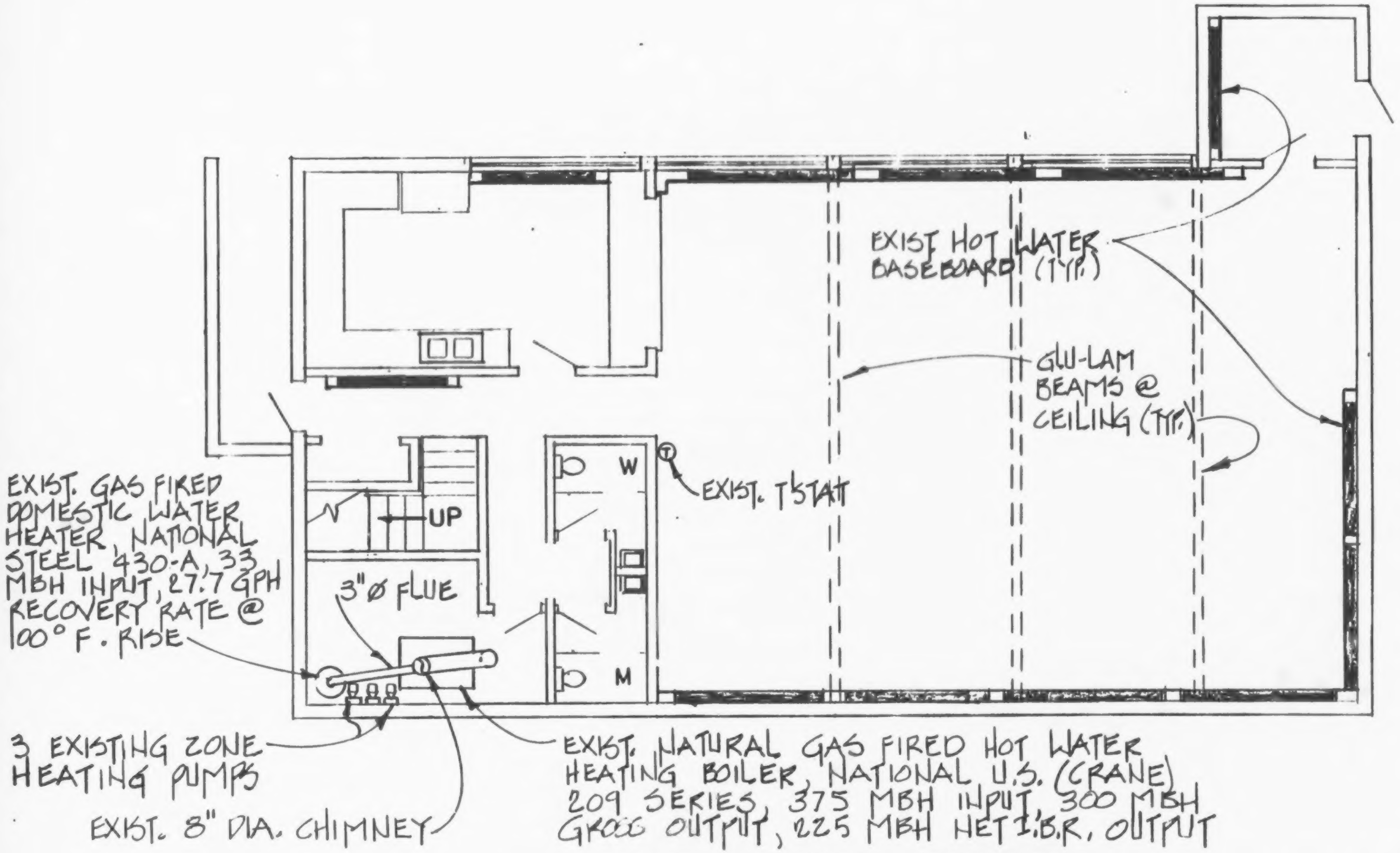
Considering, however, the short time frame in which the 4 classroom school was built, about one month, possibly two wood burning stoves, located in teh east and west first floor class rooms, with a "heat borrow system" may have been the only means of heating installed for the first school year. The floor opening for the original interior stairs and central hallways may also have been used to circulate heat. This view of the original heating system seems plausible when reading the July 25, 1916 Anchorage School Board Director's, Mrs. E. S. Reedy, letter to Alaska Engineering Commission's Lieutenant F. Mears. Item number 5 of that letter states "It is very likely that the fuel this winter will be changed from wood to coal. If a furnace cannot be installed, at least we would like a properly jacketed stove in each room." Photo HP26 does not show the small attic ventilation dormer(s) that are now on the roof but does show a chimney just about where a dormer is now located. An investigation of the attic revealed what appears to be patching of the second floor ceiling boards that are nailed to the bottom of the present ceiling rafters. The installation of the present attic ventilation dormers, removal of the chimney(s) and patching of the ceiling were most likely done after the school was sold.

When the building was purchased by the Pioneers of Alaska and moved from the school site block to the location at the southwest corner of 6th Avenue and F Street in 1917, the building was placed on a basement or partial basement. It appears that a steam heating system was then installed. The boarded-over opening in the second floor that is visible above the first floor ceiling (see first and second floor plans and photo DEP 104-7) was used to allow passage of a brick or masonry chimney from a steam heating boiler in the basement. Photos HP3 and HP15 show a brick chimney and smoke pipe extension near the middle of the present north building wall. Photo EP 202-5 shows an outline of the brick chimney on the wall boards just to the left of the window. There are "ghost" outlines of steam radiators or radiator enclosures visible on the second floor wainscot. The paneling and furring on the first floor has not been removed to the extent where possible radiator locations are visible, however it could be assumed that the first floor radiators were located directly below the second floor radiators. The steam and condensate mains could have been run at the first floor and basement ceilings or a one-pipe steam heating sytem may have been installed. See photo HP17 for possible steam pipe at ceiling. Interior historic photographs of Pioneer Hall do not show vertical steam and condensate pipes near the windows where radiators would have been located as do photos HP 8, 9 and 11 of the second school in Anchorage.

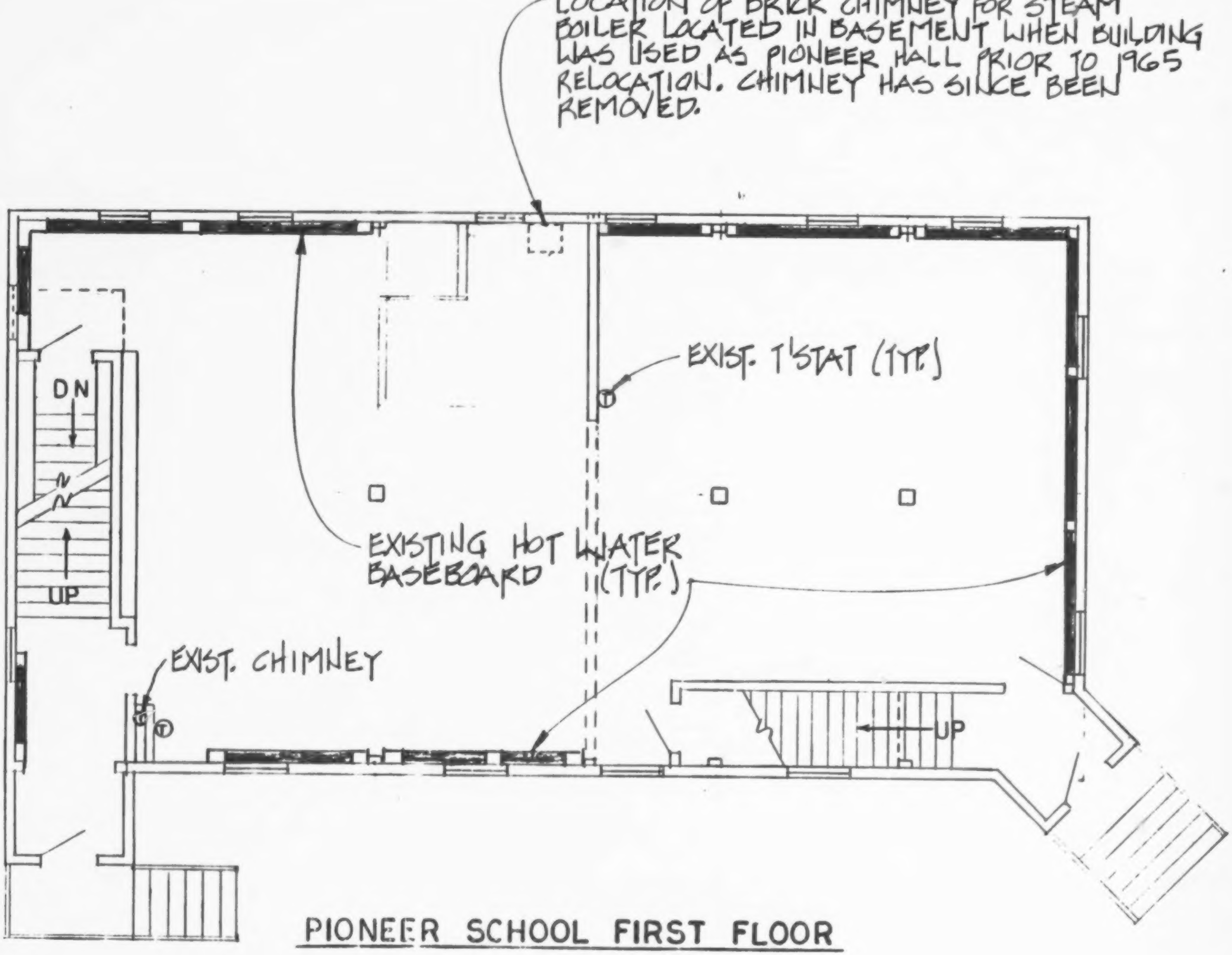
Without further removal of existing interior finishes and firm knowledge of past room partition locations, it is not likely that either the exact layout of the Pioneer Hall steam heating system radiators and piping or, more importantly, the configuration of the school's original wood stove heating system will be ascertained.

The present hydronic heating system was probably installed when the building was moved in 1965. The age of the heating boiler and type of residential grade hot water baseboard suggest this.

There was no running water or indoor toilets in the school when it was built. It is assumed that any plumbing system installed in the first and second floors of the building were added by the Pioneers of Alaska after they purchased the building and removed it from school property. Again, without knowing the history of partitioning within the building it is not possible to trace the locations of toilets or other plumbing systems that may have been removed. The basement toilets and kitchen sink were installed at the time of the 1965 move.

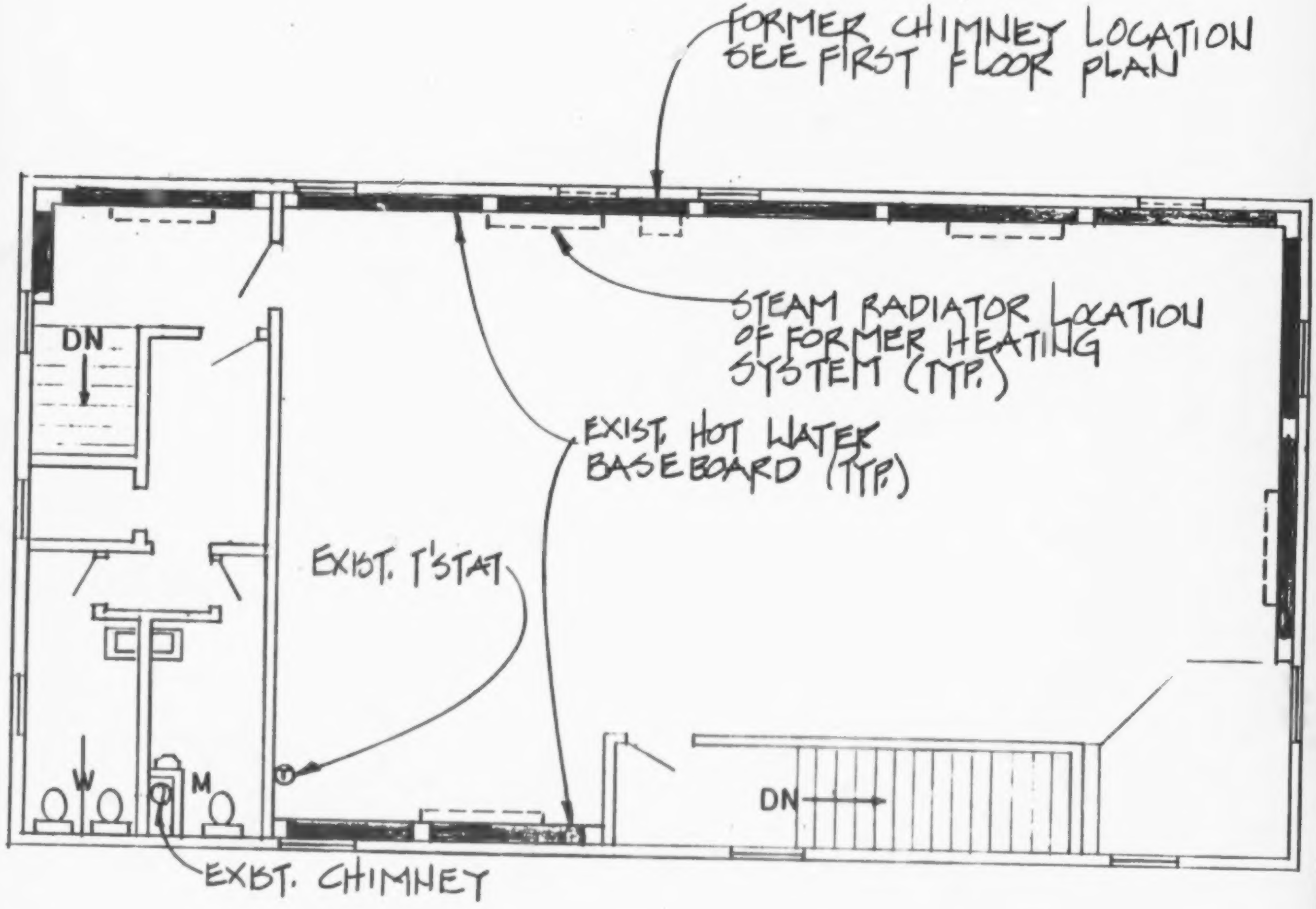

EXIST. HOT WATER BASEBOARD (TYP.)
GLU-LAM BEAMS @ CEILING (TYP.)
W
EXIST. T'STAT
UP
EXIST. GAS FIRED DOMESTIC WATER HEATER, NATIONAL STEEL 430-A, 33 MBH INPUT, 27.7 GPH RECOVERY RATE @ 100° F. RISE
3"ø FLUE
M
3 EXISTING ZONE HEATING PUMPS
EXIST. NATURAL GAS FIRED HOT WATER HEATING BOILER, NATIONAL U.S. (CRANE) 209 SERIES, 375 MBH INPUT, 300 MBH GROSS OUTPUT, 225 MBH NET I.B.R. OUTPUT
EXIST. 8" DIA. CHIMNEY

PIONEER SCHOOL BASEMENT


LOCATION OF BRICK CHIMNEY FOR STEAM BOILER LOCATED IN BASEMENT WHEN BUILDING WAS USED AS PIONEER HALL PRIOR TO 1965 RELOCATION. CHIMNEY HAS SINCE BEEN REMOVED.

DN
UP
EXIST. T'STAT (TYP.)
EXISTING HOT WATER BASEBOARD (TYP.)
EXIST. CHIMNEY
UP

PIONEER SCHOOL FIRST FLOOR


FORMER CHIMNEY LOCATION
SEE FIRST FLOOR PLAN
STEAM RADIATOR LOCATION
OF FORMER HEATING
SYSTEM (TYP.)
EXIST. HOT WATER
BASEBOARD (TYP.)
EXIST. T'STAT
DN
DN
W
M
EXIST. CHIMNEY

PIONEER SCHOOL SECOND FLOOR

D. ELECTRICAL

The original schoolhouse did not have electric lights or electric service. Correspondence to Governor Strong from A. J. Wendler on January 2, 1916 indicated the building required, "electric lights, wiring the entire building", plus other improvements.

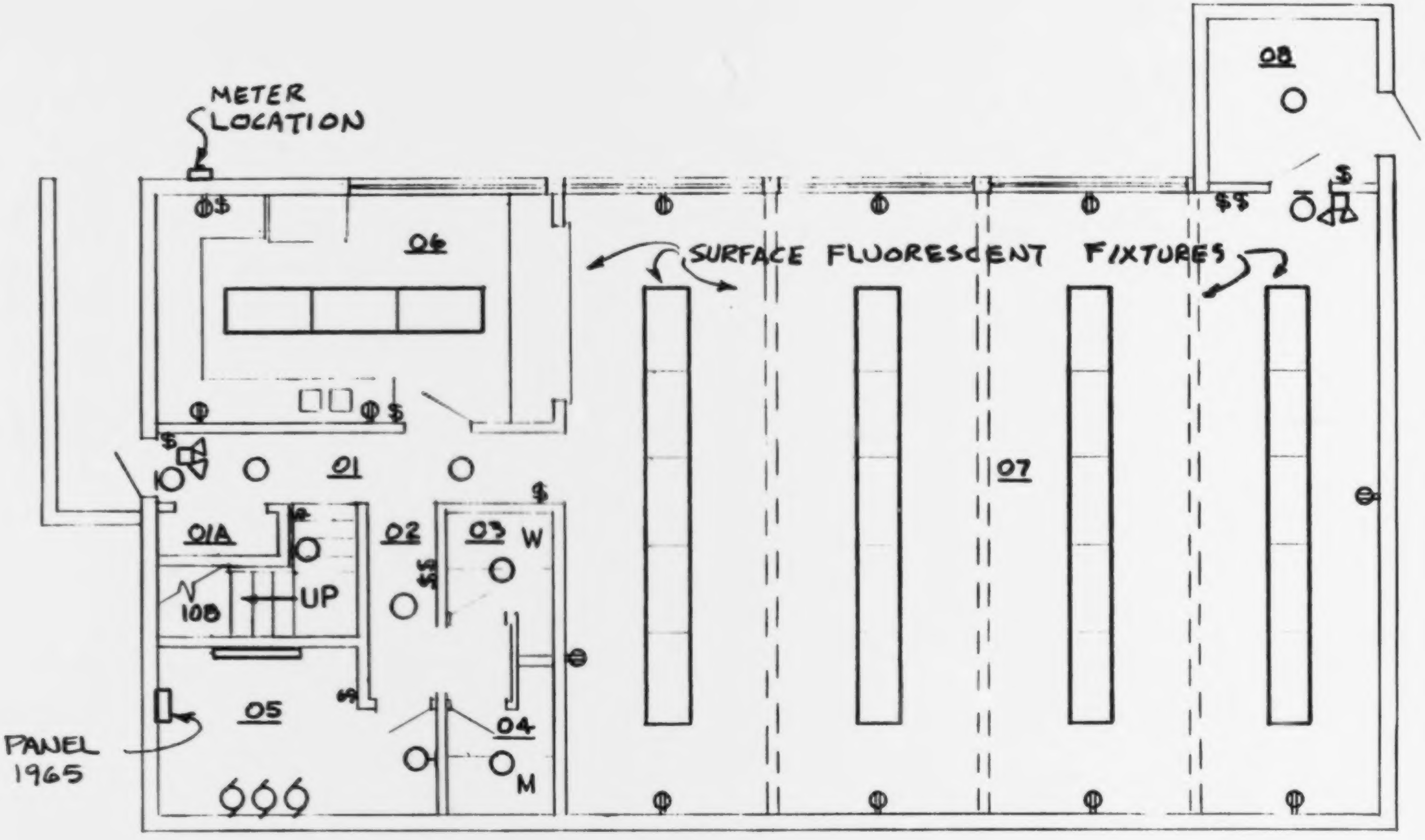
No other reference to electrical was uncovered until 1927 when the Commissioner of Education from Juneau indicated the school building (which was being leased by the School Board from the Pioneer Club) "had improper lighting".

Photos of the dance hall/meeting room indicate second floor lighting to be pendant, glass enclosed, incandescent fixtures suspended from the ceiling (photos HP12 & HP14). Originally one center fixture suspended from flat ceiling and four perimeter fixtures, suspended from slope ceiling. Later six fixtures were suspended from the flat ceiling (photo HP14 and attic investigation of knob and tube wiring). Still later the incandescent fixtures suspended from the flat ceiling were replaced with fluorescent fixtures suspended from the flat ceiling, possibly from the same stems that supported the incandescent fixtures (photos HP20 and HP21).

The photos of the first floor indicate that first incandescent suspended fixtures were installed then fluorescent lighting of the same vintage as installed on the second floor (photos HP13 and HP19).

The original wiring was knob and tube type of which some is still in place above the second floor ceiling and in the joist space above the first floor wood ceiling (photos EP301-2, EP301-5 and EP301-7). Some rosettes used to feed drop cord fixtures are still in place on the ceiling, however, many have been removed or covered (photos EP104-4, 104-5, 204-2 and 204-3). The original electric service panel, located on second floor, was of live front construction with porcelain base open knife switches and plug fuses (photo 201-3).

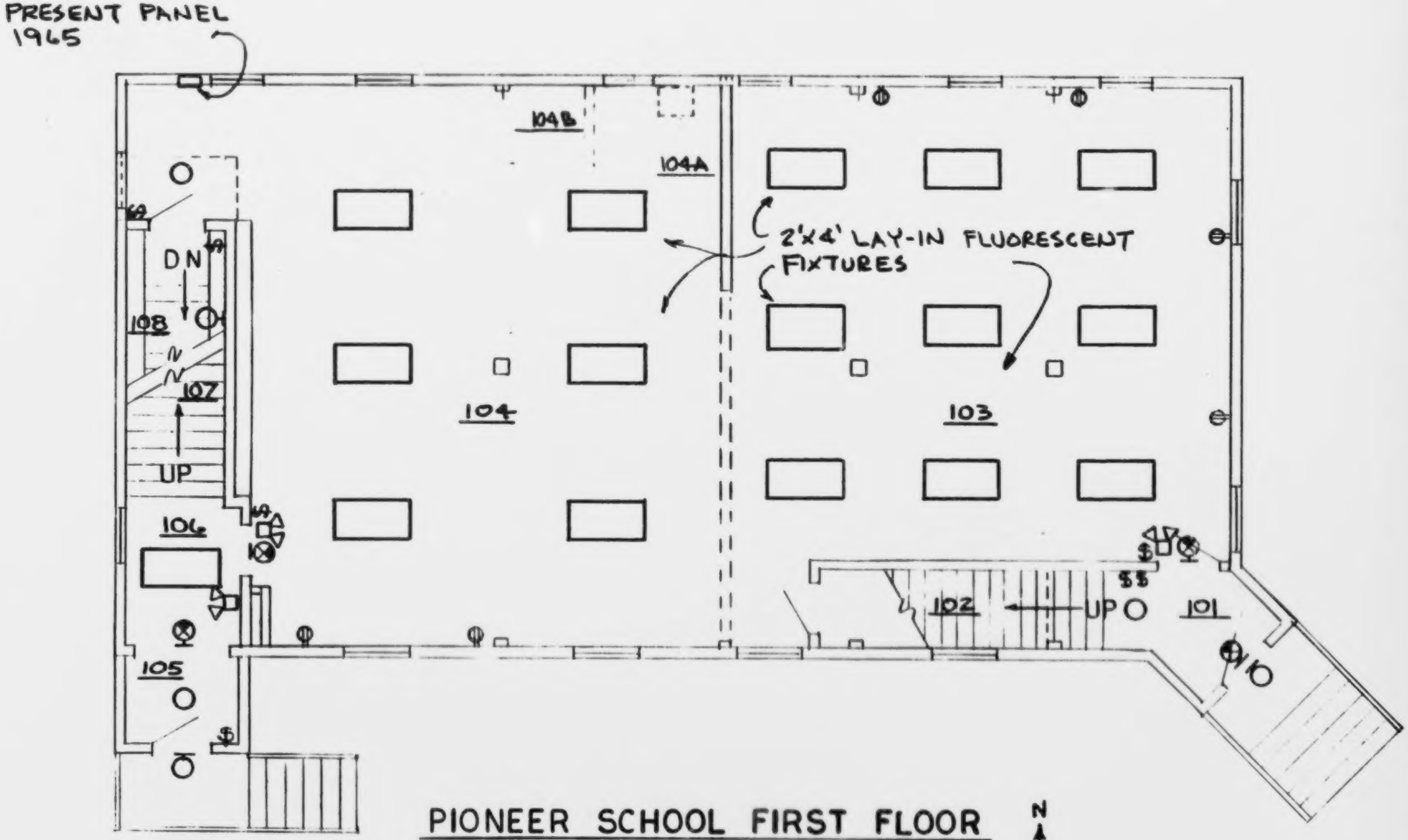
With the limited data available, we were unable to determine when the knob and tube wiring was abandoned. Perhaps it was used right up to 1965 when the building was moved to its present site and extensive renovation was done including the addition of basement.


METER LOCATION
06
08
SURFACE FLUORESCENT FIXTURES
01
01A
02
03
W
108
UP
07
05
04
M
PANEL 1965

PIONEER SCHOOL BASEMENT

EXISTING CONDITIONS

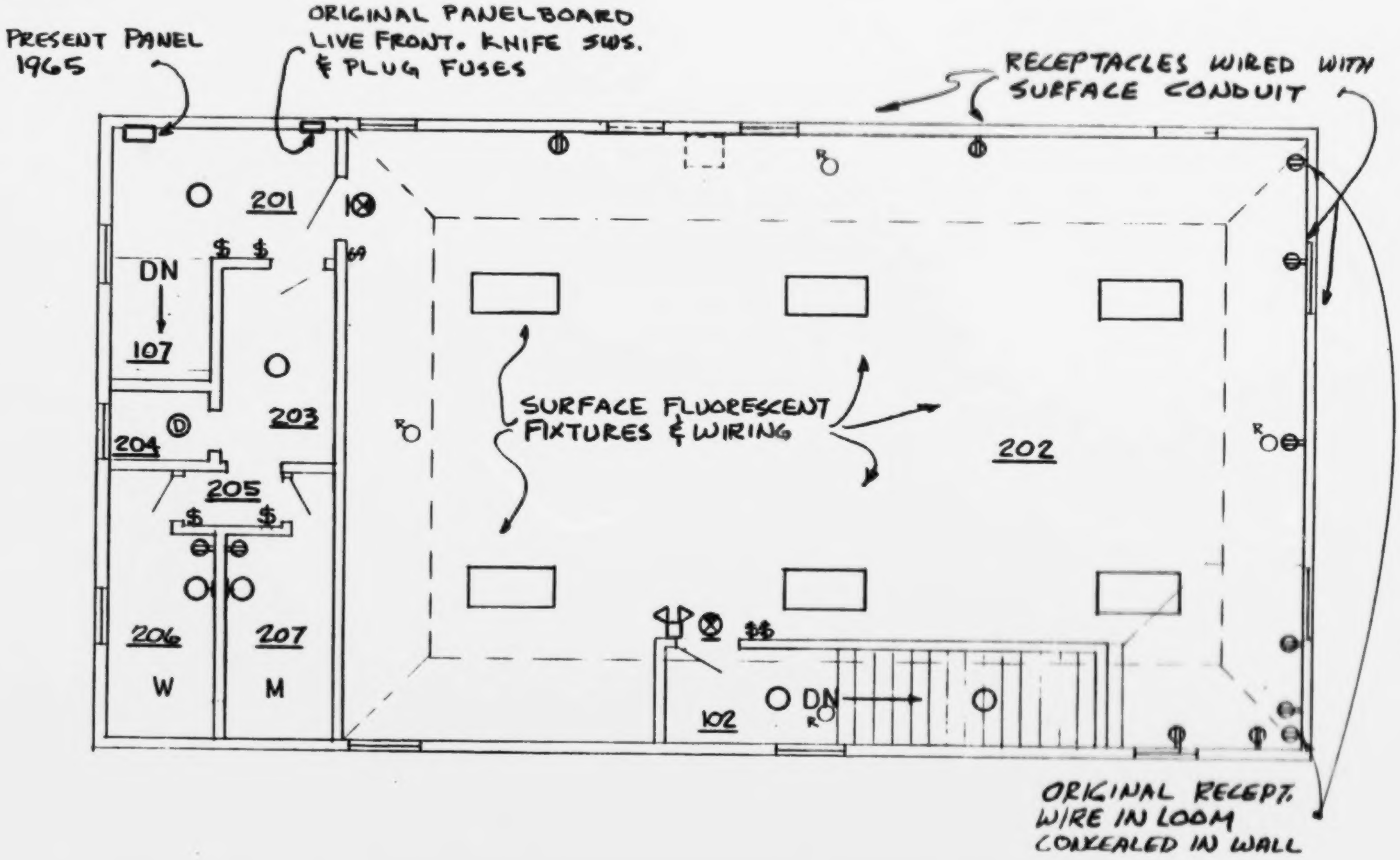
N



PRESENT PANEL 1965
104B
104A
2'x4' LAY-IN FLUORESCENT FIXTURES
DN
108
107
UP
106
105
104
103
102
UP
101
N

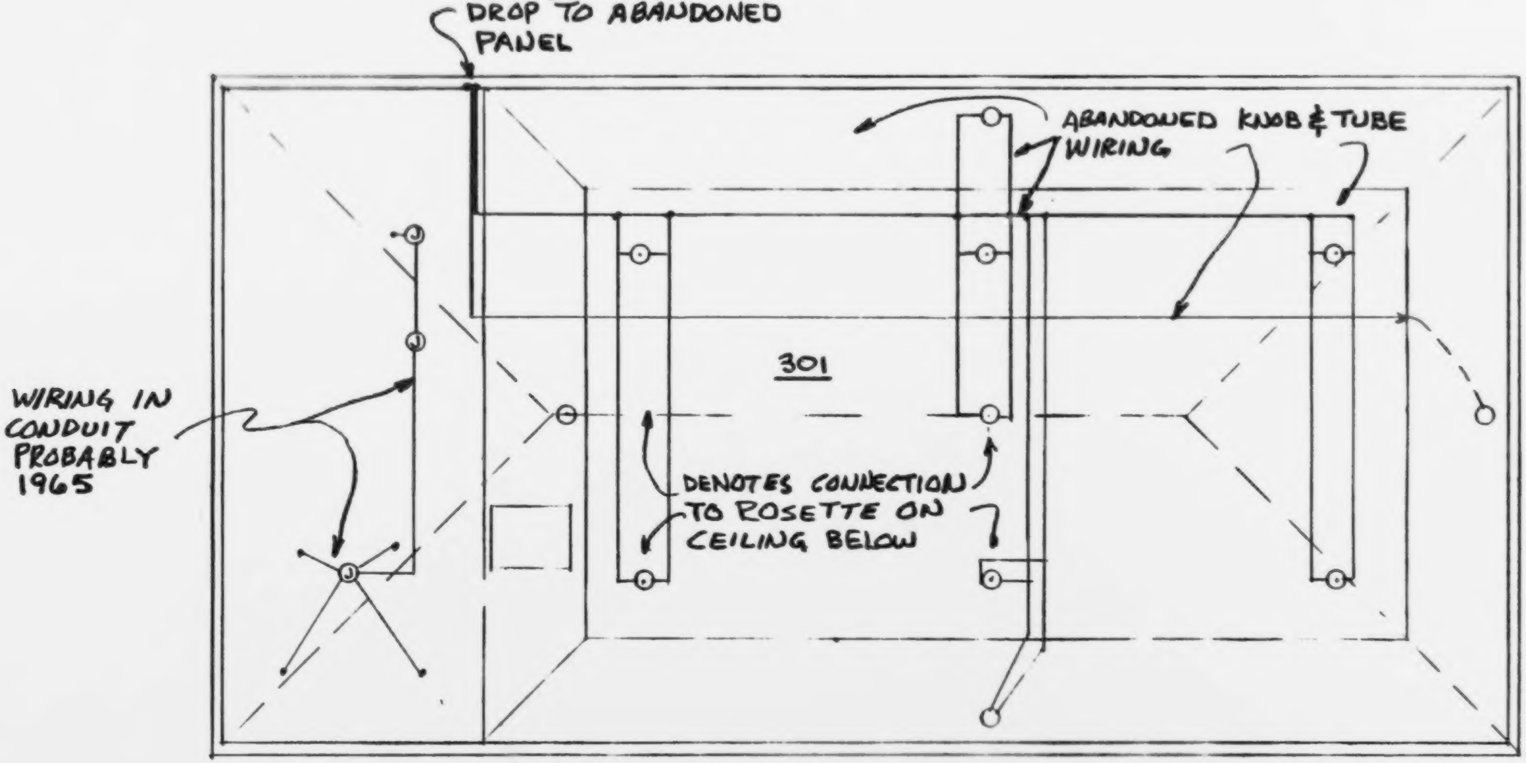
PIONEER SCHOOL FIRST FLOOR

EXISTING CONDITIONS


PRESENT PANEL 1965
ORIGINAL PANELBOARD LIVE FRONT. KNIFE SWS. & PLUG FUSES
RECEPTACLES WIRED WITH SURFACE CONDUIT
201
DN
107
203
204
205
206
207
W
M
SURFACE FLUORESCENT FIXTURES & WIRING
202
102
DN
ORIGINAL RECEPT. WIRE IN LOOM CONCEALED IN WALL

PIONEER SCHOOL SECOND FLOOR

EXISTING CONDITIONS


KNOB & TUBE WIRING
DROP TO ABANDONED
PANEL
ABANDONED KNOB & TUBE
WIRING
301
WIRING IN
CONDUIT
PROBABLY
1965
DENOTES CONNECTION
TO ROSETTE ON
CEILING BELOW

PIONEER SCHOOL ATTIC

EXISTING CONDITIONS

III.A. Architectural Restoration/Rehabilitation Program and Program for Future Use-Exterior: South Elevation:

This elevation as well as all the other three exterior wall elevations could have the second siding of 1x6 t&g along with the 1" runners removed to expose the original bevel siding. If it is decided to bring the exterior of the structure back to the old schoolhouse period of 1915-1917, at that time, paint analysis should occur to determine the layers of paint and the most appropriate color. It is evident from early photographs such as #HP26, 27 & 28, that the building was unpainted on the exterior, but the trim around the windows and door appears to be painted. As shown in #HP7, by at least 1919, the building had been painted. The revealing of the original siding would make the building appear more correctly with the relationship of the window and door trim over the siding.

As can be seen in the early historic photograph #HP7, 26, 27, & 28, this bevel siding was the earliest building covering and in our demolition work we exposed this original covering. As can be seen also in #HP7 & #HP26, 27 & 28, there was an outer band of trim that occurred above the first floor windows and doors and also seems to integrate well with the fenestration. This trim band is original to the schoolhouse.

The general philosophy, as will become evident through this narrative analysis, is a compromise of sorts between the original use of the building, which was the schoolhouse, although it served as such for less than 2 years; and the Pioneer Hall, which it served as for almost 50 years.

The window that is shown (and is now missing) in #HP7 should be built in exactly the same place as the original as well as all the other windows on this elevation. The window at the second floor toilets should be a pseudo window due to the furnace flue located directly behind it. No historic photographs were found that show the earliest fenestration on the south elevation. A drawing of what we assume the elevation to look like is in Appendix N. Architectural Historical Survey. Due to the short time schedule in which the building was constructed, it can be assumed, and it is evident from the historic photographs that the east and west elevations were nearly identical in fenestration and that the north and south elevations may have been similar as well, although it is evident from #HP26 & 28 that the north elevation probably had the main and only entry for the schoolhouse.

As can be seen in the exterior existing photos #EEP1 & 2, the south elevation has undergone other additional changes as well. These include the addition of the arctic entrances at the east and west which should be removed because they are unsympathetic and incompatible with the structure. The east entrance should be installed as shown in #HP7 and west as shown in the "Pioneers of Alaska, Grand Igloo, 45th Session, Anchorage, Alaska, September

28, 29, 20, October 1, 1961" booklet, in Appendix D, Historic Book Selections. The entrance to the east is diagonal as shown in #HP7 and parallel to the building as shown in the Pioneers booklet. These entrances are not original to the schoolhouse, but are authentic to the Pioneer Hall years.

The transom windows above each door at the entrances should be built exactly as before and thus will be compatible with the other fenestration that was altered by the Pioneers.

New porches would need to be designed to integrate well with the structure and be as unobtrusive as possible. The landscaping would need to be reworked to integrate with these new porches as well. Handicap access could be provided by means of a gradual ramp to meet code. See Appendix O for drawings. As can be seen in the earliest historic photographs such as #HP2 & #HP26, 27 & 28, the building was originally raised approximately plus or minus 3'-0" off the ground with wood skirting around it. Therefore, it is possible (but not probable) that there were steps and porches on the south side if there were entrances.

As can be also seen in #HP28 it is easy to determine that the diagonal entrance at the east was not original to the schoolhouse and was a later addition by the Pioneers. Nevertheless, it is a significant architectural detail and as previously stated in the condition survey, was typical of similar building entrances at that time in Anchorage such as the Wendler/Club 25 building.

Also evident is the detailng at the eaves with the addition of the metal flashing. This could be removed to show the roof rafters as can be seen in early historic photographs such as #HP3 & #HP26 and later ones including #HP23-25. If flashing is desired, copper flashing could be used which will age and become compatible with the building over time.

Mineral roll roofing could be installed as a roof covering because this was the earliest roofing material and would be more historically accurate than the existing asphalt shingles as shown in #EEP10. However, if this is felt to be too rough of a finish for the roof, a more compatible asphalt or other roofing material more sympathetic to the original design could be installed. Also in this photograph, the existing roof vent is shown (there is one on the north roof). The roof vent on the north roof doesn't appear in #HP1 or #HP26 & 28 which are dated 1915-1916, but appears in #HP3 which is circa 1918-1920. Therefore, the Pioneers added the roof vents after their purchase of the building. These roof vents have been in place the majority of the existance of the building and therefore are not incompatible with the design. They would be useful in the ventilation of the attic as well with the addition of a vapor barrier and insulation. Inconspicuous roof vents would be needed at each rafter (under the eaves) of the area of roof over Room #202 if batt insulation were used, as well as possible vents at the east and west elevation eave line.

This addition of a cold roof would change the characteristics of the way snow is handled, and how ice damming, ice & snow hazards are handled. The possible addition of snow stops or gutters at the roof could direct snow and ice away from the entrances and alleviate possible hazards. Or heated areas of the roof could eliminate the snow and ice hazard. These two alternatives should be studied in the restoration document design phase.

The existing furnace flue is incompatible with the earlier heating system configurations, but is rather ambiguous. Without drastic alteration of the location of the mechanical and electrical room and alteration of interior spaces, no relocation of the flue is possible anyway.

East Elevation:

The two missing center windows as shown in #HP2 & 7 should be restored to the original locations, but should match the existing Pioneer Hall window fenestration rather than the 4 over 4 double hung Pioneer School configuration. Further demolition of the interior as well as removal of the t&g siding on the exterior will reveal the original exact location.

The basement level shingle siding could be replaced with a more compatible siding. It is unattractive and would not be compatible with the bevel siding. A narrow siding placed vertically would be compatible with the original wood skirting, and honest, showing the difference between the old and new.

The metal railing as shown in #EEP3 & 4 as well as #EEP12 is not compatible with the historic building and could be replaced with a wooden handrail. Also, wooden walks and steps would be more historically accurate to the early period of this town rather than concrete, as shown in #HP28. A determination of authenticity to the historical era versus maintenance cost would have to be reviewed.

A small canopy over the basement entrance would be more attractive and compatible with the basement level.

North Elevation:

As stated previously in the architectural condition survey, this elevation, too, has undergone substantial alteration over the years. As can be seen in #HP2, 3, 15, 23, 26, & 28, this elevation had had many changes to the fenestration over the years.

The earliest photos show what appears to be three groupings of two windows each, only on the second floor. A complete view of the first floor windows is shown in #HP26 & 28. It is shown that the first and second floor windows line up with each other as shown in #HP2 & #HP26 & 28. It is suggested that these windows be restored to their original locations. Further demolition work will reveal the original window locations such as in #EP202-5.

As shown in #HP26 & 28, there was an entrance (probably the main and only entrance) with steps and indentation in the wall and placed off center to the east. It would be impossible to recreate this entrance due to this elevations' raised position with a basement below.

One window could be left in its existing condition and that is the one in the north east corner that used to serve as a door as shown in #EEP5, 6, & 14 in the later Pioneer Hall days. An exterior balcony could be constructed similiar to the one shown in #HP23 & 25 to serve as a platform for access to a fire escape that would be compatible with the historic exterior of the building. This would connect with the roof of Room #08-Entry and the fire escape would continue from this entry roof down to the basement level. This type of fire escape would fold up flat against the building to be ambiguous and require minimal maintenance or security problems.

At the roof, a flue could be constructed similar to the one shown in #HP3 and shown in that location in #HP15, 24 & 25. It is evident through these historical photographs that this was the primary location of the heating plant flue throughout the history of the building as the Pioneer Hall.

The electric meter box and piping and wiring are not historically accurate and should be boxed in with siding similar to the upper floors and the replacement for the shingle siding below. A hinged cover could allow access.

Previous comments concerning exterior finish on the walls and roof apply to this elevation as well.

West Elevation:

The west elevation has been drastically changed over the years as can be seen in #HP1, 26 & 27 as compared to #EEP7. It was almost identical to the east elevation shown in #HP2 & 28. As previously stated in the Architectural Condition Survey the existing stairs could not have been located as they exist today because of the window fenestration.

The three windows that have been either deleted or removed (i.e. the first floor has a door that was previously a window and one window that has been entirely removed; and the second floor center window which has been reduced in size - probably for the use as a toilet in the room adjacent) should be restored to their original locations (except the toilet window which will have to remain the same). The window that occurs at the Stairs - Room #107 will have to be a pseudo window or a light well created behind it, due to the conflict with the stairs.

The basement entry as shown in #EEP7, 16 & 18, could be altered to be more historically compatible with the building. A canopy more attractive and compatible with the basement level could be added. The gas meter shown in #EEP19 should be boxed in with like siding material to match with the elevation. A hinged cover could allow access.

As previously stated, roof and siding material should be restored to the original. The Entry - Room #105 should be deleted and the original entrance restored.

Roof:

As stated, the existing roof is a later addition. The original roof covering was most probably the typical mineral roll roofing as shown in #HP1, 2, 3, 15, 23, 24, 25, 26 ,27, & 28. This could be restored to its original condition or with more historically accurate modern material.

As also previously stated, the addition of either snow stops or gutters or both could help direct snow away from the entrance and alleviate possible hazards.

III.A. Architectural Restoration/Rehabilitation Program and Program for Future Use-Interior: First Floor:

NOTE: All room numbers relate to the Condition Survey Drawings, except as noted otherwise.

As evident in #EP101-1,2,3 & #EP102-1 the Entry - Room #101, as well as the Stairs - Room #102, have been added in 1967 as shown in Appendix D. As previously suggested in the Exterior Program for Future Use, the existing main entry from the Pioneer Hall days should be restored to the days when the building had transom windows over the entry doors and no arctic entrances as shown in #HP7 & HP19. The stairs could also be removed to recreate the original spaces in both Room #103 and #202 as shown in #HP12, 14, 19, 20 & 21. If the stairs are not moved then possibly the entry could be revised to allow for better circulation and to meet the code.

Floor coverings over the original oak floor should be removed to reveal the original floor to be refinished. The floor will have to be built with new oak to match the old in the area at the north entry stairs.

The wood veneer paneling should be removed to reveal the original beadboard wall covering. As much beadboard should be salvaged and reused if possible. If it is not salvageable, then new beadboard with the same configuration should be installed.

New rigid insulation should be installed in the walls with a vapor barrier to meet the code requirements. All necessary electrical and mechanical work should be routed through the open walls at this time.

If any stud wall reinforcement is necessary it could be done at this time. If a plywood wall diaphragm is required, then it, could be installed on the interior (if not possible on the exterior because of the destruction of the siding upon removal). Over the wall studs (or plywood) 5/8", 1 hour type "X" gypsum board should be installed and finally the beadboard.

The suspended ceiling plus new fluourescent light fixtures should be removed. The removal of the newer light fixtures should reveal the location of the original pendant light fixtures as shown in #HP13.

The beadboard on the ceiling should then be removed and as much as possible salvaged. New fascimiles of the beadboard should be provided where necessary.

Sound insulation should be installed between the first and second floor to help alleviate the noise problems of the past.

All electrical and mechanical work could be accomplished when the ceiling is removed. Also, all required structural reinforcement could occur at this time.

The exact location of additional walls, windows, doors, and features of the first floor will undoubtedly be revealed during the demolition work.

The wood veneer covering over all the columns should be removed to reveal the painted surface beneath. The paint investigation in later phases will specify the finish of the columns.

The center partition wall between Room #103 and #104 could be restored similar to the wall shown in #HP13 or if additional historical information or photos are found, or the demolition reveals the location of interior walls, the walls could be recreated similarly to the original Pioneer Hall layout. This wall was covered with beadboard and had at least one door at the south connecting the two rooms. If there were any other doors as shown in #HP18, then they should be revealed during this demolition work. It has been suggested that the entire floor be more open and that design is shown in the Restoration/Rehabilitation Drawings in Appendix O.

The existence of Room #104 A & B could be shown at the ceiling and indicated as earlier rooms. The existing location of the flue hole could provide for a re-creation of the wood stove that was original to the school. This, of course, would not be in its original location, but would be a representation of what the original heating system was like.

The existing baseboards on the first floor could be removed and authentic radiators altered for hot water heating could be placed at locations that should be indicated during demolition. See the Mechanical Restoration/Rehabilitation Program for a more thorough discussion of this. It may be necessary to have authentic radiator covers for safety reasons.

The recreating of the possible stair system at Room #104A & B is not plausible at this time, due to the current use of the building. Also, the lack of accurate interior historical photographs or information concerning this area precludes the recreating of the stairs.

The restoration of the original windows will help bring more light into the first floor.

The stair to the second floor along the west side of the building as previously stated, could not be the original stairs, but were added by the Pioneers after the move in 1917. But, since they have been used for probably over 70 years, its seems proper to keep them in place.

Room #105, the southwest entry should be removed as previously stated, which will still allow the use of the Hall - Room #106 as the arctic entry.

Newer floor, wall, and ceiling finish systems should be removed to reveal earlier finishes in the Entry - Room #105, Hall - Room #107 and Stairs - Room #107. At that time, these earlier finishes could then be salvaged or replaced as required. A more authentic handrail could then be installed.

The existing exposed drain pipes as seen in #EP106 & 107-1 & 2 should be relocated in the exterior wall, furred around to disguise it, or removed entirely.

A chair lift to the second floor could provide handicap access and could fold out of the way to avoid blocking the stairs.

Second Floor:

Room #201 - the Hall at the top of the Stairs - Room #107, should be restored similar to the stairs and entry, i.e. floors, walls, and ceiling should be restored to the original condition.

The Cloakroom - Room #205 (Pioneer Hall), Toilet/Janitor Closet - Room #204, Hall - Room #205, Women's Toilet - Room #206 and Men's Toilet - Room #207 were of a different configuration as can be seen in #HP14 & 22. The door to the Cloakroom - Room #205 (Pioneer Hall) can be seen at the left in both these photographs. Descriptions from Pioneers have described the configuration of this area as including two cloak rooms - one for the men and the other for the women, with a toilet in between the cloak rooms for the men. A possible configuration is shown in the second floor plan - Appendix N, Architectural Historical Survey Drawings, Pioneer Hall.

The philosophy that should be used for the second floor plan would be to portray its use as a Pioneer Hall rather than when it was a schoolhouse.

The earlier door to the Cloakroom - Room #205 (Pioneer Hall) can be seen in #HP14 & 22 and also in #EP202-8 which shows an unfinished wood wainscot where the earlier door was.

Room #202- the Class/Dance/Meeting Room should be stripped down to the beadboard at the walls and ceilings. This will reveal the original window locations, wall partition locations and other features. The walls can be indicated on the walls rather than be recreated.

The second floor from all historical descriptions was divided into two classrooms - most probably of equal size. There was possibly a large hall as described in correspondence by Mrs. Reedy in the center of the building. As can be seen in #HP26 & 27, one could look through the windows on the southwest corner through the window on the south elevation. This would indicate a classroom at the west end of the building rather than a storage or cloak room. The demolition work would probably reveal the location of the early walls. It is possible if not probable, that the ceiling in Room #202 was not raised as it is now. This can be seen in the Attic - Room #301 which doesn't indicate any partition walls which should be evident, nor are there any roof vents which does signify some changes to the roof.

Due to its current use as the large meeting hall, the interior layout should remain the same in Room #202, deleting the small stage, raised chair platforms along either side of the room, and ceiling configuration. Of course, the Stairs - Room #102 could be removed to recreate the original hall space.

With the removal of the finishes down to the beadboard, it will reveal what is salvageable and what is not. The removal of the beadboard will then allow for the insulation and the vapor barrier to be installed in the walls plus necessary mechanical and electrical requirements. Then, the same as the first floor, apply a wood sheer wall if required over the studs, with 5/8" type "X" gypsum board over that, and finally the painted beadboard finish.

The hem-fir floor which was the second floor installed over runners and the orignal oak floor, should be removed to reveal the oak floor. The oak floor should then be refinished throughout the second floor. There will probably be no oak floor in the center of the room at the north because this was probably the original location of the stairwell as previously stated. This will have to be added. Any base and trim work sizes should be revealed during the demolition.

Radiator piping holes that are not already revealed will be revealed during demolition. Radiators then could replace the existing baseboard heaters to represent one of the earlier heating systems. See the Mechanical Restoration/Rehabilitation Program for a more thorough discussion of this. The possible addition of a wood stove in its early central north wall or central location in Room #202 is probably not a good idea due to the current use. The installation of one wood stove on the first floor is a more accurate depiction of the early schoolhouse, than an accurate portrayal of the Pioneer Hall on the second floor.

The three truss rods as shown in #HP12, 14, 20 & 21 have been investigated to determine their actual structural purpose. It is possible and probable that with the possible raising of the ceiling in Room #302, that they were felt structurally necessary. If the roof structure is reinforced and brought up to code as suggested in the III. B. Structural Program, then the removal of the truss rods will be allowable. No insulation should be added to the attic until the roof structure is brought up to code, because this will put too much stress on the structure. This will occur because the snow will not melt off the roof and therefore add to the loads.

Attic:

The attic, as previously stated, has probably undergone alteration over the years.

A vapor barrier and insulation should be installed per the code compliance review to at the least R30 and preferably at least to R50. The vapor barrier should be installed under the roof and ceiling joists, overlapped and taped per the code.

Walkways on the ceiling joists should be installed to allow access to the entire attic to check the condition.

Restoration of the roof was previously discussed in the exterior so will not be expanded upon any further here.

Basement:

The basement was created in 1965 when the building was moved to its present location. It is not historically significant (at least at this time!) and will not be treated as such.

As stated in the MOA Code Compliance Review the Stairs - Room #108 as shown in #EP108-1-4 do not meet the code, but are allowable since this is an auxillary stairway as defined by the MOA.

Repainting of the stairway walls and ceiling, new step and landing finish, a new handrail as well as improved lighting should improve the stairs.

Room #01- the Hall as shown in #EP01-1 needs repainting of the walls and ceiling as well as a new floor finish. Accessibility to the Closet - Room #01A was never obtained because it is used by a private group, so no description of its condition or suggestions for improvement are possible.

The Hall - Room #02 as shown in #EP02-1,2&3 presents difficult acccess to the toilets as shown in #EP04-1&2, and #EP03-1&2. Neither toilet is handicap accessible, nor are they easily accessible to anyone. A revised floor plan in the area is shown in Appendix O to present an alternative to the present toilet configuration and bring it up to code. Toilet, lavatories,.and miscellaneous toilet room features need to be modernized. Floor, wall, and ceiling finishes need to be either replaced or refinished.

The Mechanical Room #05 as shown in #EP05-1,2,&3 shows many code deficiencies which are discussed in our "Mechanical and Electrical Restoration/Rehabilitation Program" as well as the MOA Code Compliance Review. This room needs to be brought up to code.

The Kitchen - Room #06 as shown in #EP06-1&2 is required to have a smoke seal as required by the MOA Code Compliance Review. This would need to occur not only at the door, but the pass through bifolds as well as shown in #EP06-2. If it can be argued that this is not a commercial kitchen, but merely a warm food preparation area, those requirements may be waived.

A general refinishing and remodeling of the kitchen would make it more workable. More imput is needed from the user groups than

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has been given to the Architect. The Architect's suggestions include refinishing of the floors, walls, and ceiling; the addition of overhead cabinets for more storage; and the refinishing of the old cabinets to match the new.

Room #07 - the Meeting Room has also had little user group input, but our suggestions again include new floor material (i.e. new carpet) , and repainting of the walls and ceiling. More modern window coverings such as mini-blinds would be more conducive to the modernized room.

Room #08 - the Entry as shown in #EP08-1&2 also needs replacement of the carpet, a possible pedimat type dirt and soil remover at the exterior exit door, and refinishing of the walls and ceiling.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Roof Rafters

We recommend a strengthening of the existing rafter system. At this time it is anticipated that the vaulted ceiling will remain. This reconstruction could include making the rafters into a trussed type system and also providing more depth at the tails of the rafters to allow for new insulation and ventilation of the attic space. Depending on the extent of the repairs, new plywood roof sheathing could be applied for better resistance to lateral loads.

2. Second Floor Load Bearing Walls

Further investigation will be required as interior finishes are removed. At this time, it is anticipated that the repairs to the second floor exterior wall studs would involve doubling each stud and adding a 3/8" plywood sheathing to the interior face of the wall.

3. Second Floor Framing

With the exception of the joists that bear on the short bearing wall, no major changes or corrections are anticipated.

4. Second Floor Beams

Strengthen or replace beams 1 and 2. If the south stair is removed, then beam #3 will also have to be replaced so as to span to the exterior wall.

5. First Floor Posts Supporting The Second Floor Beams

No changes or repairs to interior posts are anticipated, with the possible exception of bearing blocking at the bottom of the post to transfer load into the glu-lam beams below. Post embedded into the exterior wall framing will have to be evaluated when exposed.

6. First Floor Exterior Wall Studs.

Exterior studs will be examined further when interior finishes are removed. At this time, an additional sheathing of 3/8" plywood to the interior face is the only modification anticipated.

7. First Floor Joists

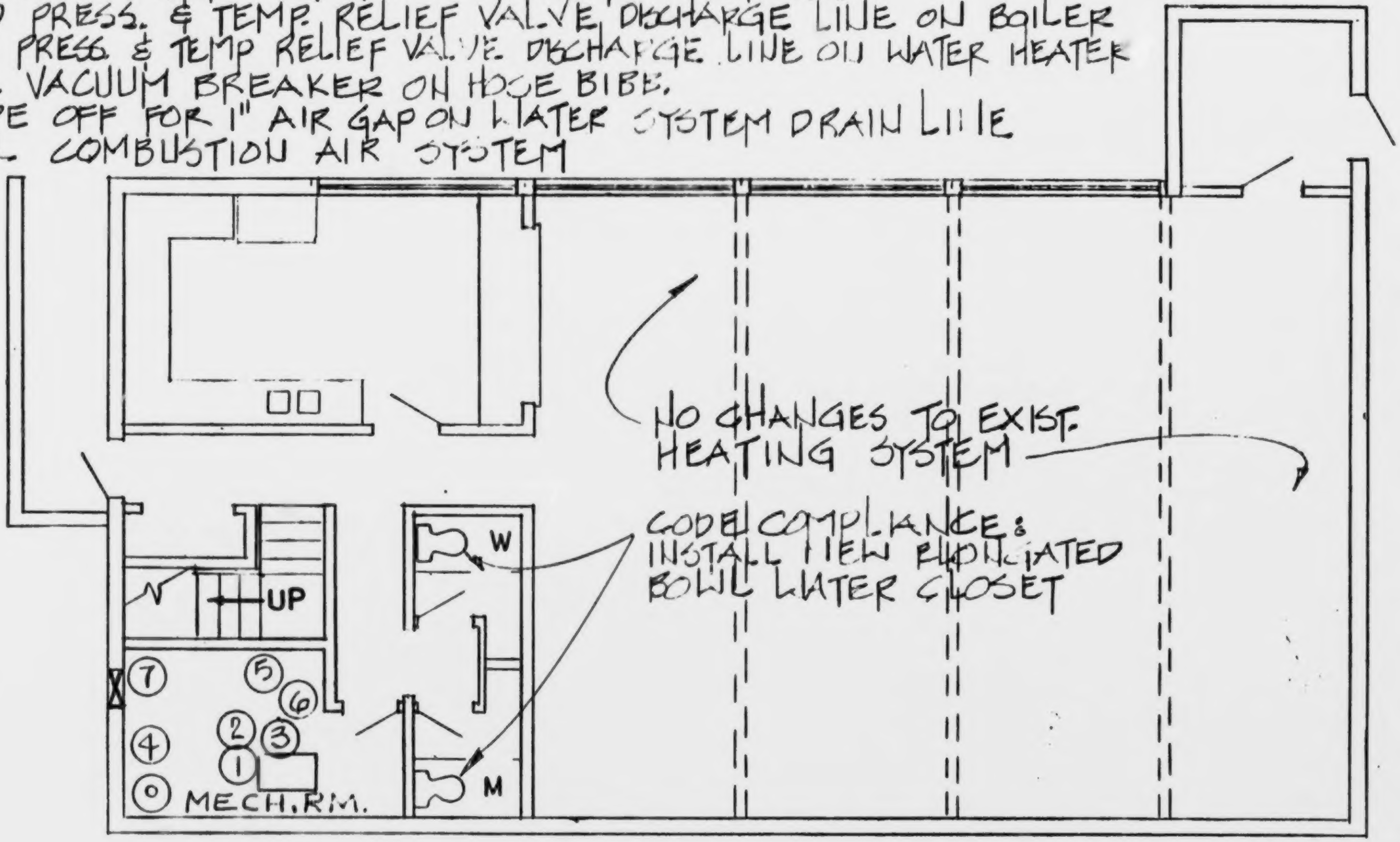
The joists beneath the bearing wall will be doubled to take the added load from above.

8. First Floor Glu-Lam Beams

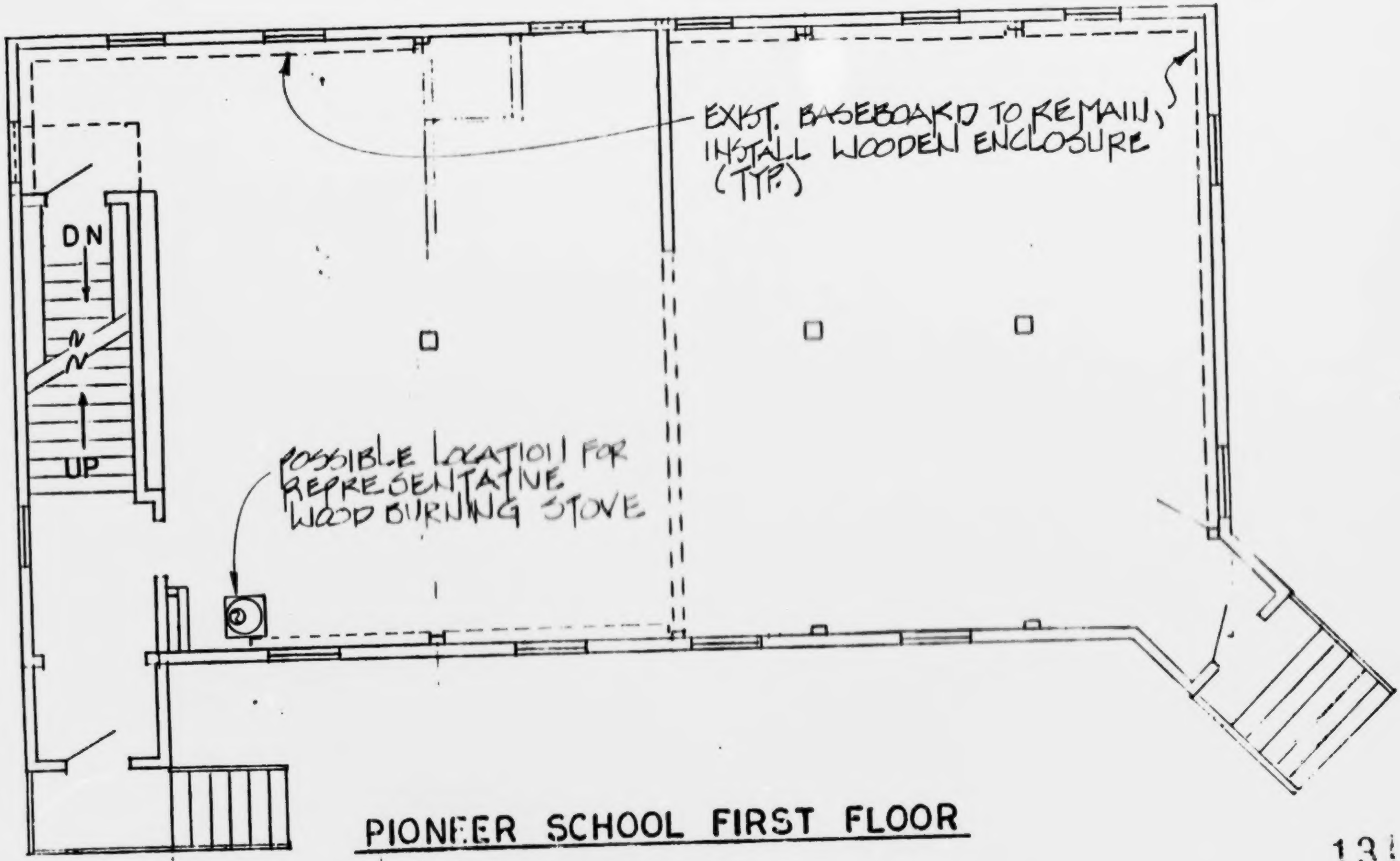
If the second stairwell is removed, no repairs would be required. If the stairs remain, the existing beam would have to be strengthened using steel plates on each side or some other similar fi

MECHANICAL ROOM CODE COMPLIANCE ITEMS

① INSTALL BACKFLOW PREVENTER ON BOILER MAKE-UP LINE
② INSTALL LOW WATER CUT-OFF ON BOILER CONTROLS
③ EXTEND PRESS. & TEMP. RELIEF VALVE DISCHARGE LINE ON BOILER
④ EXTEND PRESS. & TEMP. RELIEF VALVE DISCHARGE LINE ON WATER HEATER
⑤ INSTALL VACUUM BREAKER ON HOSE BIBB.
⑥ CUT PIPE OFF FOR 1" AIR GAP ON WATER SYSTEM DRAIN LINE
⑦ INSTALL COMBUSTION AIR SYSTEM


NO CHANGES TO EXIST. HEATING SYSTEM
CODE COMPLIANCE: INSTALL NEW ELONGATED BOWL WATER CLOSET
W
UP
⑦
⑤
⑥
②
③
④
①
⓪ MECH. RM.
M

PIONEER SCHOOL BASEMENT

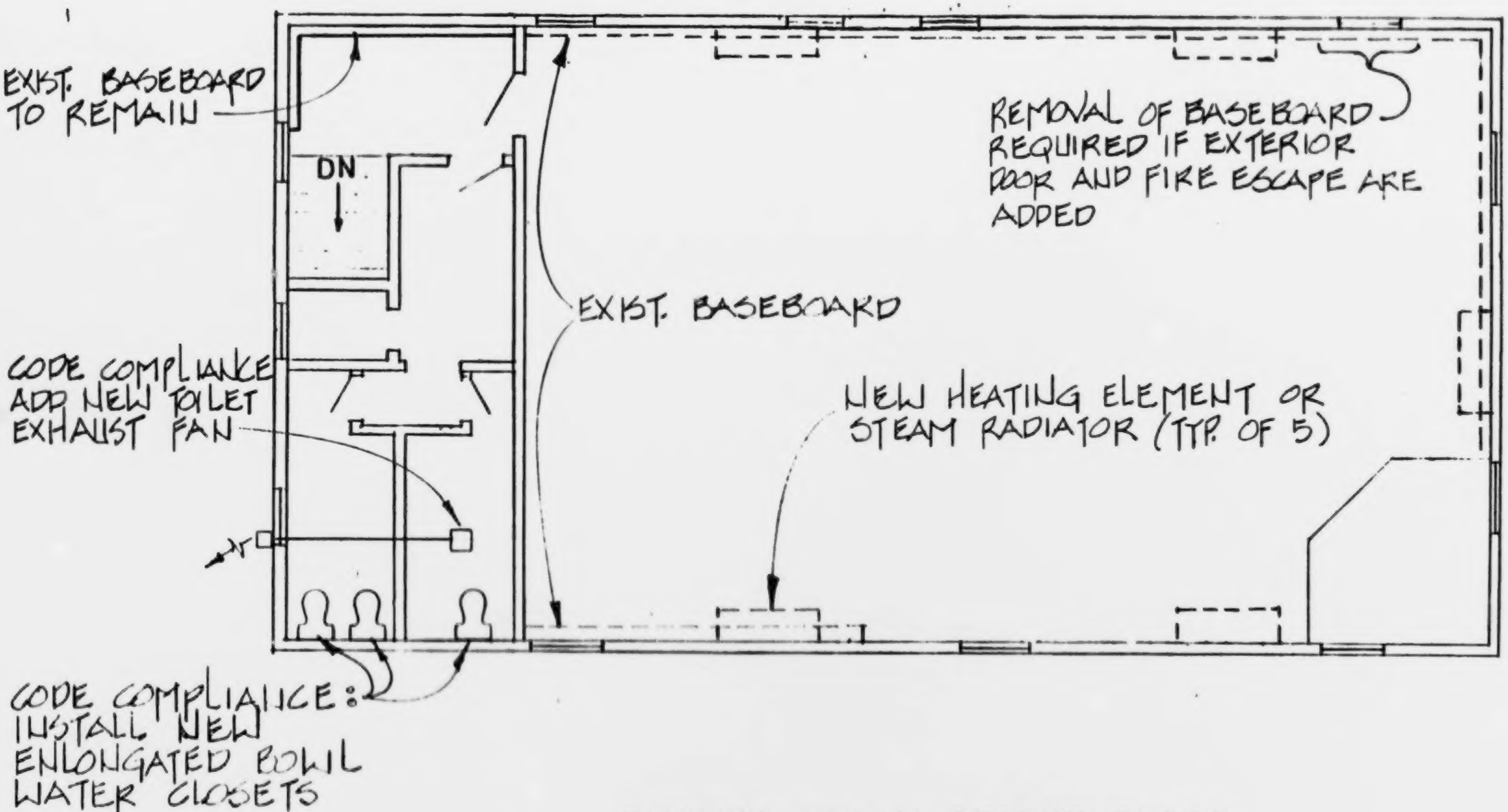

EXIST. BASEBOARD TO REMAIN, INSTALL WOODEN ENCLOSURE (TYP.)
DN
UP
POSSIBLE LOCATION FOR REPRESENTATIVE WOOD BURNING STOVE

PIONEER SCHOOL FIRST FLOOR

NOTE:
PLAN SHOWS INTERIOR STAIRS ALONG SOUTH WALL REMOVED

HEATING SYSTEM RESTORATION/ REHABILITATION OPTIONS

1. ALL EXISTING BASEBOARD RADIATION TO REMAIN AND INSTALL NON-FUNCTIONAL STEAM RADIATORS
2. REMOVE EXISTING BASEBOARD RADIATION IN MAIN HALL AND INSTALL HOT WATER HEATING ELEMENTS IN DECORATIVE METAL ENCLOSURE TO REPRESENT PROTECTED STEAM RADIATORS.
3. NO CHANGES. TO PRESENT SYSTEM UNLESS FIRE ESCAPE IS INSTALLED.


EXIST. BASEBOARD TO REMAIN
DN
REMOVAL OF BASEBOARD REQUIRED IF EXTERIOR DOOR AND FIRE ESCAPE ARE ADDED
EXIST. BASEBOARD
CODE COMPLIANCE ADD NEW TOILET EXHAUST FAN
NEW HEATING ELEMENT OR STEAM RADIATOR (TYP. OF 5)
CODE COMPLIANCE: INSTALL NEW ENLONGATED BOWL WATER CLOSETS

PIONEER SCHOOL SECOND FLOOR

NOTE:
PLAN SHOWS EXIST. STAIRS ON SOUTH HALL REMOVED.

HEAT LOSS CALCULATION FORM

(I=B=R CALCULATION SHEET 1502) 1 OF 2

Copyright 1960 by the Institute of Boiler and Radiator Manufacturers, 393 Seventh Ave., New York, N. Y

PIONEER SCHOOL - EXISTING

OWNER MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE ADDRESS ______ DATE 4-3-87

TYPE OF BUILDING ______ CONSTRUCTION WOOD FR/CONC BLK FOUNDATION

DESIGN TEMPERATURE DIFFERENCE 95 F.

	COL. A		COL. B		COL. C		COL. D		COL. E		COL. F	
1	ROOM		BASEMENT		BASEMENT				FIRST FLR			
			H L W		H L W		H L W		H L W		H L W	
2	ROOM DIMENSIONS, FT.		9 58 30						9 58 30			
3	LENGTH ~~EXPOSED~~ WALLS, FT.	201		BTU/HR REQUIRED		BTU/HR REQUIRED		FACTORS →	176	BTU/HR REQUIRED		BTU/HR REQUIRED
4	GROSS WALL AREA, SQ. FT.	1809							1584			
5	GLASS & DOOR SQ. FT.	52.3	198	10360				52.3	302	→		15795
6	NET WALL AREA, SQ. FT.	1161/648	EXP 5.88	6830	UG. 72	467		9.1	1282	→		11666
7	CEILING AREA, SQ. FT.			—		—			—			
8	FLOOR AREA, SQ. FT. I	4.0	1812	7248					—			
9	INFILTRATION CU. FT./HR PER L.F. CRACK	EDGE 55	192	10560								
	CFH. × L.F.		—	2873								4760
10	TOTAL BTU/HR AT DESIGN TEMP. DIFFERENCE			37871	+	467	TOTAL @ BSMT					32221
11	TOTAL BTU/HR W/20% SAFETY FACTOR						EXIST. & RENO					X 1.2
12					38,338 X1.2 =		46,006 BTUH				38,665 BTUH	

	COL. A		COL. G		COL. H		COL. I		COL. J		COL. K	
1	ROOM		SECOND FLR									
			H L W		H L W		H L W		H L W		H L W	
2	ROOM DIMENSIONS, FT.		9 58 30									
3	LENGTH EXPOSED WALLS, FT.		176	BTU/HR REQUIRED		BTU/HR REQUIRED		BTU/HR REQUIRED		BTU/HR REQUIRED		BTU/HR REQUIRED
4	GROSS WALL AREA, SQ. FT.		1584									
5	GLASS & DOOR SQ. FT.	52.3	194	10146								
6	NET WALL AREA, SQ. FT.	17.9	1390	24881								
7	CEILING AREA, SQ. FT.	22.9	1740	39846								
8	FLOOR AREA, SQ. FT. I		—									
9	INFILTRATION CU. FT./HR PER L.F. CRACK											
	CFH X L.F			3488								
10	TOTAL BTU/HR AT DESIGN TEMP. DIFFERENCE			78361								
11	TOTAL BTU/HR W/20% SAFETY FACTOR		X 1.2									
12			94,033									

(FACTORS)

ROOM TOTALS FROM LINE

B ______

C ______

D ______

E ______

F ______

G ______

H ______

I ______

J ______

K ______

TOTAL BTU/H OF BUILDING A DESIGN TEMP DIFFERENCE 178,704 BTUH

HEAT LOSS CALCULATION FORM

(I=B=R CALCULATION SHEET 1502) 2 OF 2

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PIONEER SCHOOL -RENOVATION

OWNER MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE ADDRESS DATE 4-3-87

TYPE OF BUILDING CONSTRUCTION WOOD FR / CONC BLK FOUNDATION

DESIGN TEMPERATURE DIFFERENCE 95 F.

	COL. A	FACTORS	COL. B		COL. C		COL. D		COL. E		COL. F	
1	ROOM		FIRST FLOOR		SECOND FLR		BSMT					
2	ROOM DIMENSIONS, FT.		H 9 L 58 W 30		H 9 L 58 W 30		H L W		H L W		H L W	
3	LENGTH EXPOSED WALLS, FT.		176	BTU/HR REQUIRED	176	BTU/HR REQUIRED		BTU/HR REQUIRED		BTU/HR REQUIRED		BTU/HR REQUIRED
4	GROSS WALL AREA, SQ. FT.		1584		1584							
5	GLASS & DOOR SQ. FT.	47.1	323	15213	215	10126						
6	NET WALL AREA, SQ. FT.	6.75	1261	8512	1369	9241						
7	CEILING AREA, SQ. FT.	2.78	—	—	1740	4837						
8	FLOOR AREA, SQ. FT. 1											
9	INFILTRATION CU. FT/HR PER L.F. CRACK C.F.H. × L.F.			5091		3866						
10	TOTAL BTU/HR AT DESIGN TEMP. DIFFERENCE		28816		28070		ASSUMED MIN.					
11	TOTAL BTU/HR W/ 20% SAFETY FACTOR		X 1.2		X1.2		CHANGE TO CONSTR.					
12			34,579 BTUH		33,684. BTUH		46,006					

	COL. A	FACTORS	COL. G		COL. H		COL. I		COL. J		COL. K	
1	ROOM											
2	ROOM DIMENSIONS, FT.		H L W		H L W		H L W		H L W		H L W	
3	LENGTH EXPOSED WALLS, FT.			BTU/HR REQUIRED		BTU/HR REQUIRED		BTU/HR REQUIRED		BTU/HR REQUIRED		BTU/HR REQUIRED
4	GROSS WALL AREA, SQ. FT.											
5	GLASS & DOOR SQ. FT.											
6	NET WALL AREA, SQ. FT.											
7	CEILING AREA, SQ. FT.											
8	FLOOR AREA, SQ. FT. 1											
9	INFILTRATION CU. FT/HR PER L.F. CRACK C.F.H × L.F											
10	TOTAL BTU/HR AT DESIGN TEMP. DIFFERENCE											
11	TOTAL BTU/HR W/ % SAFETY FACTOR											
12												

ROOM TOTALS FROM LINE

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

J

K

TOTAL BTU/HR OF BUILDING AT DESIGN TEMP. DIFFERENCE

114,269 BTUH

(FOR CONCRETE [illegible]

D. ELECTRICAL

(1) First Floor. Program for the first floor is to have space available for user groups and to restore to the 1920's and 1930's era. We would propose reinstallation of suspended incandescent fixtures similar to photo HP13 if available. The number and location of fixtures are unknown as the historical photos we have do not cover the entire area. We assume that during demolition work, the locations will be evident and a record can be made. Additional ceiling mounted incandescent fixtures will be required for increased illumination to make these spaces usable and possibly add a fluorescent cove light around the perimeter of the room.

(2) Second Floor. Program for the second floor is to recreate the space as the Pioneer Hall prior to the move in 1965. We would propose reinstallation of suspended incandescent fixtures similar to photo HP14. These units appear to be 150 watt to 300 watt glass enclosed units with pull cord switches. The estimated lighting level is 10 foot candles assuming six 300 watt units and four 150 watt units. This is not adequate for the space to function as a multipurpose meeting area. Some form of auxiliary lighting must be provided. Several forms of auxiliary lighting are available for consideration as follows:

a. Replace the six suspended incandescent fixtures with a suspended indirect fixture using high output metal halide lamps.

b. Retain the incandescent fixtures and add additional incandescent fixtures.

c. Retain the incandescent fixtures and add a fluorescent cove light around perimeter of room below the slope ceiling.

The scheme for auxiliary lighting would be determined in the restoration document design phase.

(3) First and Second Floors. Both floors require a new wiring system in conduit which would be concealed in walls and above ceiling after existing surface materials are removed. Flush wall receptacles should be added to permit utilization of spaces for various activities. Wall switches would also be used for lighting control in lieu of original light duty, pull cord type switches. To comply with present codes, additional items would be included, such as exit lights, emergency lights and a fire alarm system, which were not evident in original structure.

(4) Basement. Since the basement does not relate historically to the original structure, no major revisions are contemplated. Existing code violations would be corrected. Revisions to the main electric service and feeders would be done as necessary to accomodate rewiring of the first and second floors.

CONSTRUCTION COST ESTIMATE
PRELIMINARY RESTORATION STUDY
PIONEER SCHOOLHOUSE
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

Cost Consultant

HMS Inc.
4103 Minnesota Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99503

(907) 561-1653

Architect

Samuel Duff Combs, AIA
519 West 8th Ave., #206
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

March 27, 1987

MARCH 27, 1987

Notes Regarding the Preparation of this Estimate

This estimate is based on quantities taken, where possible, from the architect's and engineer's preliminary report and code compliance requirements of the Municipality of Anchorage.

Costs are based on current market prices for materials and Title 36 labor rates, and it is based on a competitively bid situation. Escalation has been added to an assumed construction start date of Spring 1988.

There was no mention of asbestos in any report on this project, therefore, abatement has not been considered.

This is a statement of probable construction cost only and excluded are design fees, administrative costs, relocating or new furniture, fittings, equipment and artwork.

SUMMARY

ARCHITECTURAL		$ 226,840
Site	$ 6,840	
Exterior Closure	$ 76,740	
Roofing	$ 19,810	
Interior Construction	$ 83,250	
Conveying Systems	$ 40,200	
STRUCTURAL		$ 11,380
MECHANICAL		$ 42,330
ELECTRICAL		$ 32,650
GENERAL CONDITIONS AND PROFIT		$ 79,160
CONTINGENCY		$ 56,500
TOTAL		$ 448,860

ARCHITECTURAL

SITE	QUANTITY	UNIT	ESTIMATED COST
Remove existing steps, complete	2	CY	240
Filling	120	CY	2,160
Paving	480	SF	1,920
Handrail	72	LF	2,520
(Landscaping not included)			
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST:			6,840

ARCHITECTURAL

EXTERIOR CLOSURE	QUANTITY	UNIT	ESTIMATED COST
Remove existing siding down to original bevel siding	3,960	SF	2,770
Remove arctic entrance 4'0"x7'0" approximately 10'0" high with exterior walls, doors and roof	2	EA	500
Remove small windows	4	EA	300
Remove door and frame, complete	1	EA	100
Remove interior beadboard or other finishes to expose studs	3,960	SF	2,380
Remove shingles at basement level	1,180	SF	770
Soffit and fascia improvement	192	LF	690
4" rigid insulation and vapor barrier	3,960	SF	12,000
Repair to exposed original siding and paint	3,960	SF	10,300
Trim around building doors and windows, painted	850	LF	2,550
Additional siding at basement level, similar to exposed material, painted	1,180	SF	5,490
5/8" Type X gypboard, taped and sanded	3,960	SF	5,940
Beadboard, painted	3,960	SF	15,250
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST:			Continued

ARCHITECTURAL

EXTERIOR CLOSURE	QUANTITY	UNIT	ESTIMATED COST
New entrance doors and frames, including hardware, panic device and finish	2	EA	3,000
Restore existing 2nd floor door for fire escape	1	EA	500
New windows, similar to existing on each elevation	14	EA	14,000
Signage	1	LOT	200

TOTAL ESTIMATED COST:	76,740

ARCHITECTURAL

ROOFING	QUANTITY	UNIT	ESTIMATED COST
Bituthane over existing roof, including forming ridge laps	2,215	SF	14,400
Insulation in attic, R-50 batt and vapor barrier	940	SF	2,680
4" rigid insulation and vapor barrier	900	SF	2,730
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST:			19,810

ARCHITECTURAL

INTERIOR CONSTRUCTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	ESTIMATED COST
Demolition			
Remove staircase rising approximately 10'0"x4'0" wide	1	EA	250
Remove doors	3	EA	150
Demolish partitions	640	SF	480
Remove raised stage area	1	EA	100
Remove floor covering down to exposed oak	3,040	SF	3,040
Remove ceiling finish to expose joints	3,580	SF	2,970
Remove floor finish in basement and auxiliary area	2,180	SF	650
Remove accordian wall, 18'0" wide	1	LOT	50
Improvements			
Kitchen door remove and install 20 minute door with closure and smoke seal	1	EA	510
Ditto to restrooms	4	EA	2,020
Ditto stair and corridor doors	5	EA	2,530
Ditto 1 hour rated in boiler room	1	EA	560
Toilets			
New stud wall and gypboard partitions	100	SF	560
Remove and relocate doors	2	EA	100
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST:			Continued

ARCHITECTURAL

INTERIOR CONSTRUCTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	ESTIMATED COST
Toilets (Continued)			
Remove partition	100	SF	80
Remove toilet partitions	2	EA	100
New toilet accessories	10	EA	1,000
Paint walls	200	SF	160
Ceramic tile	100	SF	1,000
Signage	ALLOW		200
Floor Finishes			
Repair existing oak floor and polish	3,423	SF	11,130
New flooring to match existing	537	SF	6,440
New carpet in basement	1,390	SF	4,590
New vinyl in basement and auxiliary areas	790	SF	2,370
Oak baseboard, 1"x6" with 3/4" round	600	LF	3,000
Rubber base	400	LF	800
Refinish stairs	1	LOT	500
Ceilings			
2 layers of 1/2" gypboard, taped and sanded	1,840	SF	5,060
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST:			Continued

ARCHITECTURAL

INTERIOR CONSTRUCTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	ESTIMATED COST
Ceilings (Continued)			
5/8" Type X gypboard and resilient channels	1,740	SF	3,050
Beadboard, painted	3,580	SF	13,780
Paint existing ceiling in basement	1,740	SF	1,480
Wall Finish			
Chair rail	330	LF	1,070
Paint existing walls	6,890	SF	5,510
Fire tape existing walls	200	SF	60
Specialties			
Acoustic wall	19	LF	7,600
Signage	1	LOT	300
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST:			83,250

ARCHITECTURAL

CONVEYING SYSTEMS	QUANTITY	UNIT	ESTIMATED COST
Handicapped stair chairlift	1	EA	25,200
Emergency fire escape system from top floor, including support	ALLOW		15,000
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST:			40,200

STRUCTURAL

	QUANTITY	UNIT	ESTIMATED COST
Roofing Structure			
2"x6" members fixed to existing trusses	2,000	BF	2,660
Remove metal ties, 30'0" long	3	EA	300
Exterior Walls			
2"x4" studs	300	BF	400
3/8" plywood siding nailed to studs	3,900	SF	5,460
Second Floor			
5 1/8"x12" glulam beams (2 each)	60	LF	1,290
Floor framing	600	BF	800
Ditto staircase area	120	BF	160
Plywood flooring	80	SF	180
First Floor			
Floor framing	100	BF	130
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST:			11,380

MECHANICAL

	QUANTITY	UNIT	ESTIMATED COST
Plumbing			
Remove existing water closet suite, complete	5	EA	1,130
Provide new water closet suite, elongated bowl and correct seat, including installation to existing piping and sealants	4	EA	3,220
Provide new lavatory sink, including new piping	1	EA	2,800
Install vacuum breaker in existing supply to hose bib	1	EA	90
Cut back 3/4" drain line 1" above floor drain	1	EA	30
Cut existing supply line to boiler and install new 1/2" backflow preventor	1	EA	440
Caulk existing fixtures to wall	5	EA	150
HVAC			
Boiler Room:			
Install low water cut off system on existing boiler	1	EA	320
Cut existing piping and connect for new valves	4	EA	340
3/4" copper pipe and fittings	10	LF	90
Insulation	10	LF	60
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST:			Continued

MECHANICAL

	QUANTITY	UNIT	ESTIMATED COST
HVAC (Continued)			
Boiler Room: (Continued)			
3/4" pressure and temperature relief valves	2	EA	100
Second Floor:			
Cut existing 1 1/4" risers and connect to new 1" supply	2	EA	90
1" diameter copper pipe, including fittings	210	LF	2,310
3/4" ditto	240	LF	2,220
Convector, 12 MBH	5	EA	3,750
Connect to existing baseboard heaters	2	EA	150
Valves for baseboard	1	LOT	130
Thermostat	1	EA	150
Control points	6	EA	1,260
Insulation	450	LF	2,540
Remove existing baseboard	100	LF	330
Boiler Room Combustion Air:			
Cut opening in existing exterior CMU wall for duct	1	EA	120
Combustion air duct	120	LBS	680
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST:			Continued

MECHANICAL

	QUANTITY	UNIT	ESTIMATED COST
HVAC (Continued)			
Boiler Room Combustion Air: (Continued)			
16"x24" louver	1	EA	100
Area way for louver	1	EA	390
Insulation	53	SF	190
Second Floor Toilet Exhaust:			
Form opening in existing partition for duct	1	EA	60
Form opening in existing exterior wall for duct	1	EA	100
Exhaust air duct 6" diameter	10	LF	130
Grilles	2	EA	130
Wall cap exhaust outlet	1	EA	250
Exhaust fan	1	EA	180
Remove existing ceiling and replace upon completion	1	LOT	300
Baseboard Cover:			
Construct enclosure over finned tube radiation piping	104	LF	8,320
Outlet grilles	26	EA	1,950
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST:			Continued

MECHANICAL

	QUANTITY	UNIT	ESTIMATED COST
HVAC (Continued)			
Replication:			
Pot bellied woodstove, including chimney (not connected)	2	EA	3,100
Refurbished steam radiator (not connected)	5	EA	4,630
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST:			42,330

ELECTRICAL

	QUANTITY	UNIT	ESTIMATED COST
Lighting			
Remove existing fluorescent lights and hand to owner	22	EA	1,870
Remove other lights, including emergency packs and exit signs and store for possible reuse	17	EA	1,450
Pendant hung light fixtures to replicate original fittings, First Floor	10	EA	3,500
Ditto but Second Floor	6	EA	2,100
Reinstall incandescent fixtures, including repairs as necessary	7	EA	880
Auxiliary light fixtures to the foot candles level	12	EA	2,640
Reinstall exit signs and emergency lights, including repairs as necessary	10	EA	1,500
Devices			
Remove devices and store for possible reuse	25	EA	1,130
Reinstall devices, including repairs as necessary	25	EA	550
New duplex outlets	10	EA	330
Connection to mechanical equipment	6	EA	270
Ditto to chairlift	1	EA	150
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST:			Continued

ELECTRICAL

	QUANTITY	UNIT	ESTIMATED COST
Devices (Continued)			
Conduit and wiring	1,100	LF	5,230
Connections to existing panels	1	LOT	500
General repair work - cover and sealing boxes, securing conduit and fittings	1	LOT	1,000
Fire Alarm (Devices and Equipment Including Conduit and Wiring)			
Control panel with annunciator	1	EA	1,250
Pull stations	5	EA	1,630
Horn and visual alarm	5	EA	1,730
Ditto exterior	2	EA	740
Detectors	15	EA	4,200
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST:			32,650

GENERAL CONDITIONS AND PROFIT

	QUANTITY	UNIT	ESTIMATED COST
Mobilization	LS		2,500
Project operating costs	4	MOS	34,000
Bonds and insurance	2	%	6,990
Profit	10	%	35,670
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST:			79,160

CONTINGENCIES

	QUANTITY	UNIT	ESTIMATED COST
Estimator's Contingency			
The estimator's allowance for architectural and engineering requirements that are not apparent at an early level of design documentation	10	%	39,240
Escalation Contingency			
The allowance for escalation from the date of estimate to the proposed bid date at the rate of 4% per annum	4	%	17,260
TOTAL ESTIMATED COST:			56,500

V.A. Prioritization of Restoration/Rehabilitation Program Elements-Architectural:

The following items of work are listed in the recommended order of completion. These include the recommended priorities from each division of our consultant team - Structural, Mechanical and Electrical.

1. As in the original estimate of this contract, a complete set of restoration documents is our first priority. In lieu of this work, as suggested by the Project Manager, Dave Gardner, we would agree that an historical display of the elements of this Phase I Report would be our top priority. This work would involve a display at the Pioneer Schoolhouse to include historic photographs, historic newspaper articles, the Sanborn Maps, historic correspondence, and drawings of the historical evolution of the building, i.e. the Anchorage Schoolhouse, Pioneer Hall, Pioneer Schoolhouse/Hall Existing Condition, and the Pioneer Schoolhouse Restoration/Rehabilitation Plan. This work would include the design and organization of the displays by the Architect and the completion of the drawings as just described.

2. The second priority of work would include the Electrical Code upgrade work as listed under "V.D. Electrical" and would concentrate on the fire alarm system. This work would be designed by the electrical engineer with the architect's coordination and review.

3. The third priority of work would be the code upgrade work on the roof structure which is currently severely overstressed in shear by 551% and in bending 625%. This work could not be completed with the funds available. Structural design would be by the structural engineer with the architect's coordination and review.

4. The fourth priority of work is described in the first paragraph of the "V.C. Mechanical Prioritization." This would include code compliance work, but could probably not be completed with the funds available. Note that this along with the following priorities are not possible at this time with the budget available.

5. Remaining Structural Code Upgrade.

6. Structural Restoration.

7. Mechanical Restoration.

8. Electrical Restoration.

9. Architectural Restoration: The previous priorities #3-8 have been listed in the sequence that would best suit the restoration process of this building. The first priority that would occur before priorities #3-8 would be the demolition/investigation work that would help further define these priorities, as well as the Architectural Restoration. All the items as listed under V.A.

Architectural Prioritization of Restoration/Rehabilitation Program Elements would occur after the previously mentioned priorities and would be next to the first step in the Restoration/Rehabilitation Process. The site work would be the final step.

STRUCTURAL

The following items of work are listed in the recommended order of completion:

1. Code Upgrade

    a. Repair and strengthen existing roof framing.
    b. Add new roof sheathing.
    c. Repair and strengthen existing second story exterior wall studs.
    d. Add new plywood sheathing to the interior of the surface of the exterior walls.
    e. Replace two beams supporting the second floor framing.

2. Restoration

    a. Depending on the architectural layout of stairs and exits, replace/repair floor framing and beams as required.
    b. Depending on the decision to remove south stairs, repair or strengthen glu-laminated beams supporting the first floor framing.

PRIORITIZATION OF RESTORATION/REHABILITATION PROGRAM - MECHANICAL

Code compliance mechanical work must be done first. These include, in the boiler room: add backflow preventer on boiler water makeup line; install low water cut-off control on boiler; add extension pipes on the pressure-temperature safety valves on the boiler and water heater; add a vacuum breaker on the hose bibb; and cut off domestic water system drain line to provide a 1" air gap. The exhaust fan for the second floor men's toilet must be replaced. New elongated bowl water closets have to be installed in the basement and second floor toilet rooms, a total of five water closets. A combustion air supply system will also have to be installed at the boiler room. This will entail installation of a louver, ductwork and possibly a pre-fab corrugated metal or concrete block areaway.

Mechanical restoration work may be done on the first and second floors. The second floor, configured to represent the space as used by the Pioneers of Alaska, can be renovated either by removing the existing baseboard heaters and installing pseudo-radiators (hot water heating elements with decorative metal enclosures) or by leaving the existing baseboard and installing salvaged steam radiators (non-functional) for aesthetics.

The first floor, to be configured to represent the original school building can be restored by concealing the existing baseboard with wooden enclosures and installing one or two inobtrusively located non-functional wood burning stoves with appropriately designed pseudo brick chimneys.

D. ELECTRICAL

The following items of work are listed in the recommended order of completion:

1. Code Upgrade
    a. Install fire alarm system.
    b. Provide covers, seal and secure junction boxes.
    c. Provide proper support for conduit.
    d. Provide permanent wiring for emergency lights.
    e. Repair exit lights and provide separate power source.

2. Restoration
    a. Completely rewire the first and second floors with concealed conduit.
    b. Remove all existing fixtures on first and second floors. Provide replicas of the original fixtures.
    c. Provide wall receptacles even though they were not part of building historically.
    d. Provide additional lighting to supplement the original fixtures and make spaces useful.

VI. Summary:

The Pioneer Schoolhouse/Pioneer Hall is an historical and architectural landmark in a city that has less and less historical buildings to offer its residents and visitors.

In its existing condition, it is a relatively uninteresting and unassuming structure that has had a more interesting history than can be seen on the surface. Our historical investigation, as previously stated, has turned up more information and photographs than anyone knew existed. More changes have been made to the building than previously recorded or imagined when this project was begun.

We, the consultant team, have enjoyed working on this project as can be seen in our many hours of donated time. We believe we have proposed the best use of the remaining funds, i.e., the historical display and the fire alarm code compliance work within the bounds of the remaining funds.

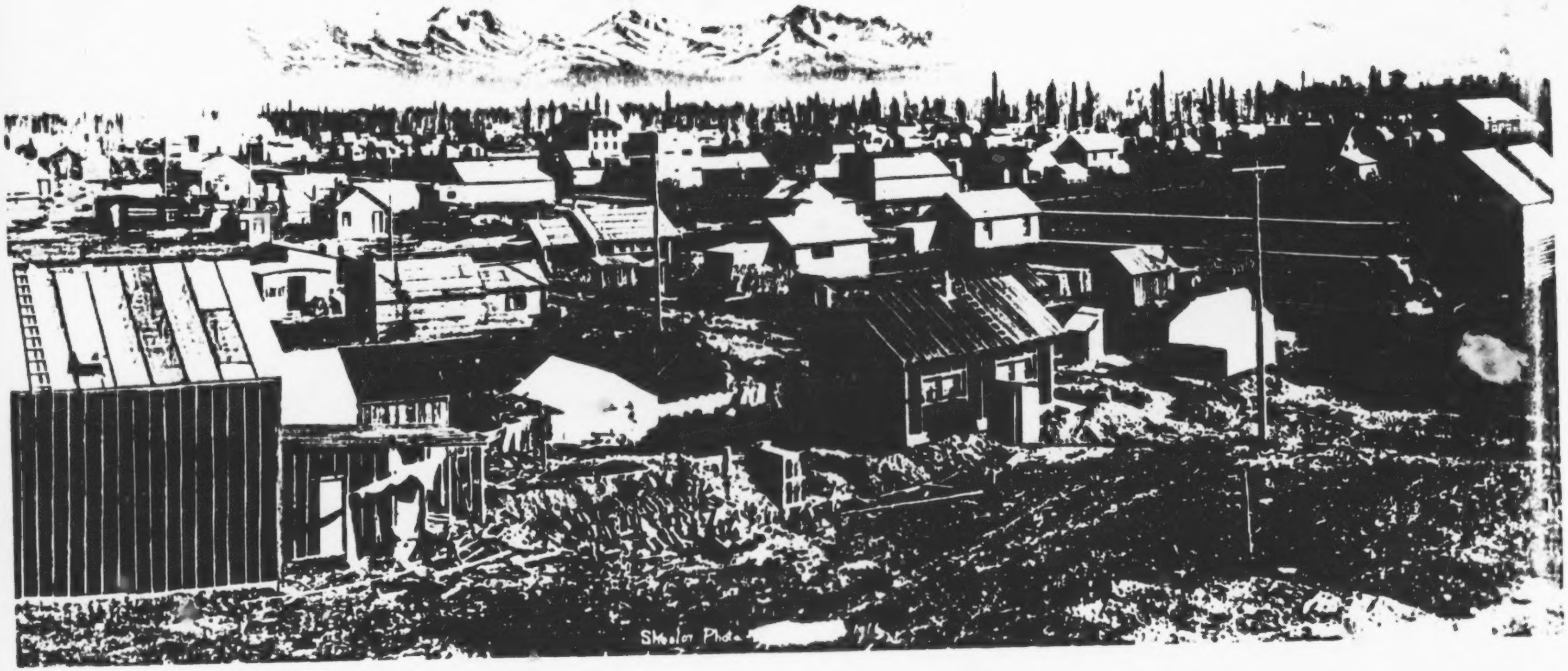
A few items that we need to pick up as a post script is that 1/2" plywood sheathing at the roof was left off the estimate. This was not the fault of the estimator or the structural engineer. At that time, it was unsure whether it would be needed, but at this time, we see it as a requirement. Also, we believe that the roof work would cost approximately $10,000 rather than the $3000 estimated. Another item concerning the estimate is that the estimator envisioned a more elaborate handicap chairlift than we imagined. A price more in the neighborhood of $8,000 rather than $25,000 is anticipated.

We hope that you have enjoyed reading this Phase I Report as much as we have enjoyed putting it together and we look forward to our continued work and the completion of this most worthwhile project.

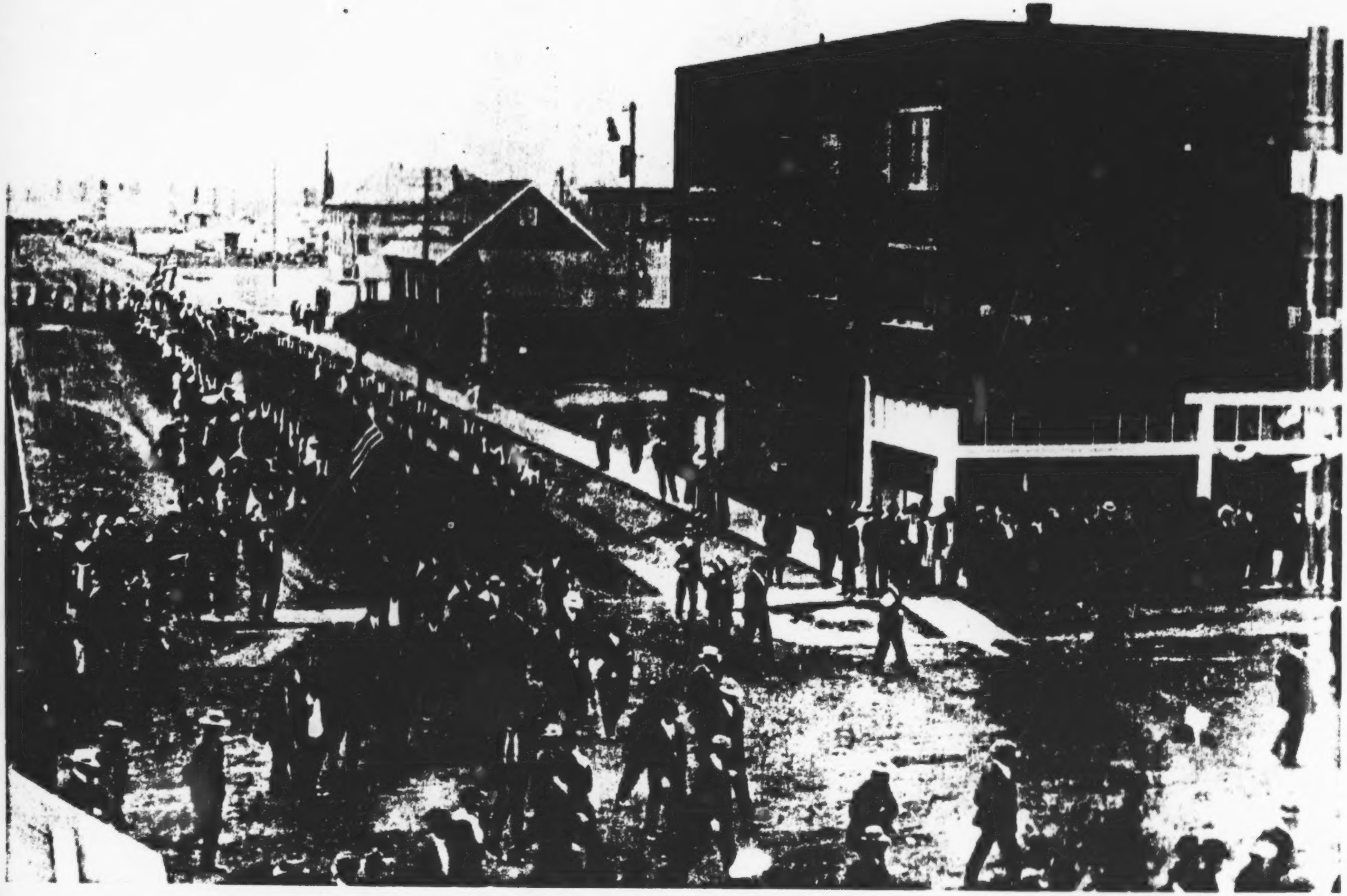
PIONEER SCHOOLHOUSE RESTORATION/REHABILITATION
PHASE I REPORT - APPENDICES

Photo Key:

HP	Historic Photo.
PS	Paint Sample Photo.
EEP	Exterior Existing Photo.
EP	Existing Photo.
DEP	Demolition Existing Photo.


Shealor Photo 1915

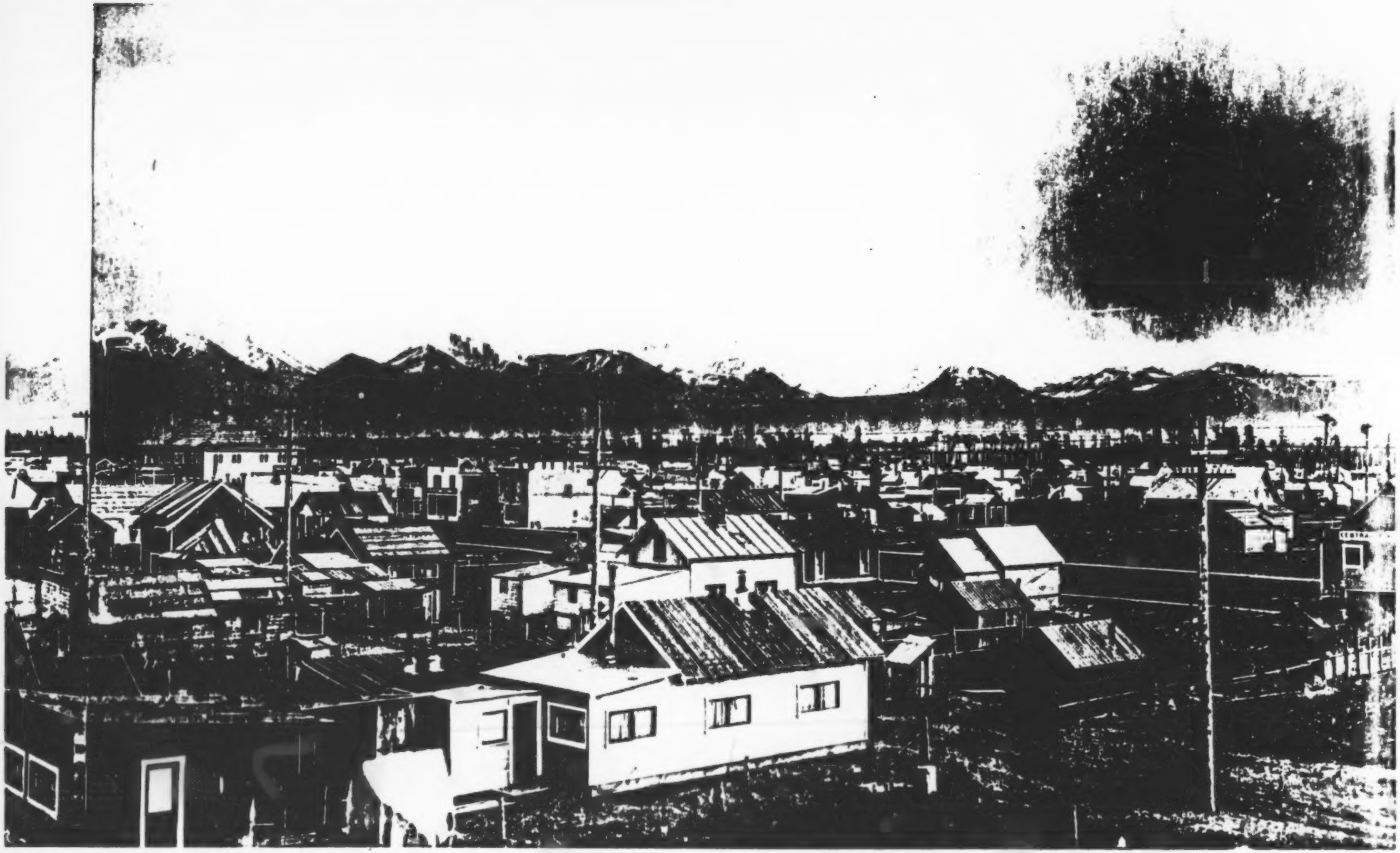
HP1: Pioneer schoolhouse from northwest
-in 1916, original location. Credit:
Shealor Photos Alaska Collection, Alaska
Historical Library, Juneau.



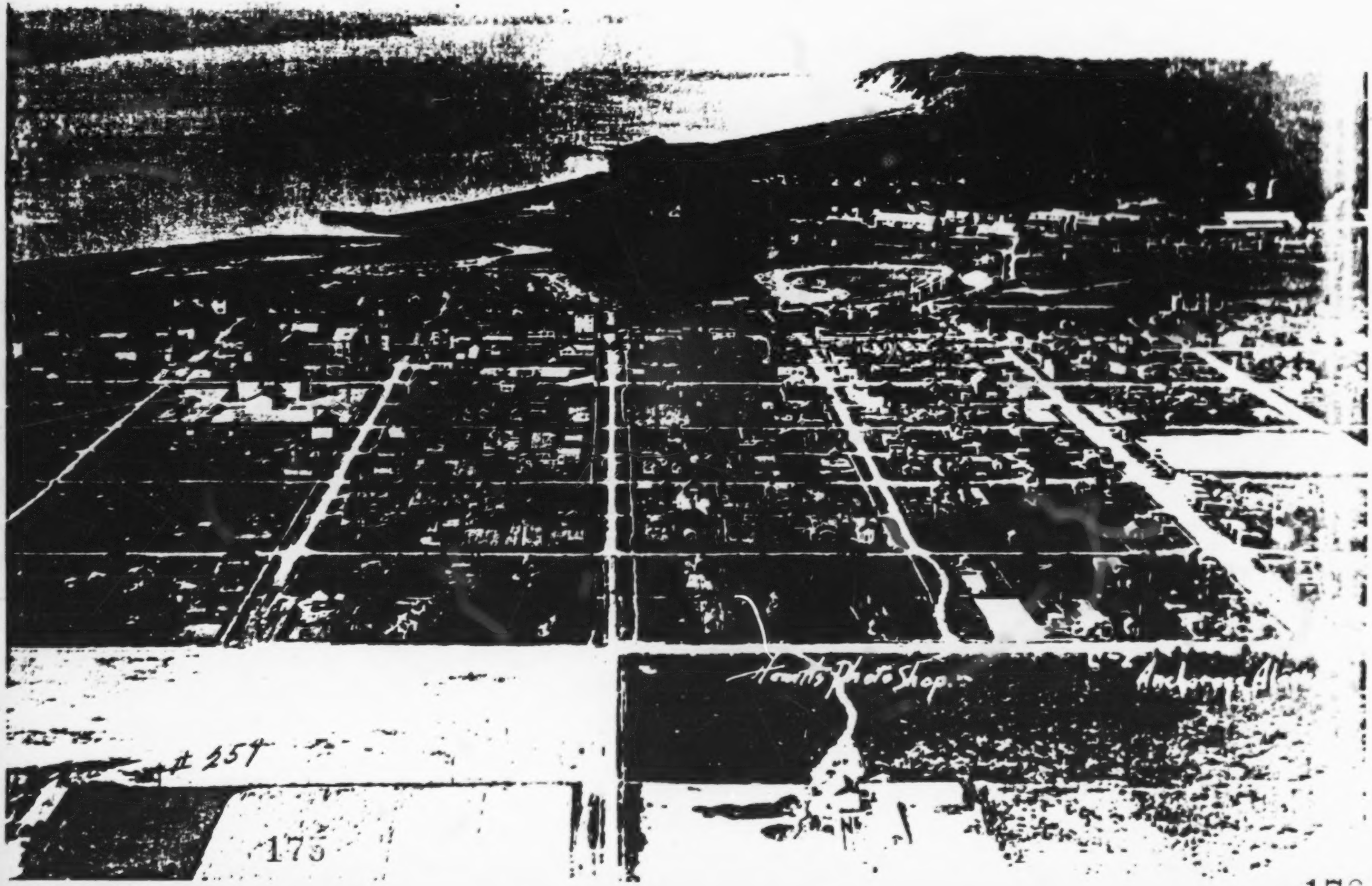
HP2: Pioneer Schoolhouse from northeast 1917, original location, with new schoolhouse to the right (west) in background. Credit: Anch Museum of Hist. & Art

171

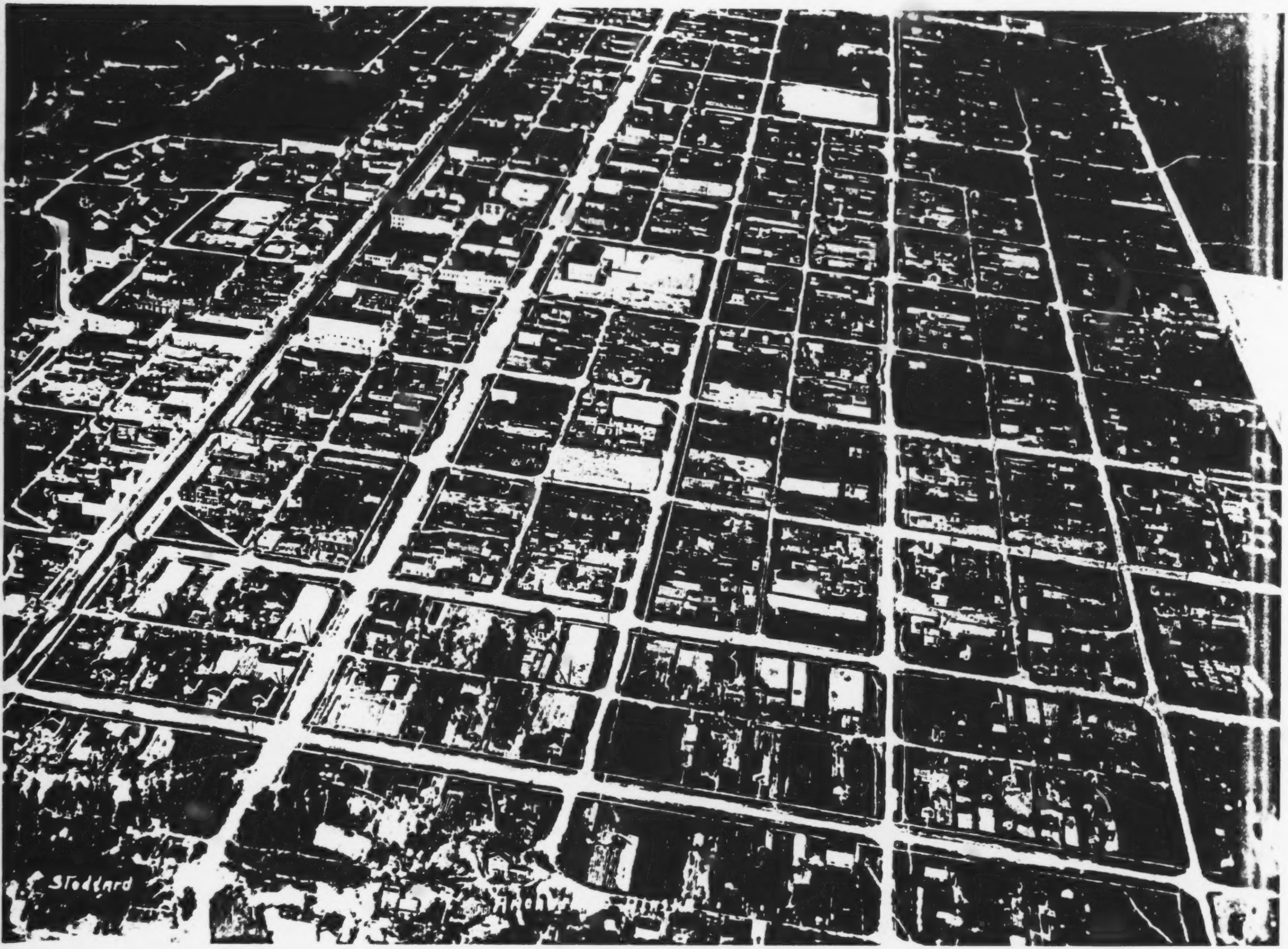
172



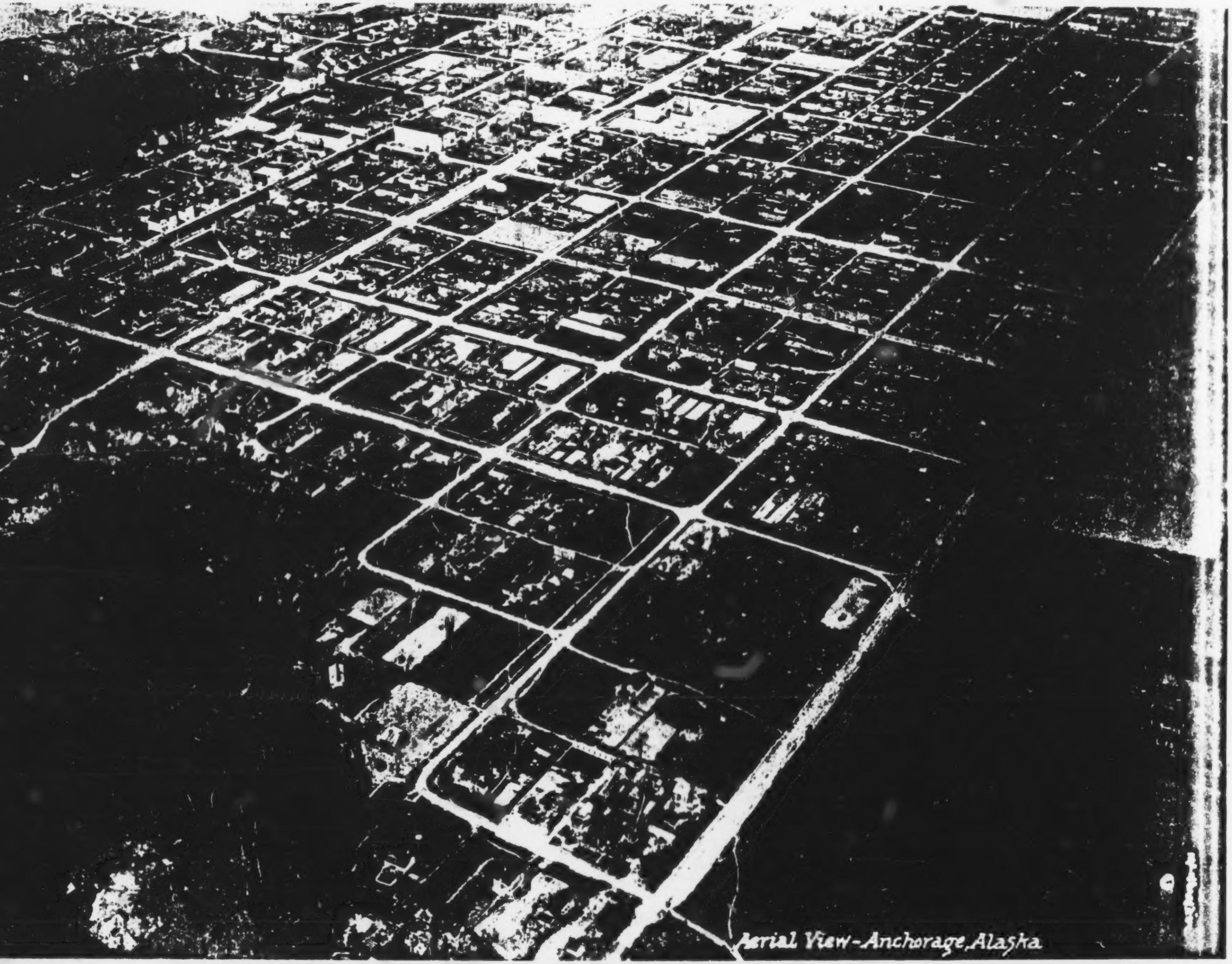
HP3: Pioneer Schoolhouse from northwest, circa 1918-1920, shown at Pioneer Hall Location at 6th & F Streets. Credit: AK - Engineering Commission Collection


Hewitts Photo Shop.
Anchorage Al.
# 257

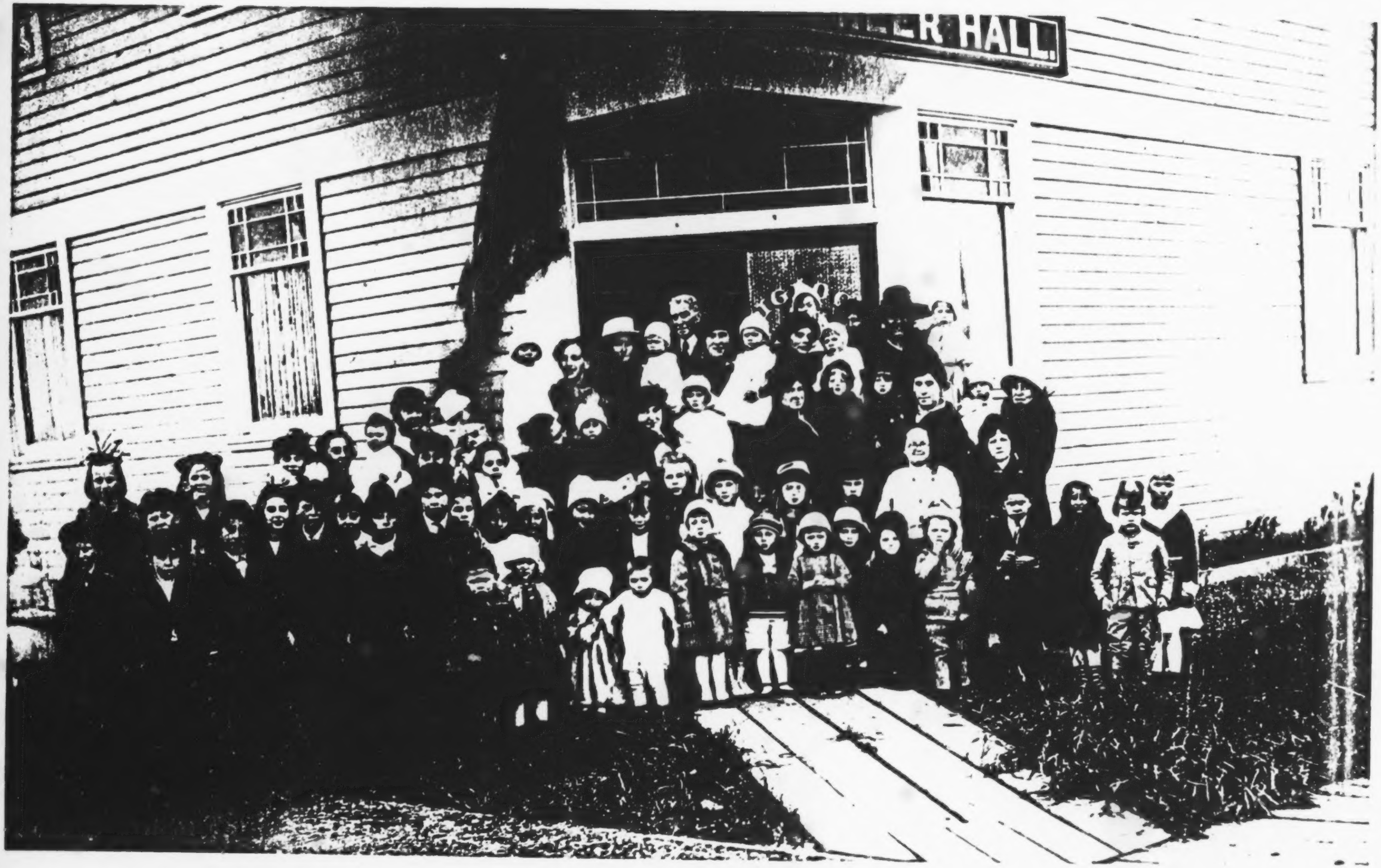
HP4: Aerial view of Anchorage from south showing Pioneer Hall at 6th & F, circa 1925. Credit: Hewitts Photo Shop, Anch. Museum of History and Art



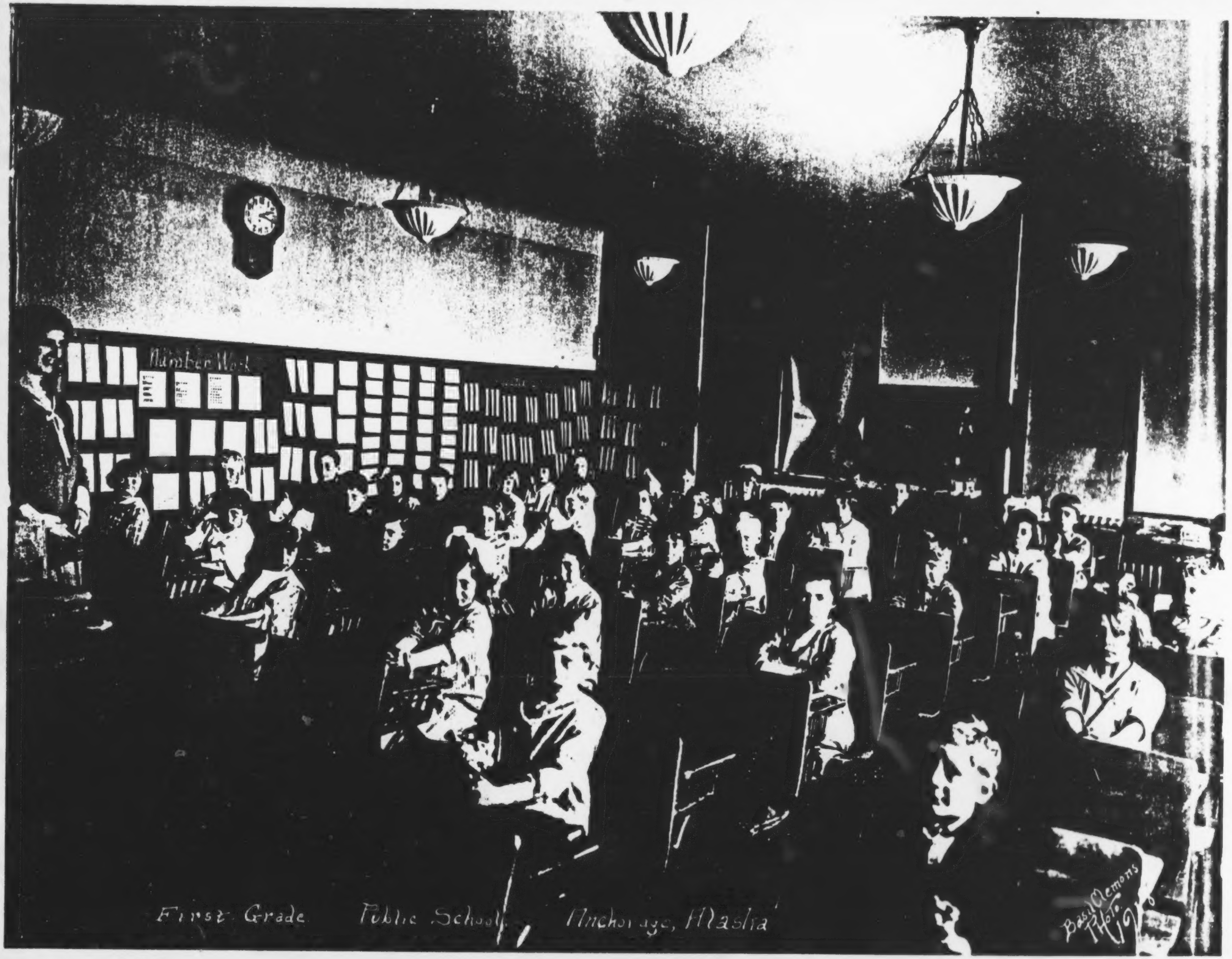
HP5: Aerial view of Anchorage from west, showing Pioneer Hall at 6th & F, circa 1925. Credit: Stoddard Photo, Anch. Museum of History and Art


Aerial View-Anchorage, Alaska

HP6: Aerial view of Anchorage from south-west showing Pioneer Hall at 6th & F,1925
Credit: Bragaw's Photo, Anchorage Museum of History and Art

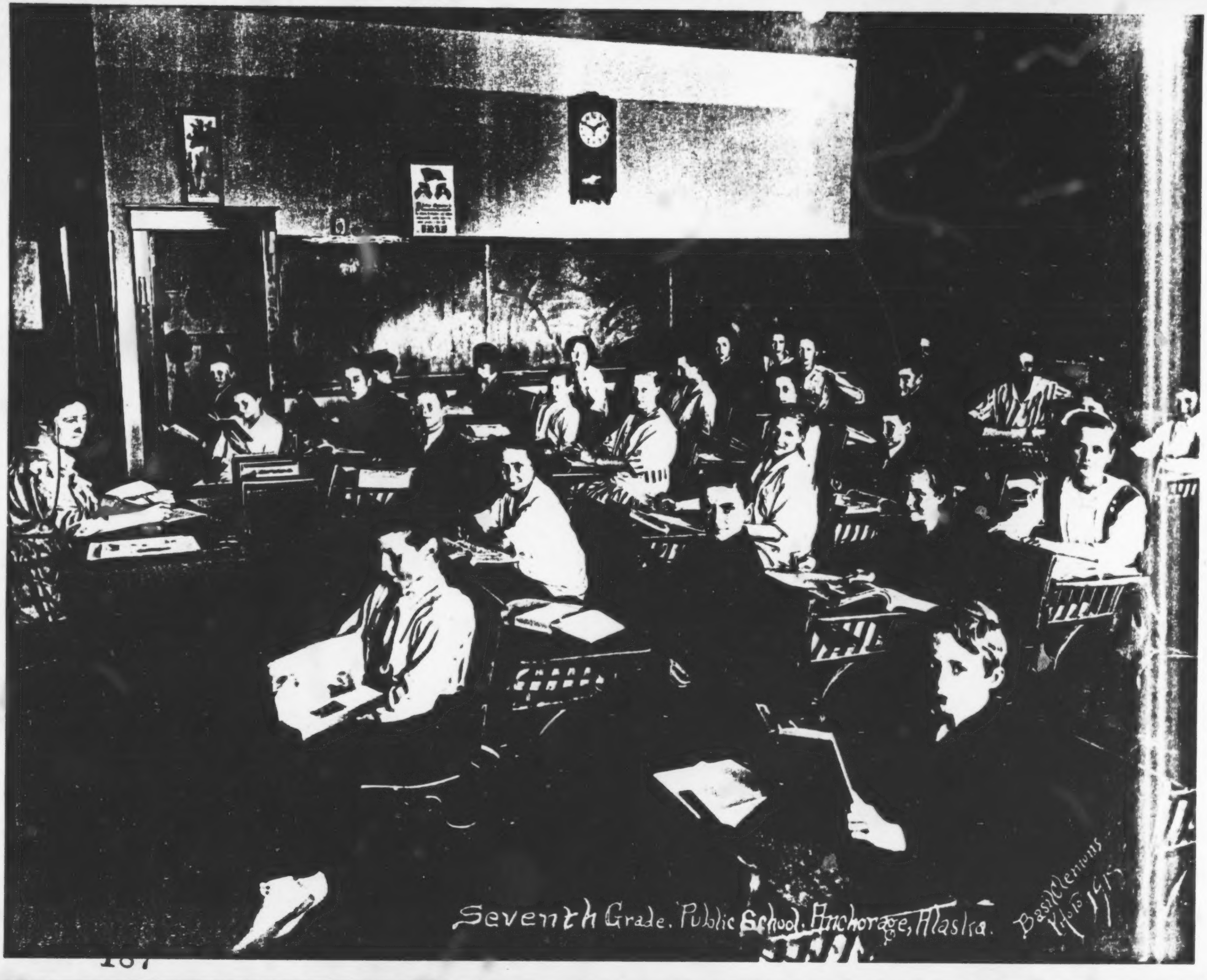


HP7: Pioneer Hall from Northeast corner showing Cap Lathrop in background & children, circa 1919. Credit: The Romig Collection, Anch Museum of History & Art

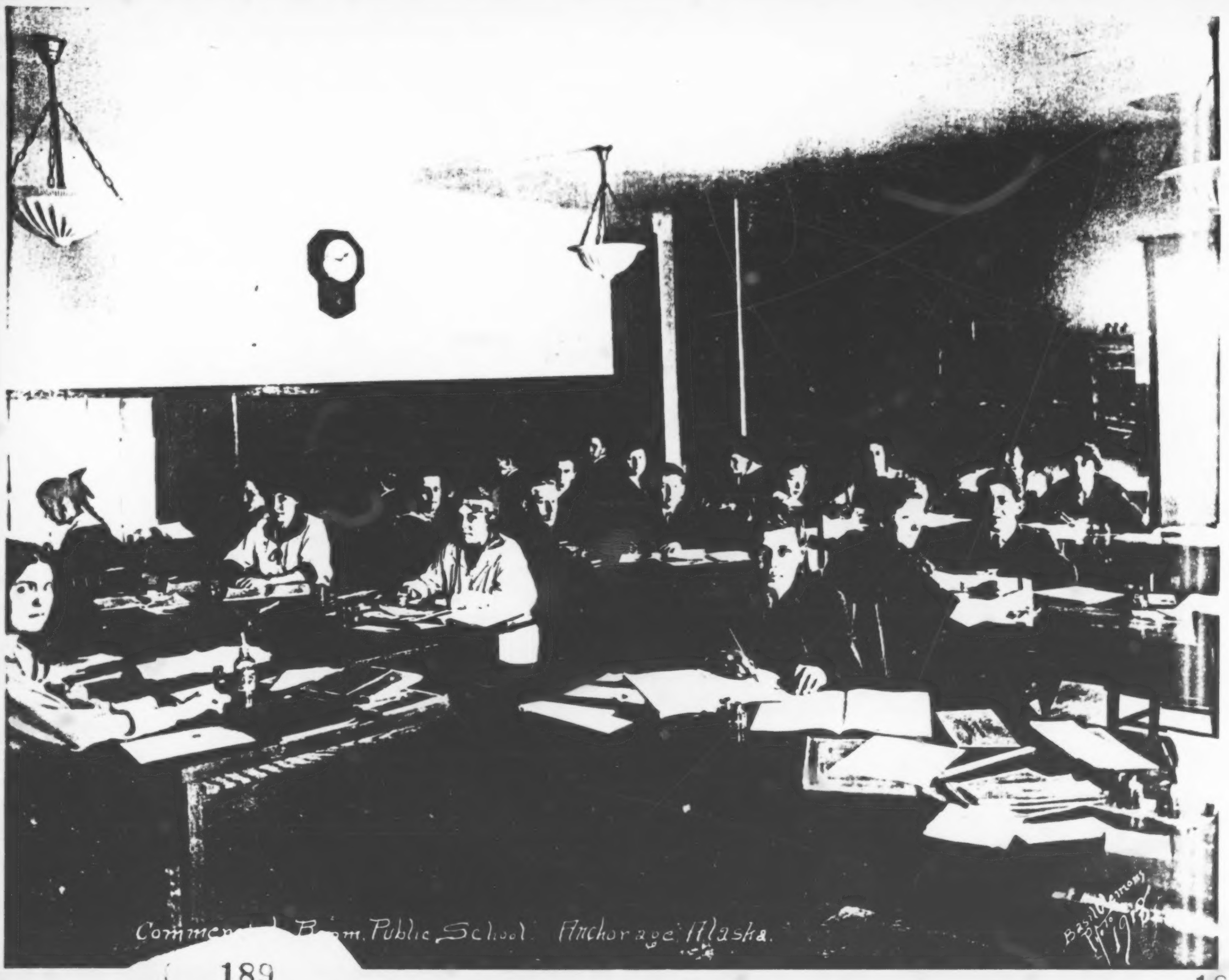

Number Work
First Grade Public School Anchorage, Alaska
Basil Clemens Photo 1918

HP8: First grade class at second schoolhouse in 1918. Credit: Basil Clemens Photo, Anchorage Museum of History and Art-

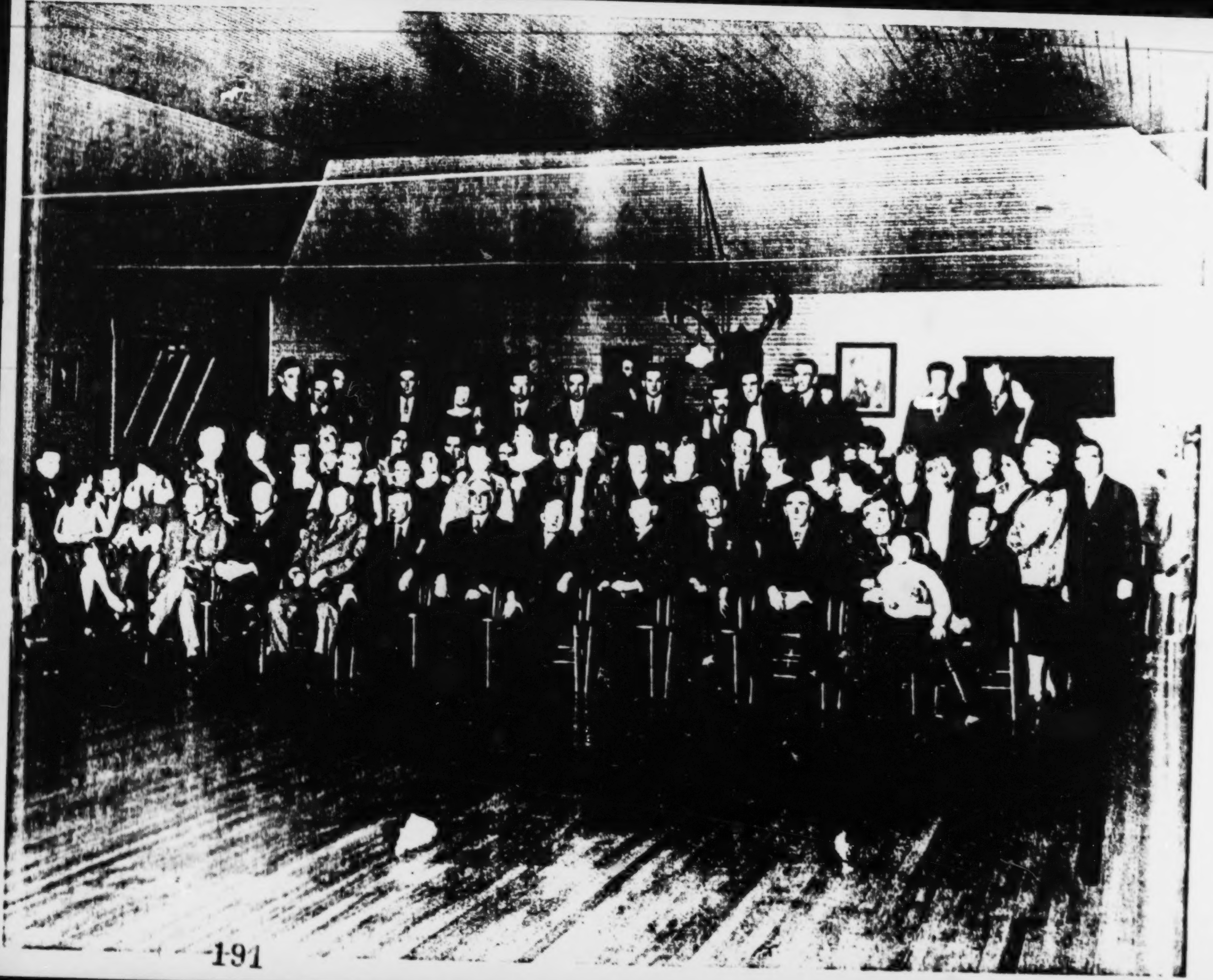
HP9: Third grade class at second schoolhouse in 1918. Credit: Anchorage Museum of History and Art


Seventh Grade. Public School. Anchorage, Alaska.
Basil Clemens Photo

second schoolhouse. Credit: Basil Clemens Photo, Anchorage Museum of History & Art


Commercial Room. Public School. Anchorage Alaska.
Basil Clemens Photo 1918

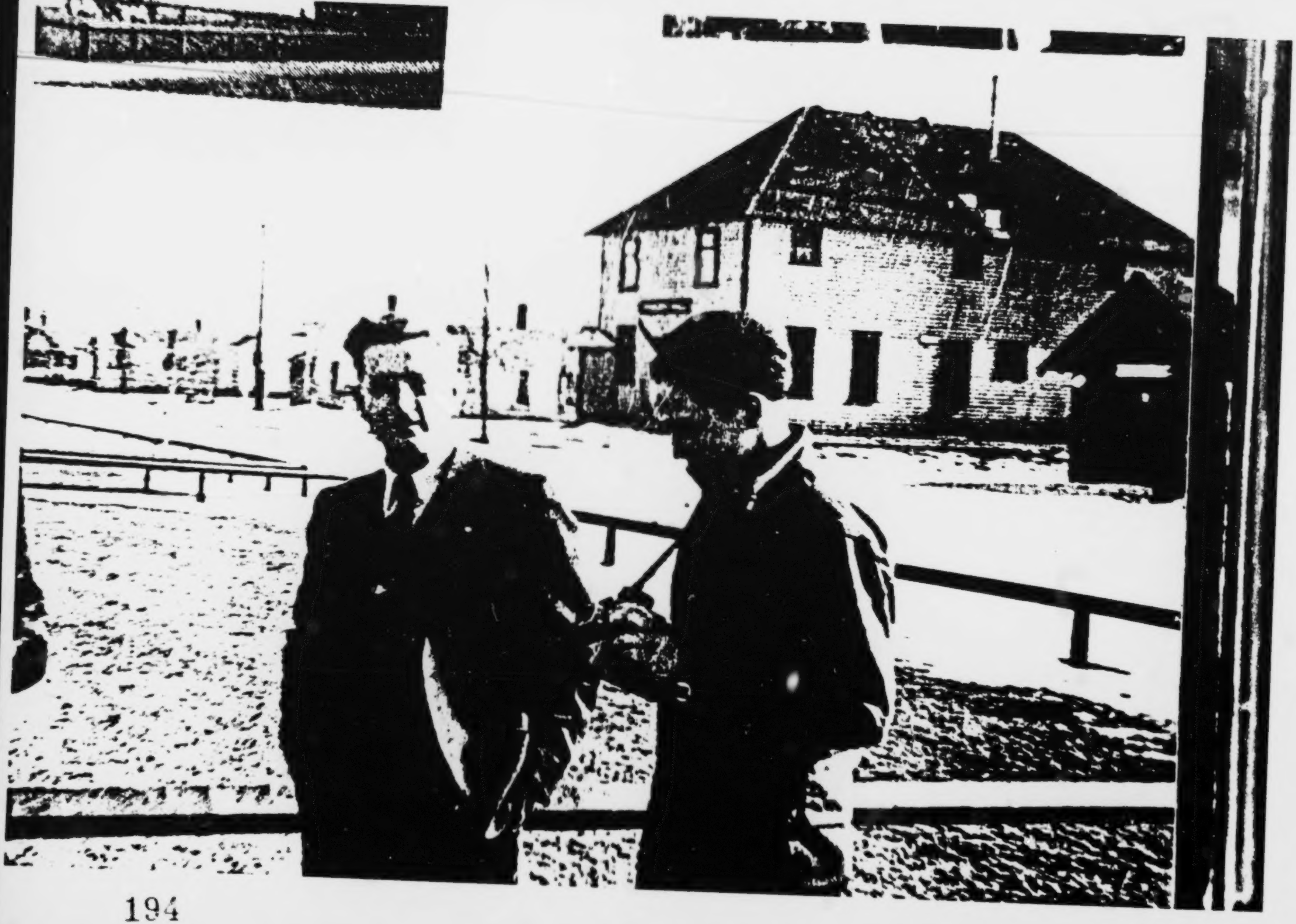
HP11: High school class in 1918 at second schoolhouse. Credit: Basil Clemens Photo, Anchorage Museum of History and Art.



HP12: Pioneers of Alaska, Igloo #15, in room 202, class/dance/meeting room, circa-1920's. Credit: Anchorage Museum of History and Art

HP13: Room 104, looking southeast (northeast at that time) in 10/19/39; Women of the Moose. Credit: Pat Green Collection

HP14: Room 202, looking west (south at the time) in 1939. Credit: Pat Green Photograph Collection.

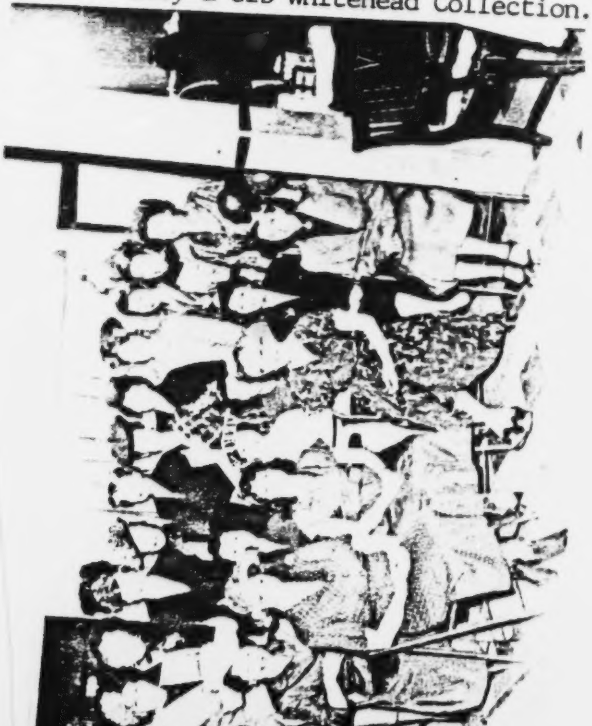


HP15: Pioneer Hall from northwest circa 1940. Shows current east and north elevations. Credit: Mike Carberry Collection

HP16: Room 104 looking northwest (south-west at that time).
Credit: Lucy & Gib Whitehead Collection

HP17: Room 104, looking southwest (south-east at that time).
Credit: Lucy & Gib Whitehead Collection.

HP18: Room 104 looking northwest (south-west at that time).
Credit: Lucy & Gib Whitehead Collection.

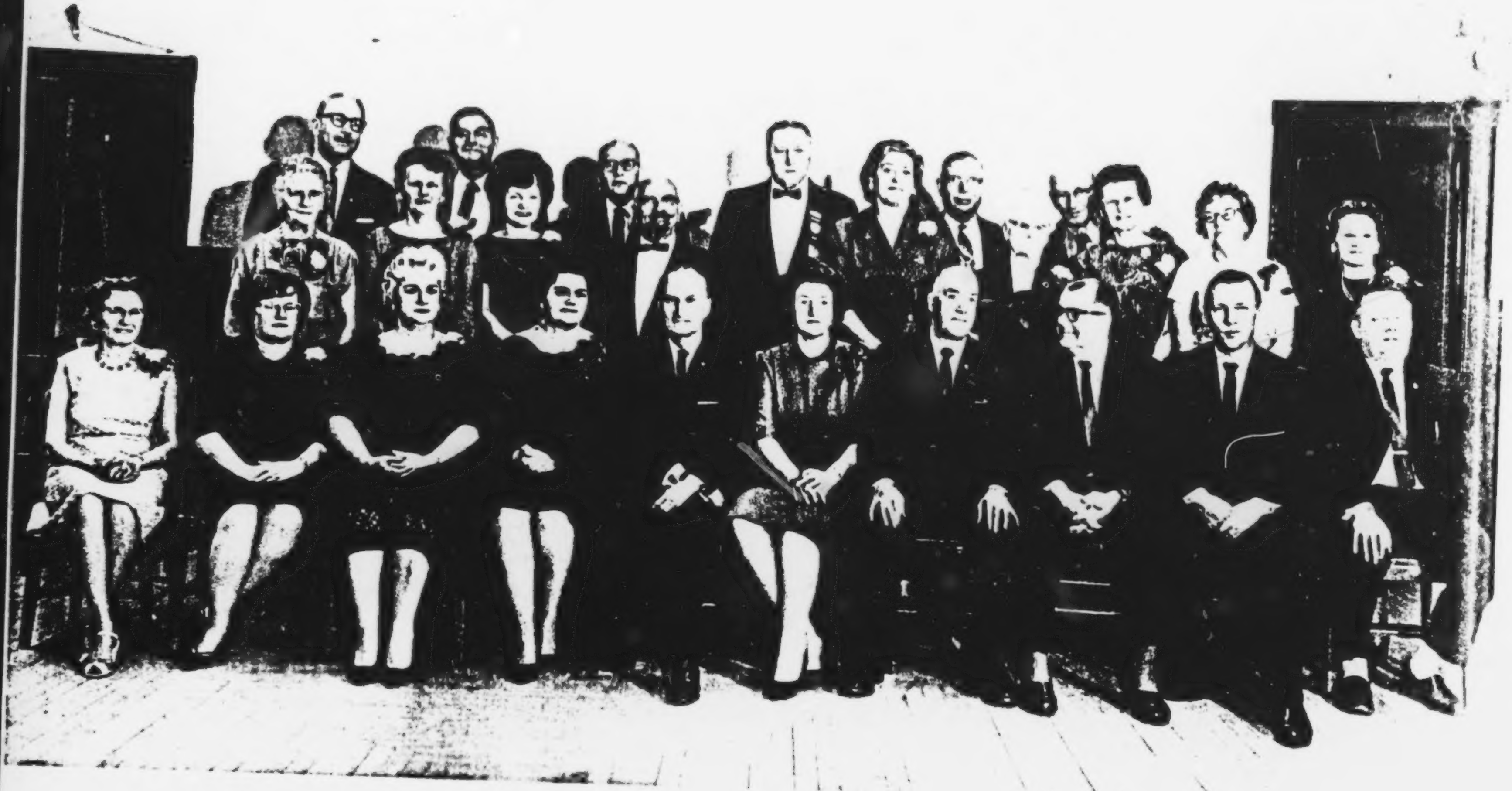


C-LINE #52584
35MM PRINTS

HP19:Room 103 looking east (north at that time) 1/4/57. Pioneers of Alaska. Credit:- Ward Wells Photographs, Anch Museum.

HP20: Room 202 looking east (north at that time) 1/6/56, Pioneers of Alaska. Credit: Ward Wells Photographer, Anchorage Museum

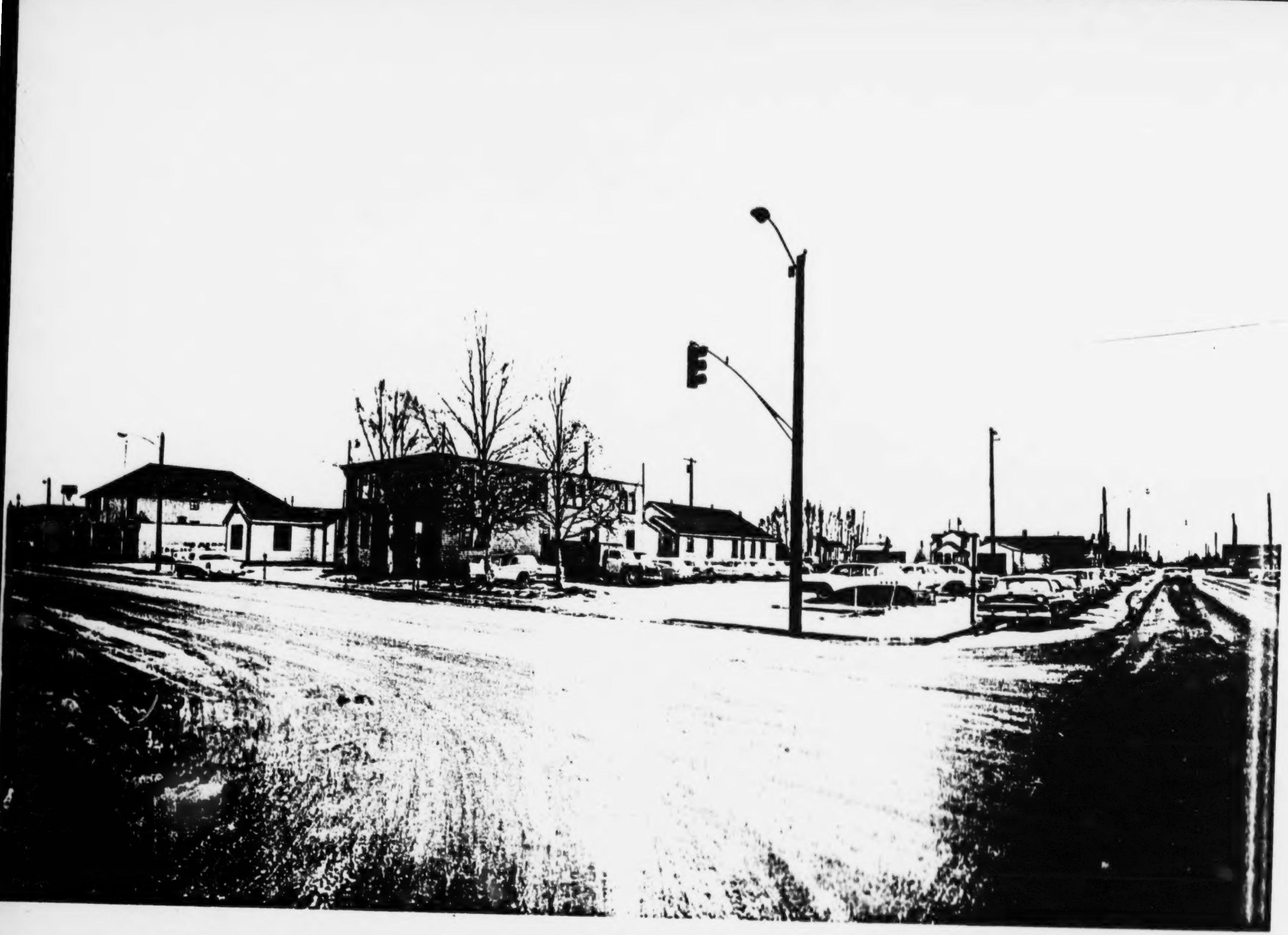
HP21: Room 202 looking east (north at that time) 1/4/57, Pioneers of Alaska. Credit: Ward Wells Photographer, Anchorage Museum



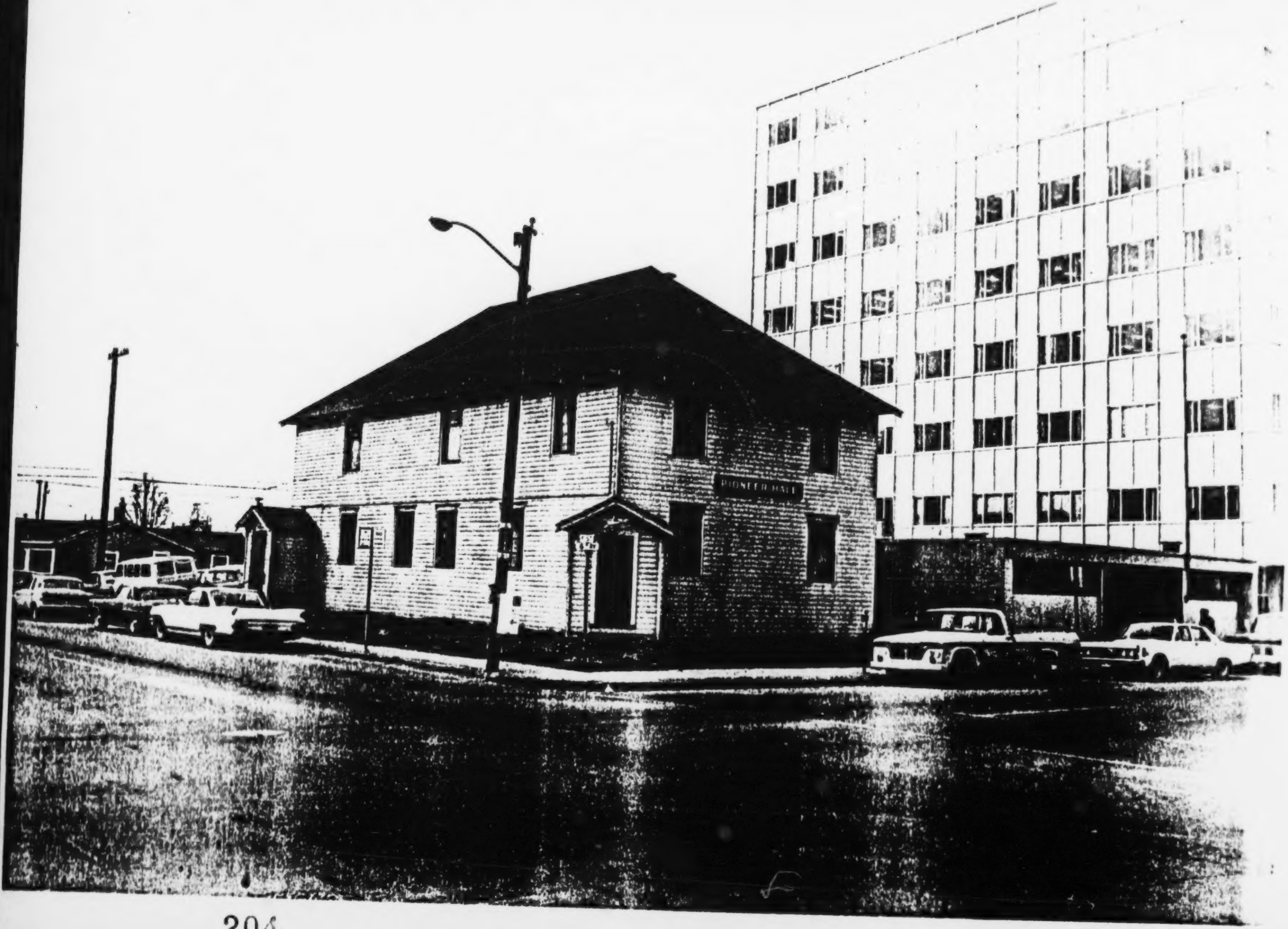
HP22: Room 202 looking west (south at that -time) January, 1965. Credit: Lucy & Gib-Whitehead Photo Collection.

200

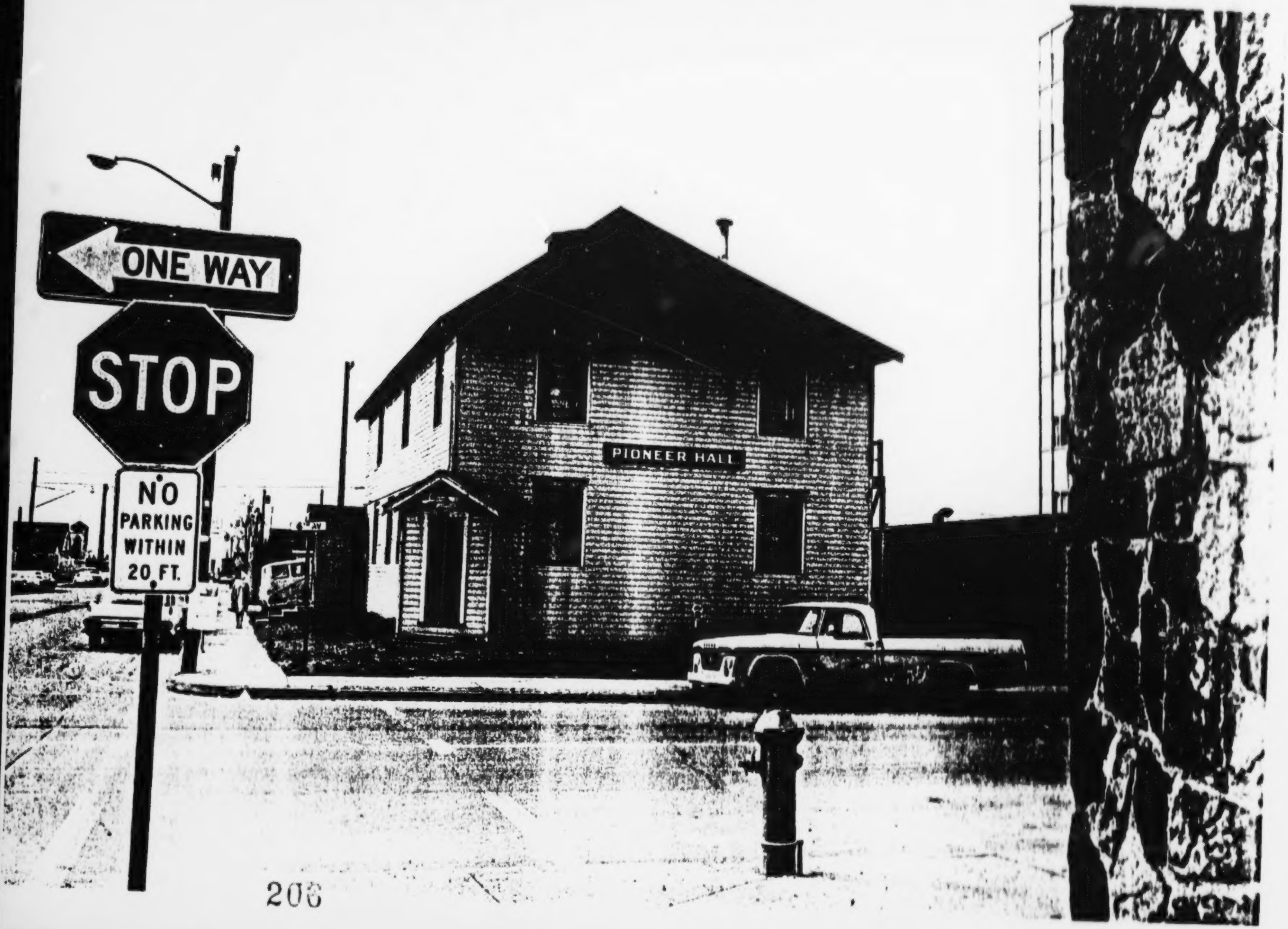
201



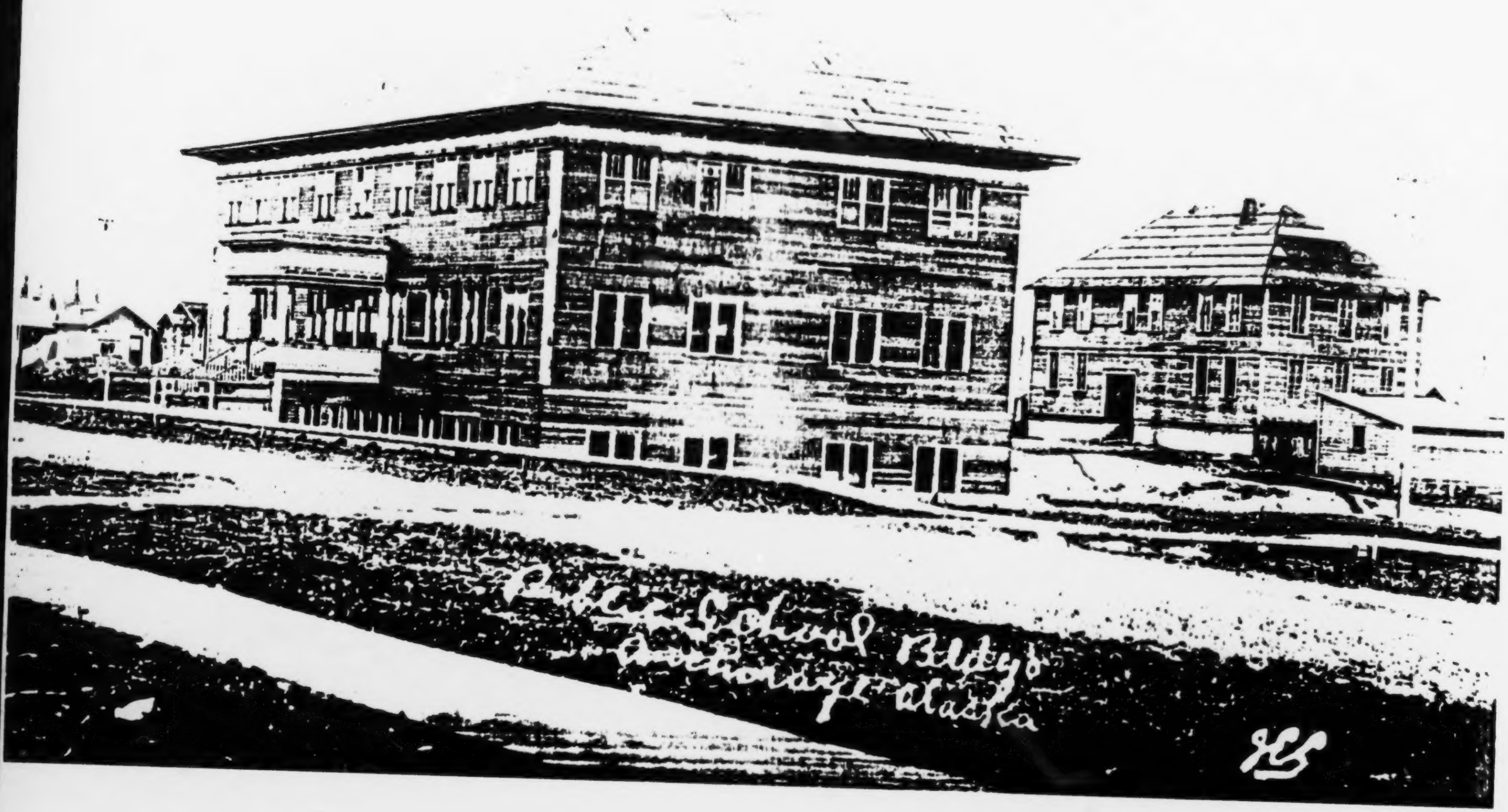
HP23: Pioneer Hall from the northwest, Oct 1960. Shows current east and north – elevations. Credit: Ward Wells Photograph



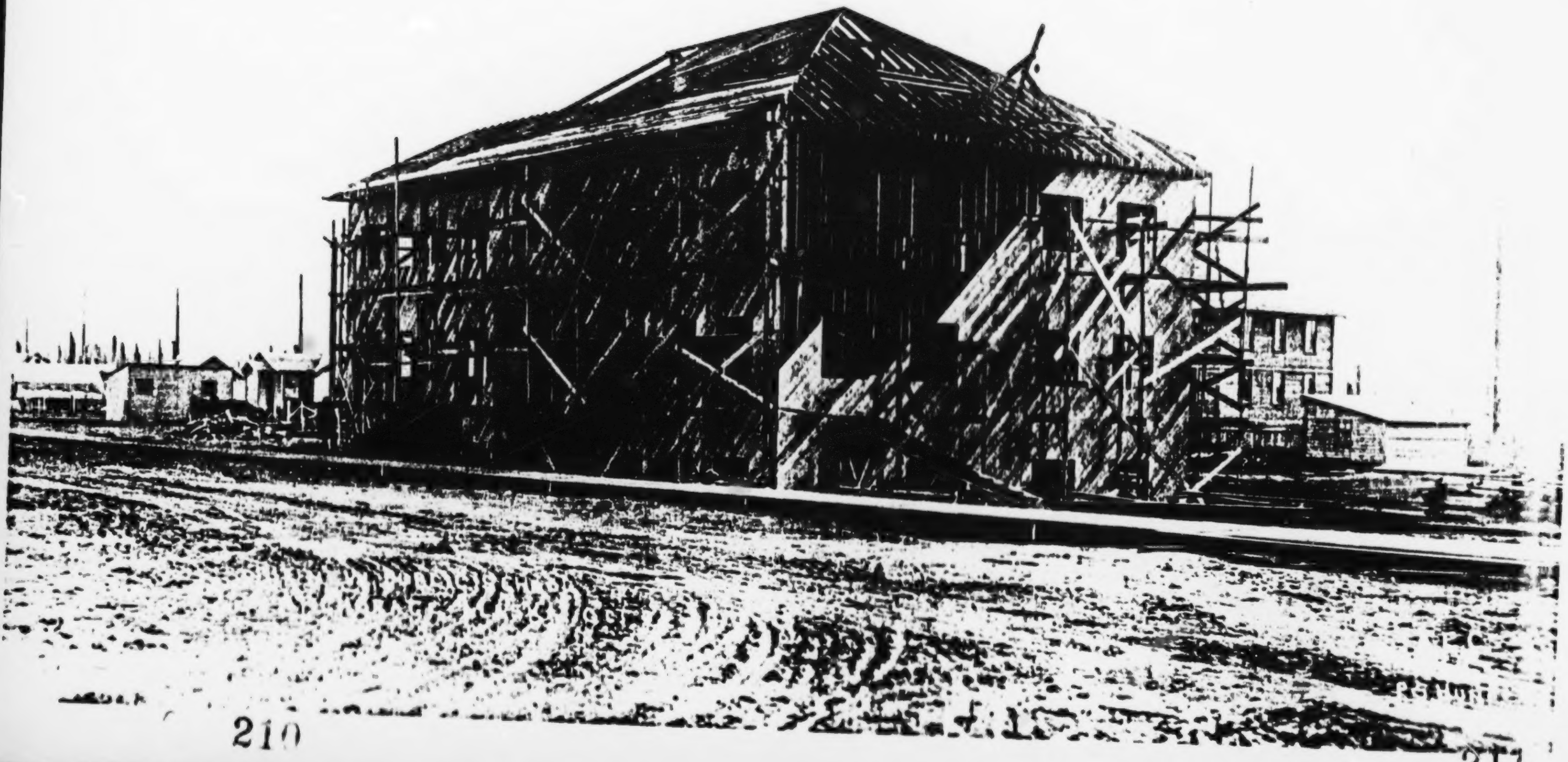
HP24: Pioneer Hall from northeast, May 1965. Shows current south and east elevations. Credit: Ward Wells Photographs


ONE WAY
STOP
NO PARKING WITHIN 20 FT.
PIONEER HALL

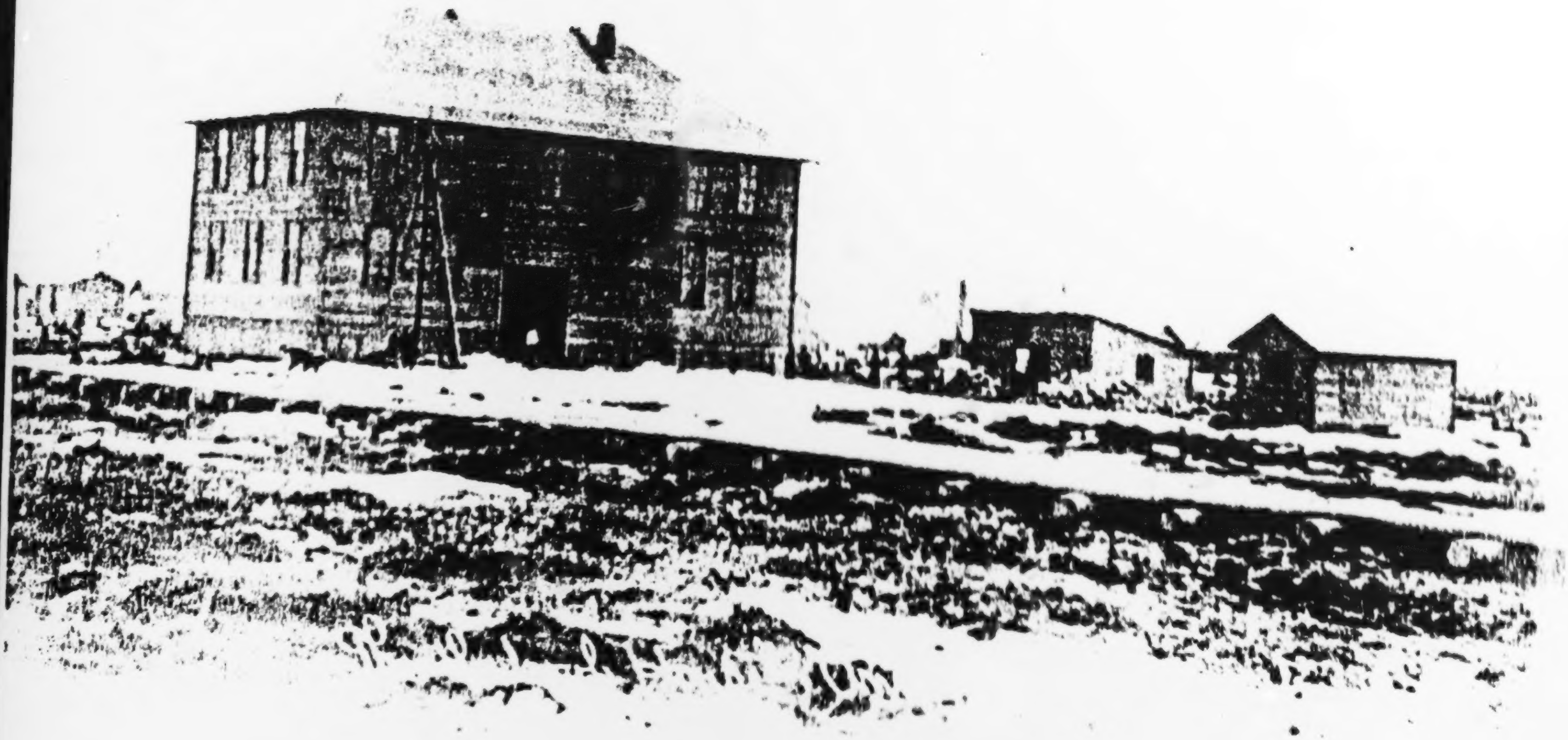
HP25: Pioneer Hall from northeast, May 1985; shows current south and east elevations. Credit: Ward Wells Photographer, Anchorage Museum of History and Art


Public School Bldg
Anchorage Alaska
HS

HP26: New Public School Building and Pioner Schoolhouse in 1917 from the northwest. Credit: Pat James Collection.

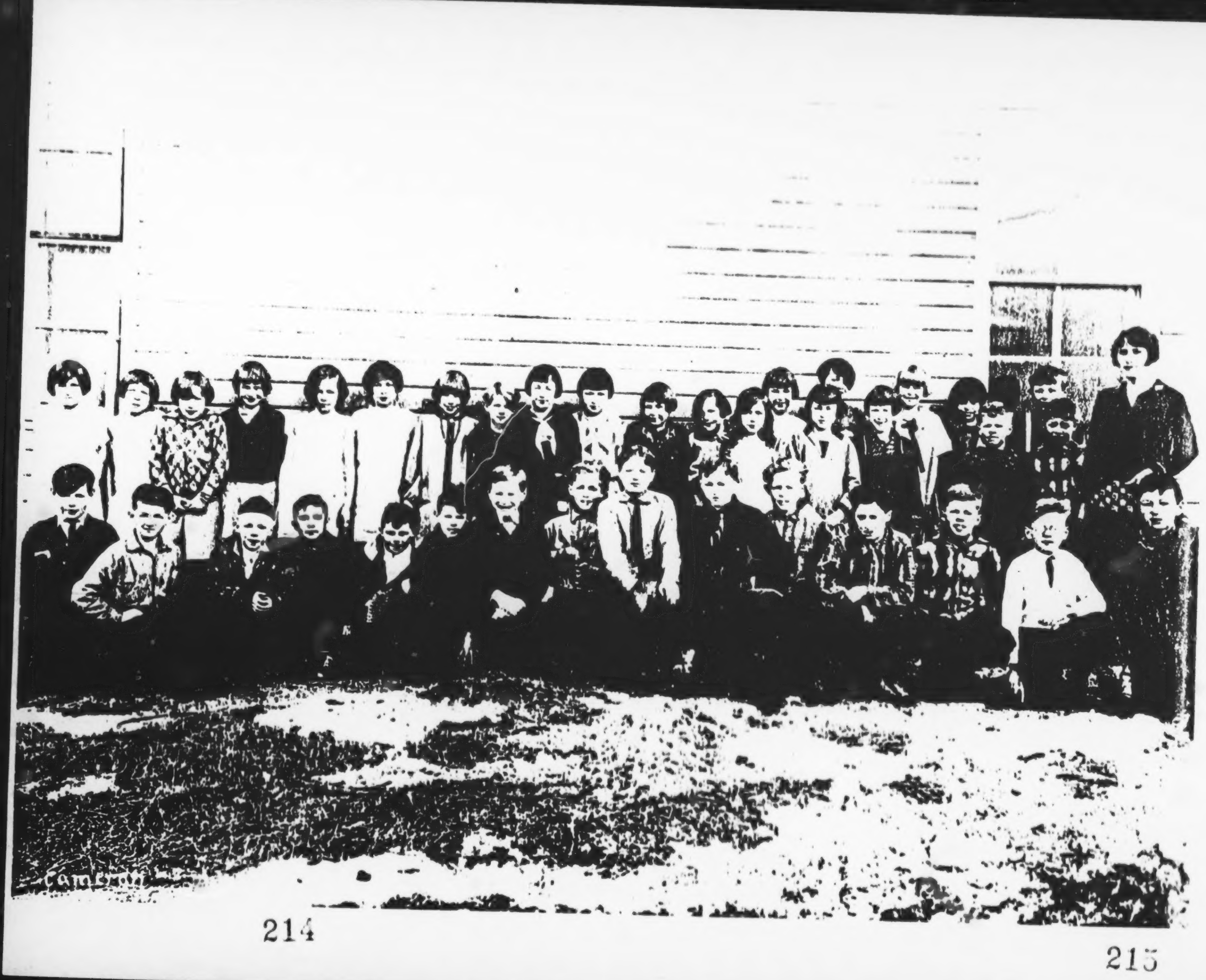


HP27: Pioneer Schoolhouse & New Public School under construction in 1917 from the northwest. Credit: Anch. Museum.

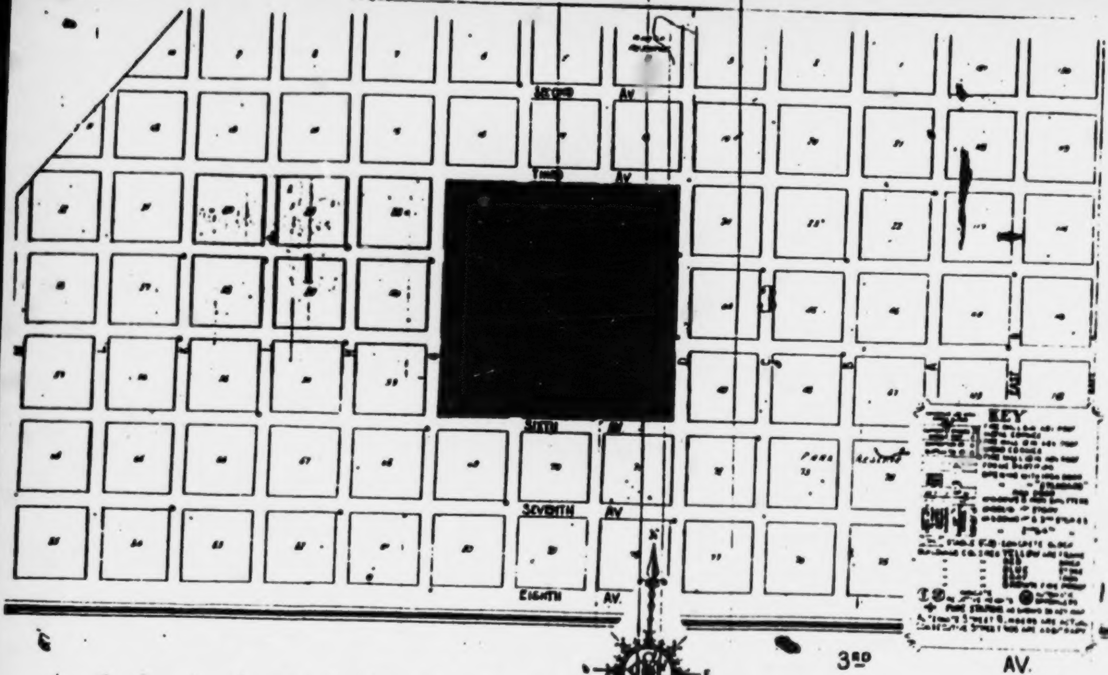


212 213

HP 28: Pioneer Schoolhouse from the -northeast in 1915. Credit: Pioneers of - Alaska, Anchorage, Igloo No. 15.


Campbell
214
215

HP29: Class in 1927 @ South Elevation of - Pioneer Hall. Credit: Don Barnett.

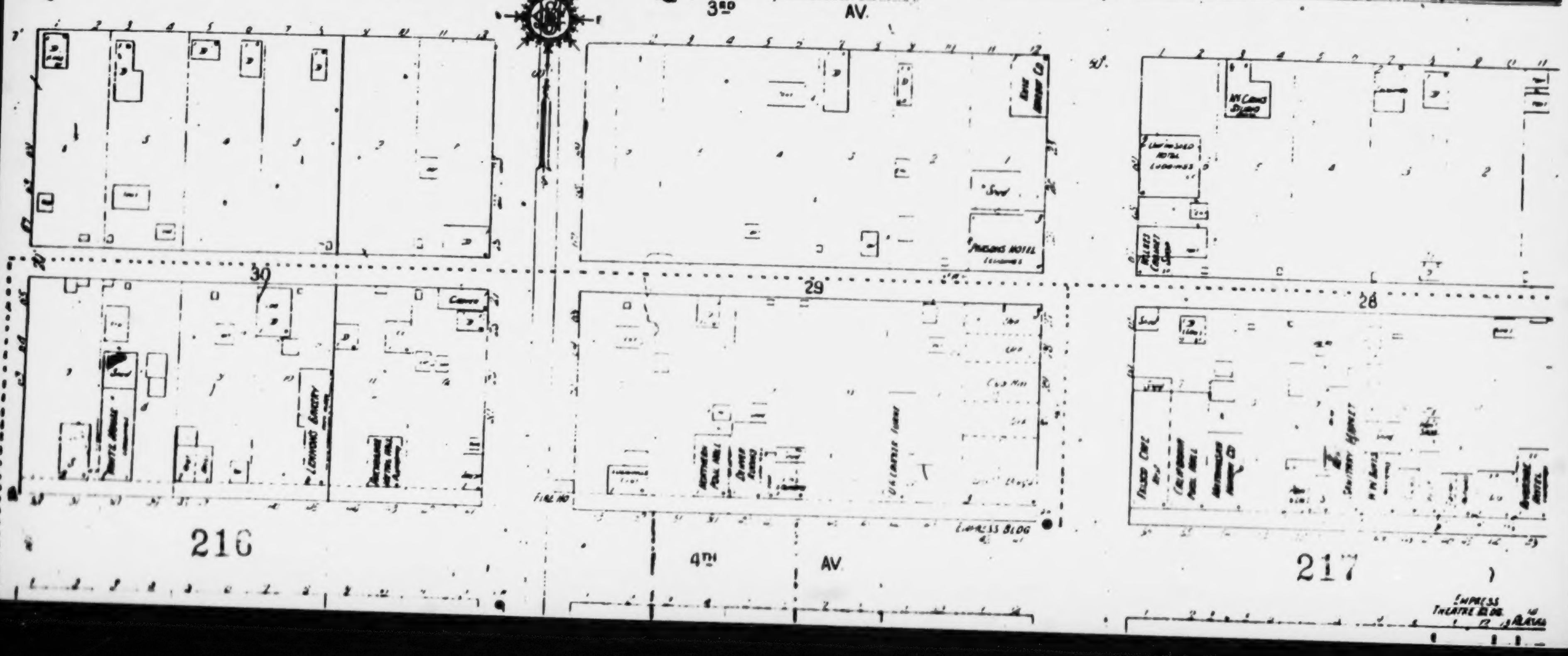

SECOND AV
THIRD AV
SIXTH
SEVENTH AV
EIGHTH AV.
PARK RESERVE
KEY

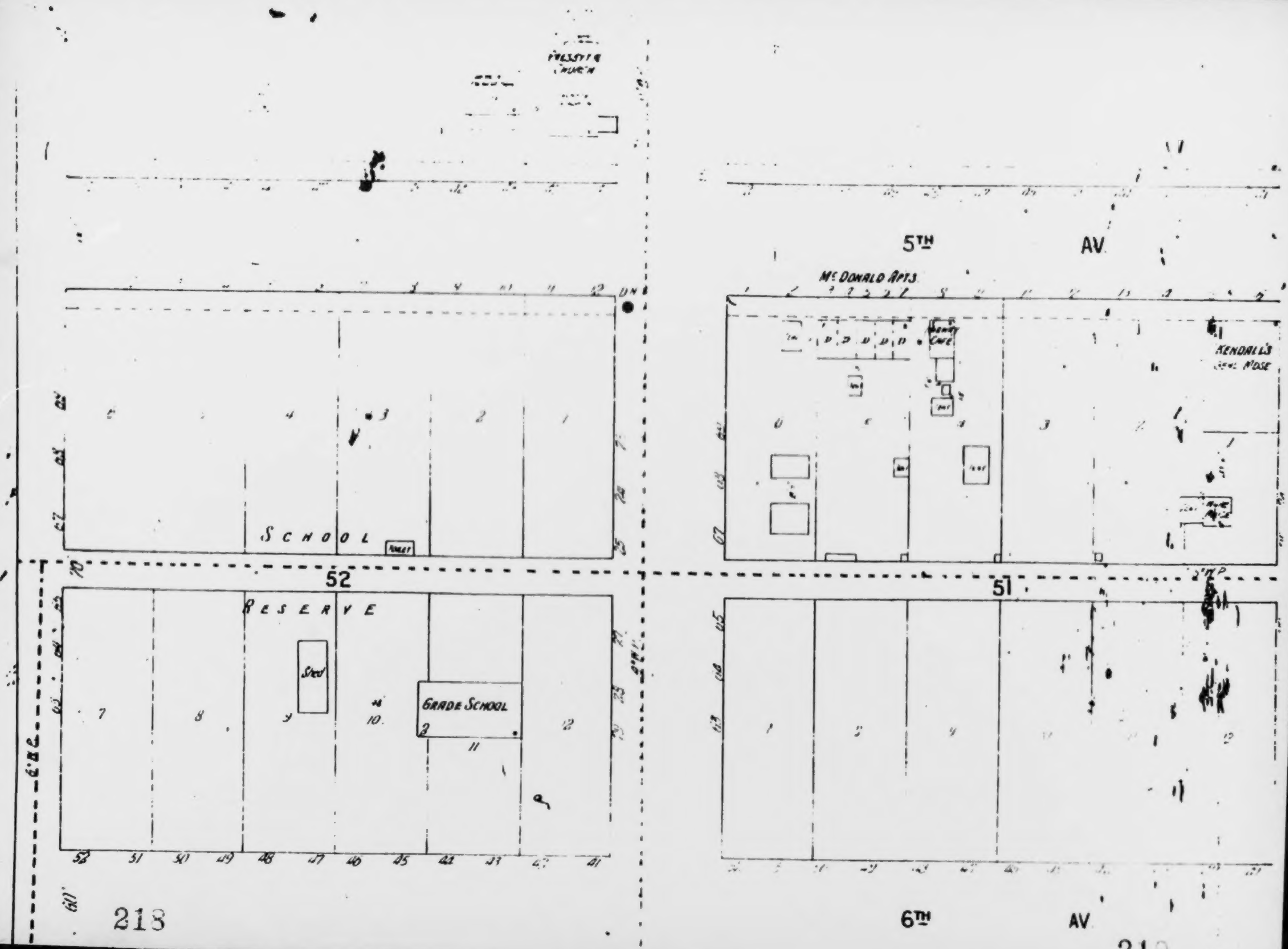
WATER SUPPLY – [illegible]

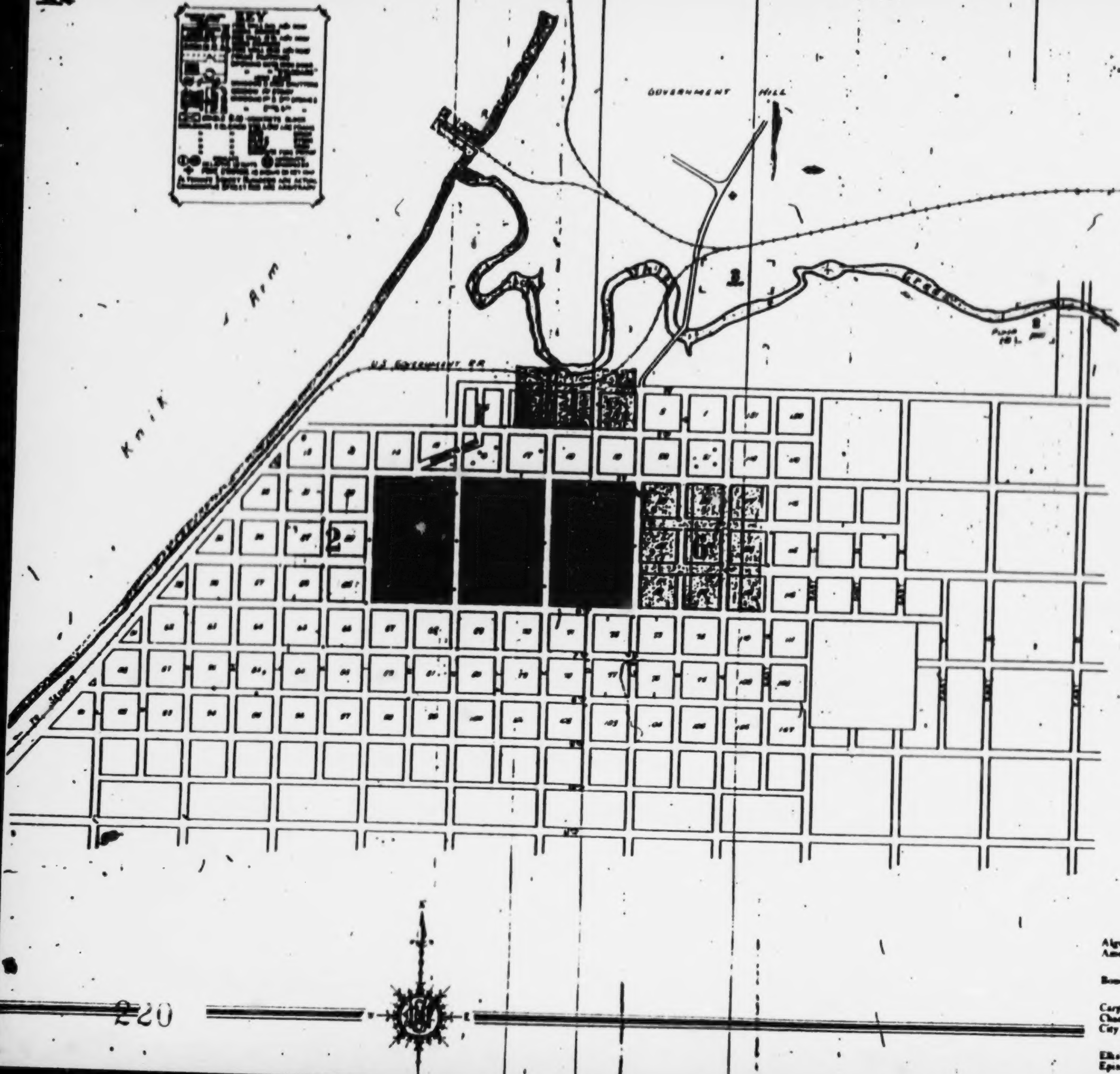
FIRE DEPT. – [illegible]

SANBORN MAP COMPANY
POPULATION
ANCHORAGE
ALASKA
1916
11 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SANBORN MAP CO.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE (


3RD AV.
4TH AV.
30
29
28
216
217
HARDING HOTEL
FIRE HO
EMPRESS BLDG
EMPRESS THEATRE BLDG
Shed


PRESBYT'N CHURCH
5TH AV.
McDONALD APTS
KENDALL'S
SCHOOL
52
RESERVE
Shed
GRADE SCHOOL
51
6TH AV.



FEB 20 '23

SANBORN MAP COMPANY
POPULATION,
3000
PREVAILING WINDS,
N. & N.E.
FOR WATER FACILITIES AND FIRE
DEPARTMENT, SEE REPORT
ANCHORAGE
ALASKA
SEPTEMBER 1922
NEW YORK

PREPARED BY
SANBORN MAP CO.
from Data supplied by
THE BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS OF THE PACIFIC

CLIMATE: Long cold winters, [illegible]

WATER SUPPLIES: [illegible]

SUPPLY MAIN & DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM: [illegible]

HYDRANTS: [illegible]

FIRE DEPT.: [illegible]

ALASKA ENGINEERING COMMISSION: [illegible]

ALARM SYSTEM: Telephone [illegible] Engineering Commission

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City Offices 4

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Elks' Hall 4
Episc'l Church 4

F
Fire Dep't 4

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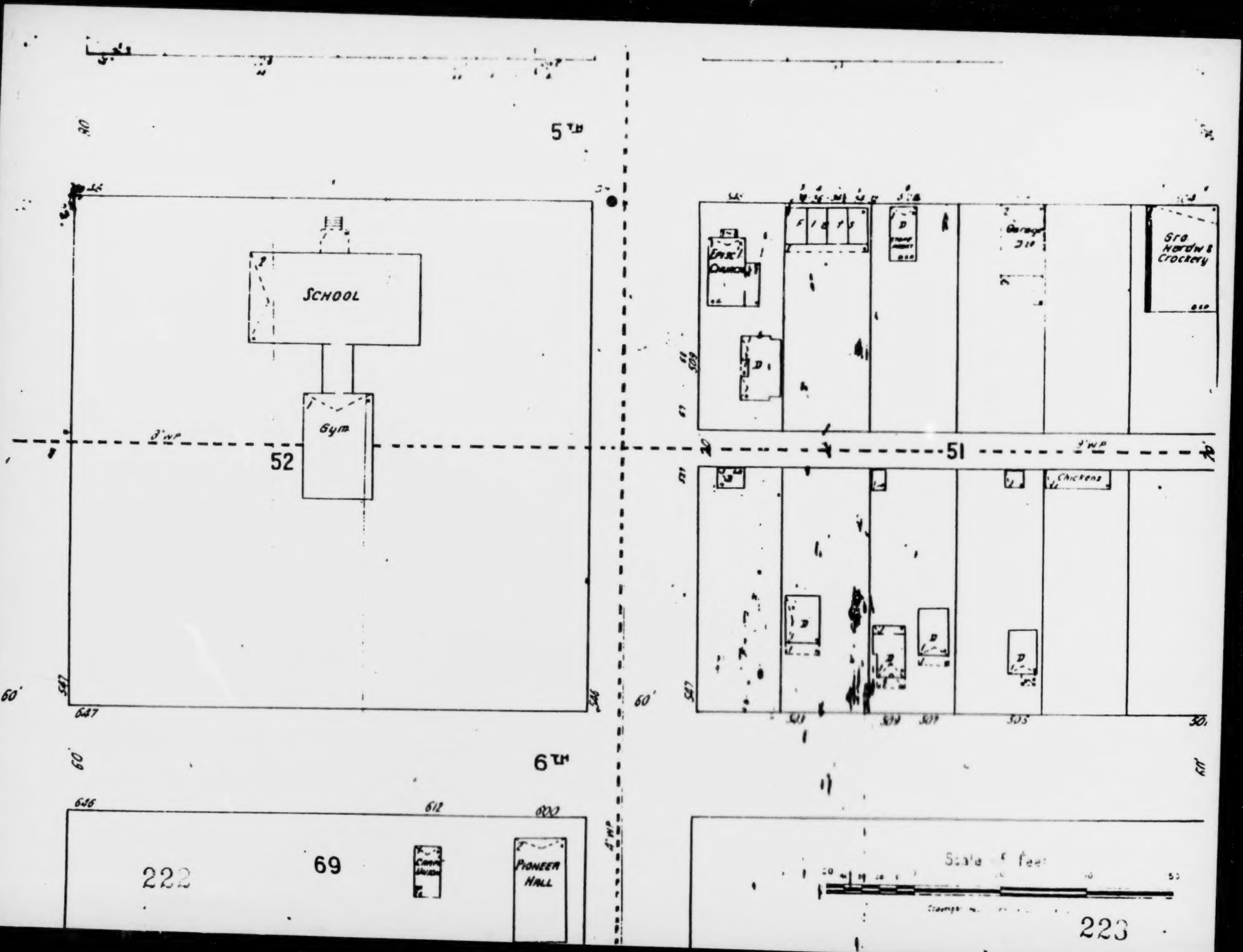
M
Masonic Temple .....
Moose Lodge .....

N
Northern Hotel .....

P
Pioneer Hall .....
Post Office .....
Public School .....
Pumping Sta. .....

S
Ship Creek Market .....


5TH
SCHOOL
Gym
52
51
3' W.P.
Episc'l Church
D
Garage
Gro Hardw & Crockery
Chickens
60'
647
646
612
600
301
309
305
6TH
222
69
PIONEER HALL
Scale of Feet
223

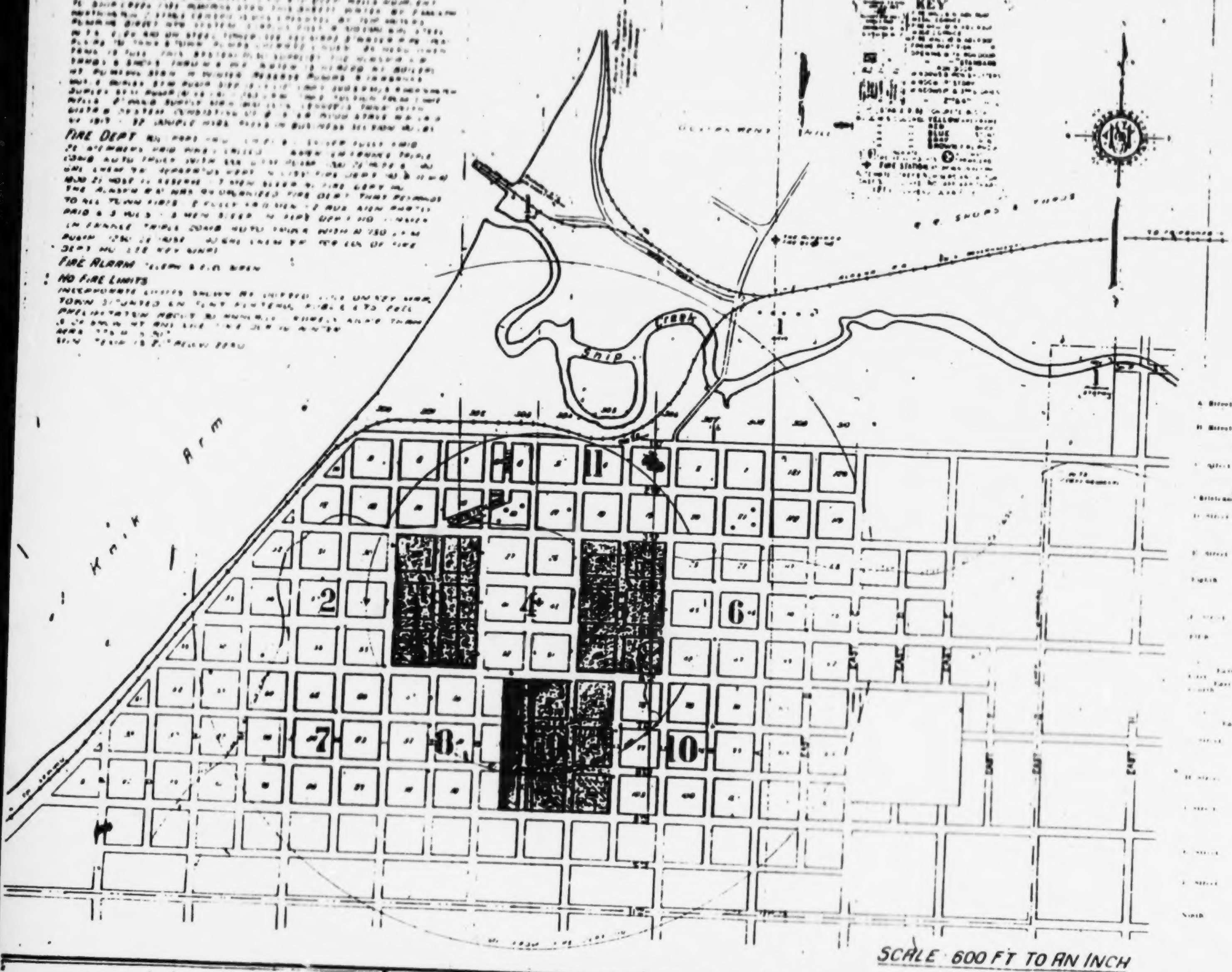
1

WATER FAC [illegible]

FIRE DEPT [illegible]

FIRE ALARM [illegible]

NO FIRE LIMITS
[illegible]


KEY
Knik Arm
Ship Creek
11
2
4
6
7
8
10
1

SANBORN MAP COMPANY
POPULATION
2500

ANCHORAGE
ALASKA
AUG 1927
NEW YORK

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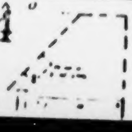
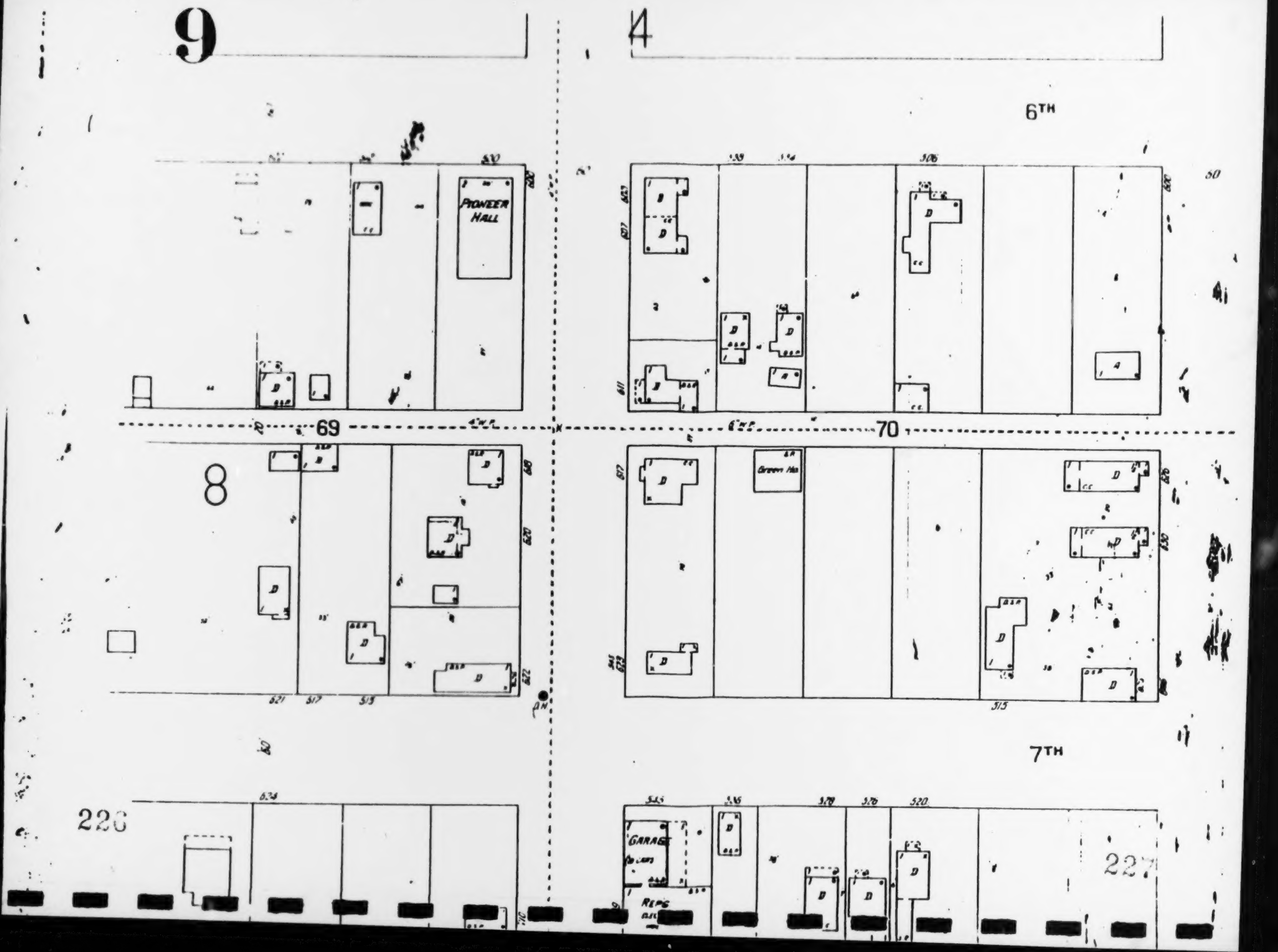
[illegible]

SCALE 600 FT TO AN INCH




9
4
6TH
PIONEER HALL
69
70
8
Green Ho
7TH
GARAGE
Reps
226
227
530
506
515
621
517
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624
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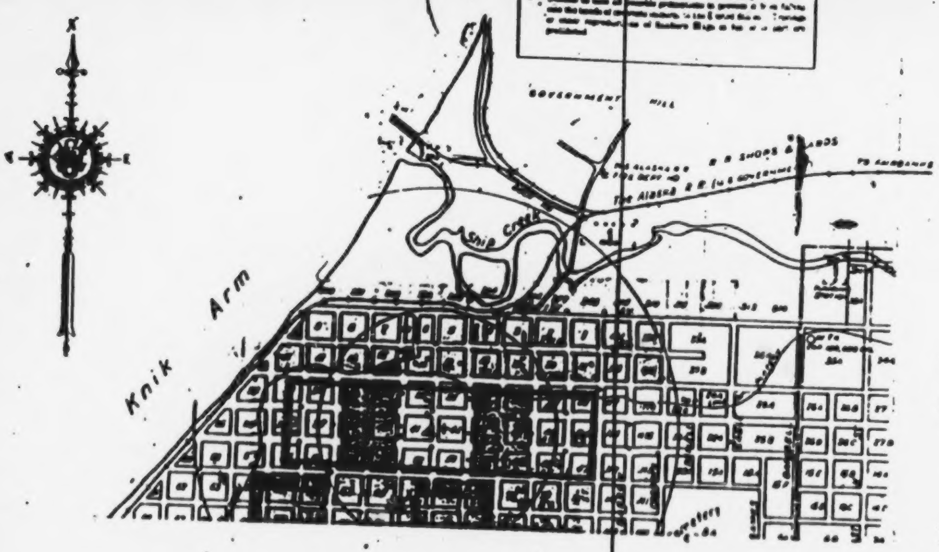
520



CORRECTIONS PREPARED
FROM DATA FURNISHED BY
PACIFIC FIRE RATING BUREAU

1°N

1

SANBORN MAP COMPANY
POPULATION
20,000

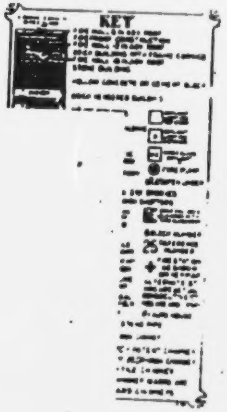
ANCHORAGE
ALASKA
AUG 1927

NEW YORK

"N"
SEPT 1946

CORRECTION RECORD

REV'N NO	DATE OF CORRECTION	ATTACHED BY	DATE ATTACHED
6	10/49	ABSENT	
13	8/57	E.W.M.	10/1/57



NEW REPORT, SEPTEMBER, 1946

WATER FACILITIES

Municipal ownership. Gravity and direct pressure system. Source, Ship Creek (see pumping station sheet 1). Two 750 G.P.M. Worthington 2-stage centrifugal pumps operated by 75 horse-power motors pumping direct into system, surplus filling a 100,000 gallon steel tank elevated 100' on steel tower. One 1000 G.P.M. Worthington centrifugal pump driven by caterpillar diesel engine, in reserve. Electric power from hydro-electric plant located 35 miles north. Emergency power available from steam powered generating plant and two small city owned diesel powered units, located in the Alaska R.R. yards. The U.S. Army can supply power from Fort Richardson. Distribution system consists of 14, 12, 10, 8, 6 and 4 inch transite and wood stave pipe. 72 double hydrants. Pressure in business section from 45 to 50 pounds.

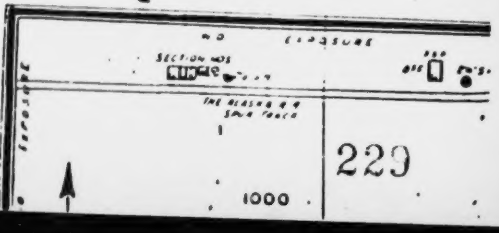
FIRE DEPARTMENT

Volunteer. Chief and two drivers fully paid. 35 volunteers (28 available at present) paid on response. 3 sleepers. Fire Chief appointed by City Manager. One station (see Sheet 6). One 1923 American-LaFrance truck with 1000 G.P.M. pump, 1200' 2½" and 250' 1½" hose and 100 gallon chemical tank. One 1942 four-wheel drive Chevrolet truck with 3000' 2½" hose. One 1943 F.W.D. with 500 G.P.M. rotary pump, 1500' 2½" and 300' 1½" hose and 300 gallon booster tank. On order is American-LaFrance truck with 75' ladder, 500 G.P.M. pump and 100 gallon booster tank. The Alaska R.R. Fire Department responds on call. This Department has sleepers in station located in R.R. yards. Paid chief and 16 volunteers. One 1946 American-LaFrance 750 G.P.M. pumper, 1200' 2½" and 150' 1½" hose and 150 gallon water tank. The 1922 American-LaFrance 750 G.P.M. pumper still in service.

Fire alarm by telephone and electric siren.

NOTES: Fire zones defined by ordinance. Corporate limits shown on this sheet. City located on low plateau. Electric lighting and power. Coal and oil heating fuel. Moderate rainfall; rarely over 3' of snow. Maximum temperature 80 degrees; minimum, 22 degrees below zero.

[illegible]



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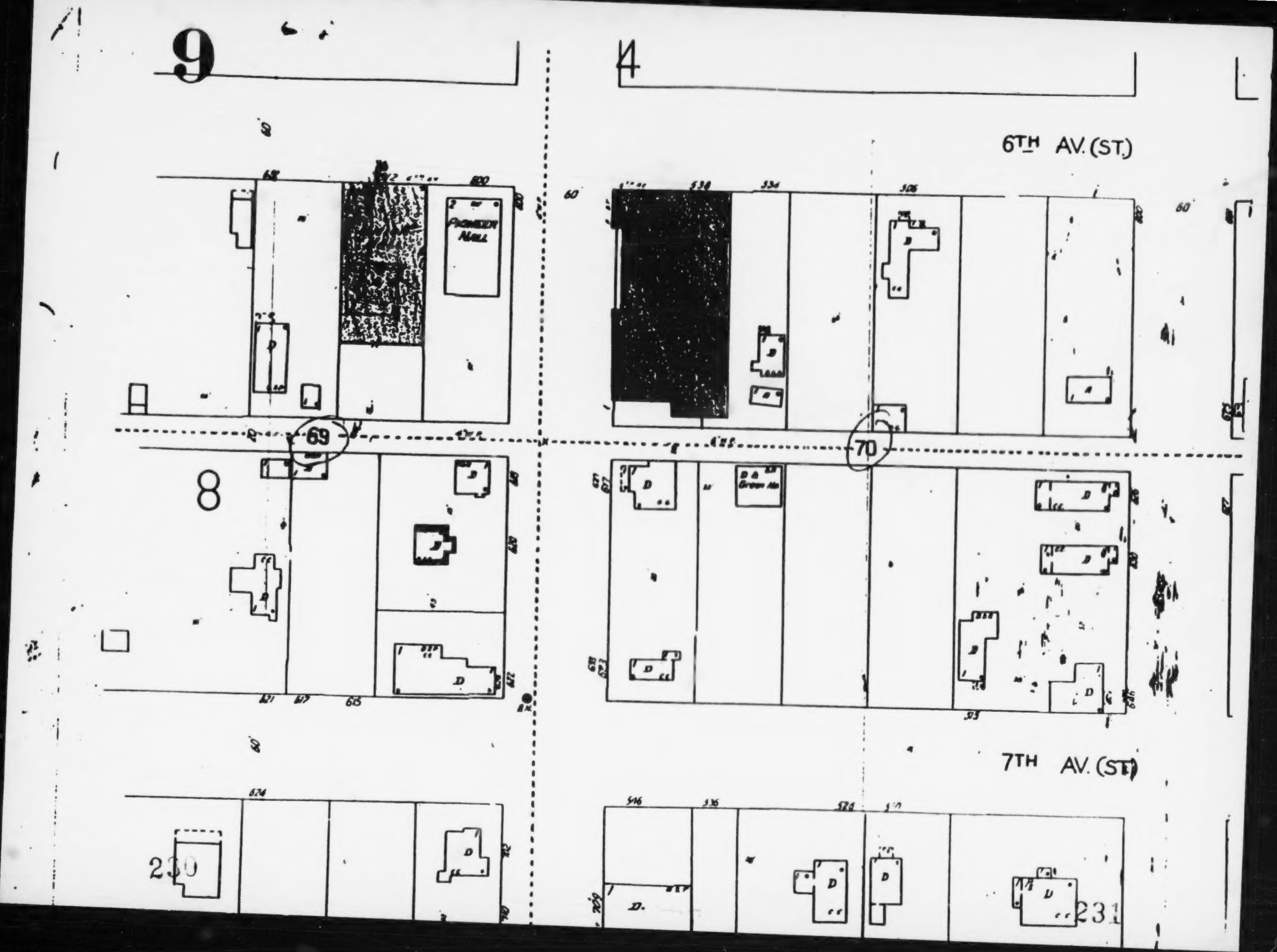
229


9
4
6TH AV. (ST.)
PIONEER HALL
60
60
69
70
8
D
D & Green Ho
7TH AV. (ST.)
230
231

Cook Inlet Pioneer
and Knik News

PUBLISHED BY
COOK INLET PUBLISHING CO.
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

SATURDAY, JUNE 19, 1915

Town Should Incorporate.

When the new townsite is open to the public and residents take up their abode, the first essential thing to do, in our opinion, is to immediately organize a municipal form of government. In no other way can the situation be satisfactorily handled. It must be apparent to all that there should be some responsible head to regulate things, and we might as well start from the beginning of permanent settlement. If we fail to form a local government, we will remain, more or less, under the jurisdiction of the federal government in matters of purely local import and interest.

And if there is one thing above another that the average American citizen holds in high esteem, it is self-government and independence of action. In regard to the new townsite, all we have to do to obtain a municipal government is to ask for it, in the required way, and it will gladly be granted us. And in saying this, we know whereof we speak.

Public School Needed

While Anchorage is a sprightly youth, figuratively speaking, its rapid growth and the influx of families suggests that the time has arrived for the installation of that modern civilizing influence the public school. If we are to retain the families and they compose the backbone of any community we must provide the children with adequate school facilities. It is highly important that this should be done without undue delay, and we might as well start in now. In the absence of any constituted authority to act in the matter, the Pioneer will undertake to handle the situation.

If those who have children of school age will take the trouble to send their names and ages to this office, we will forward the completed list to our good governor and urge that a territorial school be established here. We are sure that no time will be lost in the establishment of a first-class school.

When you wish to rest, go to the Pioneer hotel, Knik. Frank Cannon, proprietor. x

It is really amusing to note the the numerous knocks which are handed this hustling community by the newspapers of Alaska. One says that a malignant disease threatens the lives of our residents. Another insists that this town is but a passing scene in the flight of time, a moving picture, so to speak. But we observe one thing: those who come to see for themselves, in most cases remain. This newspaper has no wish to "boom" Anchorage. We prefer a gradual growth. But we assert, with all sincerity, that they who assume to believe that this town has no future, that it is but a temporary abiding place while the government railroad is in course of construction, are laboring under a delusion, which time will prove.

This town of Anchorage is growing so fast, in the way of substantial industries, that one can hardly keep up with the progress of things. Every steamer brings individuals who wish to start something here. In prospect, we have a bank, a lighting system, a water system, a telephone service, a cement, brick and block manufacturing plant, a cold storage plant, a wholesale mercantile establishment and other highly important enterprises. We now have a brick yard, a tent and awning manufacturing concern, lumber yards, etc. All this leads to but one conclusion and that is that Anchorage is destined to evolve into one of the most important towns of Alaska.

Pumps furnished and driven at reasonable prices. Inquire at the Anchorage Transfer Company,
Gus Bystedt.

Wanted Experienced woman wishes position as housekeeper or cooking in small camp. Address Martha Hellerick, care Diller Hotel, Seattle. x

Gold--Copper

FOR SALE A high grade gold property, ten miles from Valdez, with several hundred sacks of high grade ore on the dump. This property adjoins a producing mine and several veins of high grade ore are exposed on the surface of this ground. Also four groups of copper properties on Prince William Sound adjoining navigable water. All of these properties could be made producers with a small amount of money and to a party who is able to open same up or secure the capital to do so, this is an opportunity to make a quick fortune. For prices and terms apply to S.A. Hemple, Valdez, Alaska. x

HUGHES & PEDERSEN
Freighting and Transfer Co.
Leave your order for your winter wood with us.
KNIK ANCHORAGE

5

The Harriman National Bank of Alaska
AT SEWARD

OFFICERS:

New York
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, President
JOHN A. NOBLE, Vice President
HENRY B. WESSELMAN, Vice President

Seward
[illegible], Vice President
[illegible] LUCAS, Cashier
[illegible], Assistant Cashier

[illegible] A. MARTIN, Assayer
Former Assayer U. S. Mint, San Francisco

Gold Dust and Bullion Bought and Assayed

CORRESPONDENT
Harriman National Bank
NEW YORK

150,000 Ft. of LUMBER
Washington Fir--A good assortment of No. 1 Quality--Rough and Dressed--Arrived on the
....Steamer Admiral Watson....

FOR THE

Anchorage
...Lumber Yard...

DOORS and WINDOWS. CEMENT. BUILDING MATERIAL.

Let Us Figure on Your Building Material

Ship Creek Lumber Co.
DEALERS IN
GOOD BUILDING MATERIAL
Windows and Doors
AT YOUR OWN FIGURES!

BOLTE
ARE
nails
s
terial
nition
Etc.
ONABLE
Alaska

olf
Yard

of First
umber at
PRICES

rage
fer
Manager
er Business
FOR
nt Coal

AFES
d Lock Co.
Sole Agents
Seward, Alaska

PEDERSEN
Transfer Co.
der for your win-
ANCHORAGE

School Board for Anchorage

The first election in Anchorage will be held August 2, when a director, treasurer and clerk, composing a school board for the Anchorage school district, will be chosen by the qualified voters. The election of a school board is the initiatory step in the establishment of a public school.

Arthur Lang, clerk of the court, is the official who set the ball rolling in the creation of a school district, [illegible] up to him to form a district when twelve bona fide residents, by petition, put the question up to him. This was done Tuesday, when Mr. Lang was here, and he immediately created a district which is four miles square and takes in both sides of Ship creek. He also named as supervisors of election L. F. Shaw, J. H. Finley and Mrs. M. F. Normile. To give credit to whom credit is due, it may be said that Mrs. Normile has been most active in facilitating the formation of the district, in that she made a personal canvas of the residence district and secured the names of children of school age. This information was essential in the matter. Judge David is another who has been active in urging the school question.

After the school board is chosen then the question is up to the governor, who is ex-officio school superintendent for Alaska. Under the law, but $1,000 is available for the erection of a school building in a given district, but the school board may, in its discretion, use this money and rent a suitable building, and this will probably be done, as $1,000 will be entirely inadequate to erect a suitable structure for the purpose. It is thought that the number of pupils who will attend school here, roughly estimated at 90, will require the services of at least three teachers. This is a matter within the province of the school board.

It is very essential that at the inception of the public schools in Anchorage, that a capable board be chosen. Preference should be given to persons having children of school age. Many of our people have expressed the wish that a woman be placed on the board, and because of her activity in aiding in the formation of a school district, attention is very naturally directed to Mrs. Normile as one in all respects qualified to act. Others spoken of are Mr. Finkelstein and Mr. Pilger, active business men and fathers of children of school age.

We sell groceries at cost to save cost [illegible] Parker & Co., opp. P. O.

Only few more days of our cost price moving sale. F. E. Parker & Co., opposite postoffice.

Is Your Name On the List

(Lists of special delivery, registered, insured and telegraphic mail will appear in this column from time to time.)

Datchik, [illegible]; Katich, George; [illegible], S. M.; Kovacevich, Steven; Martin, R. L.; McMonagle, E[illegible]; Vukusich, Mile.

Schilling's best coffee at Pilger's.

The Alaska Transfer Company is building a large warehouse — the first building they are erecting in the new townsite. This will be used for storage of baggage, merchandise, etc. This means SAFE STORAGE AT REASONABLE RATES. For particulars apply to their office on Main St.

Removal sale at Pilger's.

Wanted — Woman wishes work as cook in camp or roadhouse. Inquire this office.

THE
WHITE HOUSE
White & Curley, Props.
Up-to-Date in Every Way
Nice Comfortable Beds
Rates Moderate
I also conduct a First-class Restaurant on Main St.

Meet Me at the
White Lunch
Frank Zaremba, Propr.
Anchorage, Alaska

The Model Cafe
WE NEVER CLOSE
Anchorage, Alaska

U. S. Restaurant
Harry Tasaki,
Proprietor
GOOD EATS
QUICK SERVICE
Anchorage, Alask

PIONEER EXPRESS
"Shorty" Wehncke, Mgr.
Specialty made of
Moving Small Outfits t
New Townsite

HANS WALBY
Anchorag

Cook Inlet Pioneer
and Knik News

PUBLISHED BY
COOK INLET PUBLISHING CO.
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1915

From Secretary Lane

The Secretary of the Interior,
Washington, D. C.,
June 23, 1915.

My Dear Mr. Shaw:

I have your note of June 5th, with the first copy of the Cook Inlet Pioneer. This is a real achievement on your part and I congratulate you heartily. It serves to forcibly bring to my attention the fact that Anchorage is in truth on the map.

Cordially yours,
Franklin K. Lane.

Mr. L. F. Shaw,
Editor Cook Inlet Pioneer,
Anchorage, Alaska.

Public School Assured

The initiatory steps have been taken with respect to the establishment of a public school at Anchorage, and it is now assured that this fall will see the little folks wending their way, books in hand, to the seat of learning. It is very gratifying that this important matter should receive such prompt attention. If we are to retain the families, it is our duty to provide schools for the education of their children. Given a first-class school here, families now living where there are no school facilities, will, in many cases, remove here.

Following in the footsteps of the schools, churches of various denominations should be established; the various lodge orders represented should have social clubs for the entertainment and comfort of members, and some enterprising individual should erect a commodious hall for dancing purposes. These things are essential to the moral welfare of a community.

The best way to build up a prosperous community is to patronize home industries. We now have a cement block manufacturing concern, a brick yard, soda manufacturing works, etc., and a preference should be shown these industries because they employ local labor and keep the money at home. So, too, with local merchants and businessmen generally. Why send outside to mail order houses, when you can buy just as good, reliable goods here at home? Money sent out goes never to return. Money spent here finds its way in large part into local channels of circulation. If the residents of Anchorage would adopt the policy of patronizing, where possible, local business houses and manufacturing concerns, we could build up a payroll that would maintain a prosperous community the best in Alaska, as a matter of fact. Then, in buying here, you have the advantage of seeing what you get before paying for it, and you have the pleasing knowledge that you are assisting in the town's growth and well-being.

Anchorage is still the subject of adverse criticism on the part of jealous towns on the coast. However, we're getting so big and important now that we can laugh and enjoy the vain efforts of our small rivals. Anchorage is Alaska's most recent offspring and bids fair to become the most important member of the family.

It is encouraging to note that many persons have taken lots in the new townsite for the purpose of building homes for themselves. Lots for such purposes sold for from $25 to $125, enabling almost all who wished to get a plot of ground for their homes. Anchorage promises to be a city of homes.

A gratifying thing about the sale of lots in the government townsite is the fact that about every fellow you meet who secured a location is sure he has the best in the whole townsite. This spirit of contentment and satisfaction is very desirable and commendable.

For a good meal—home cooking, go to the Morrison house, when in Knik.

FOR SALE---Lang range, 24x50. New. Apply to F. W. Redwood, Crescent Hotel.

When you wish to rest, go to the Pioneer hotel, Knik. Frank Cannon, proprietor. x

Most Reasonable

Contractor & Builder

Bids and Plans Gladly Furnished

E. WIKS

Architect and Builder

Office next to Supt. of Sales of Anchorage Townsite

...The Pennant...

CHOICE CONFECTIONS
CIGARS AND TOBACCOS
SOFT DRINKS
ICE CREAM
ETC., ETC., ETC.

KNIK, - - ALASKA

The Harriman National Bank of Alaska

AT SEWARD

OFFICERS:

New York		*Seward*	
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN,	President	GASTON HARDY,	Vice President
JOHN A. NOBLE,	Vice President	ERICH LUCAS,	Cashier
HENRY B. WESSELMAN,	Vice President	SIDNEY B. CONGDON,	Assistant Cashier

MERRILL A. MARTIN, Assayer
Former Assayer U. S. Mint, San Francisco

Gold Dust and Bullion Bought and Assayed

CORRESPONDENT
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NEW YORK

Complete Assortment of
First Quality

LUMBER

Can fill any order from 1000
to 1,000,000 feet out of Yard

Anchorage
...Lumber Yard...

DOORS and WINDOWS. CEMENT. BUILDING MATERIAL.

Let Us Figure on Your Building Material

Anchorage
Telephone Co.
H. J. Emard, Manager

COOK INLET PIONEER

AND KNIK NEWS

Vol. I. Anchorage, Alaska, Saturday, September 25, 1915 NO. 16

Maurice Leahy Makes Address

Mr. Maurice Leahy, of Seattle, who has been attending to legal business in this section for the past few days, addressed a large number of the business men of Anchorage at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday evening last. His remarks were listened to with a great deal of interest by those present, for the outlines of his remarks [illegible] interesting—Anchorage [illegible]. [illegible]

[illegible]

BREVITIES

The oil boat Weld, from [illegible], arrived in this port early in the week. She had aboard a cargo of oil for local use.

The new [illegible] office [illegible] and [illegible] to the [illegible].

The new [illegible] of the [illegible] is [illegible] a great improvement, and Capt. Lathrop is entitled to much credit for the work.

[illegible]

L. C. [illegible], who was [illegible] to the hospital several days last week, is once more [illegible].

Old residents of the old town, new residents of the new town, [illegible].

Johns and Silver have been awarded the contract for building the first section of the new sidewalk between F and H streets.

The telephone office has been [illegible].

[illegible]

New Equipment For Daily Paper

The steamer Mariposa brought for the Cook Inlet Pioneer additional printing machinery, which includes a typesetting machine, a large press, and other equipment, which combined with the present plant of this office makes it one of the most complete printing and publishing houses in all Alaska.

As soon as the additional machinery is installed and telegraphic communication with the States is established, merely a matter of days now, the Pioneer will begin the publication of a daily edition, in addition to the weekly now issued. Arrangements have been perfected for a fine telegraphic service, so that the people of Anchorage, Knik, Matanuska and other adjacent points will have the advantage of daily news of the outside world.

The additional equipment has involved a heavy expenditure, but the publishers of the Pioneer have the utmost confidence in the future of this country, as exemplified by the substantial investment just made, and have no doubt whatever that their efforts will be appreciated by a liberal support. We know our people well enough to be convinced that they appreciate enterprise and public spirit, and a desire to keep abreast of the development of this part of Alaska. We have no wish to indulge in unnecessary praise or prophecies as to what we propose to do. We prefer to be judged by what we actually do.

Suffice it to say that the Pioneer will seek to publish a wholesome, reliable newspaper, devoted unreservedly to the interests of this section of Alaska. Upon this policy of constructive work we ask the cooperation and support of every individual concerned in this section's welfare.

Anchorage Woman's Club

The Anchorage Woman's Club was formally organized at a meeting held for the purpose Thursday afternoon in the government [illegible] building. Officers chosen for the ensuing term are: President, Mrs. F. Mears; vice-president, Mrs. L. F. Shaw; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Tubby; recording secretary, Mrs. G. L. [illegible]; treasurer, Mrs. F. J. McDonald. Various committees were named.

The club starts out under most favorable auspices, and the attendance at the preliminary meetings, as well as the business session held Thursday, proves that the women of Anchorage are entering with enthusiasm into the matter.

In a new community like Anchorage, such a club is very desirable from many standpoints. It brings the women together for social intercourse and is likewise helpful from an educational point of view. Anchorage boasts many women of culture and refinement. The Pioneer hails the Woman's Club as a distinct asset to the town, and those responsible for its formation are to be complimented.

Do Not Delay

Parents who have not as yet reported to the [illegible] the number of children, and the [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Railroad Contracts Let

Adam Shiman & Co. got a contract for grubbing Third avenue from E to K and L streets.

Axel Johnson & Co. have received a contract for grubbing I street between Third and Fifth avenues.

The first contract for construction of sidewalks was awarded this week to Messrs. Johns and Silver, who are now engaged in erecting a walk from F to H streets. More lumber will arrive on the freighter Seward, after which more contracts will be let.

The contract for clearing and grubbing the alleys in which the water mains of the town will be installed and for digging the trenches for the reception of the pipe line was this week awarded to Messrs. Balch and McDonald, and work on the project is now in progress. The bids call for an average depth of 5½ feet for the trenches. The work is to be completed by October 15.

Additional Local Notes.

Lieut. Mahaffey, of the Alaska Road Commission, and Anton Eide, one of the most competent superintendents on the staff of the commission, arrived here on the Mariposa.

James C. Lyons, brother of Mrs. L. F. Shaw and Miss Elinor Lyons, was an arrival on the Mariposa on a visit. Mr. Lyons is one of the largest individual farmers in the state of Washington, his landed interests being located in the Walla Walla country.

C. F. Peterson has purchased the stand of the Seward cigar store at the corner of E and 4th. Mr. Peterson will greatly improve the place, and within a few days will be in a position to serve the public in a manner that will meet with general approval. He will carry a complete line of cigars, tobacco, etc., as well as a fine assortment of [illegible]. A line of [illegible] will be carried [illegible].

[illegible]

The Verdict "Not Guilty"

Two farmers from the Matanuska country had a little misunderstanding over eight sacks of spuds, which resulted in a jury trial before U. S. Commissioner [illegible] last Monday. A. C. Kramer was accused by J. H. Conway of stealing the said eight sacks of spuds after the shipment had arrived at one of the local docks. Attorney Frame acted for the defendant, and Attorney Stone conducted the prosecution. They used up most of the afternoon examining the principals in the case and some twelve witnesses. Much flowery language flowed. Judge Stone told the story of the troublesome spuds, with remarks to the effect that they were left in charge of no one in particular and under "the broad canopy of heaven." A colored witness, called Felix, who assisted in the counting at the dock, informed the jury that he was able to keep accurate count of the sacks on account of having "a tab in his brain." Another witness hailed from the Argentine Republic and was blessed with the ability of speaking the English, Spanish, Dutch and French languages. The case went to the jury about 6 p. m. and in 45 minutes a verdict of "Not guilty" was returned.

All this was over certain so-called stolen spuds, the total value of which amounted to $24. The total of other items covering the case was an expense of about $125, hard feelings in a little rural community up in the interior, and other little things always going with a case of this kind. Surely the total on the one side and the several totals on the other should show the folly of going to extremes with those small troubles which come to all at times. How much better it would have been if all parties concerned had followed some such motto as "Keep your temper until 10 a. m. and you will have a good day."

Kincaid—Farrington

A quiet wedding took place at the White House on September 16th, when Mr. Fred W. Kincaid was united in marriage to Miss Evona Farrington, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Farrington. Rev. Father Shepard, pastor of the Catholic church of Anchorage, performed the ceremony. Only a few of the intimate friends of the contracting parties were present. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kincaid are well known young people, and their many friends join in wishing them a long and pleasant voyage along life's rugged road.

Bids For Carrying the Mail

Bids for performance of star route mail service from Seward to Anchorage will be received from responsible persons until October 10th at the office of the chief clerk of the railway mail service, Cordova, Alaska.

The work will consist of one round trip per week; weight of mail, 400 pounds, and running time six days. The work begins at close of navigation on Cook Inlet this fall, and continues until reopening of navigation next spring.

No bond will be required of the successful bidder, but a satisfactory guarantee from a responsible person vouching for reliability of successful bidder. Such guarantee should accompany bid sent in.

[illegible]

Two of the Alaska Commercial Company's [illegible] [illegible]

Anchorage Will Have a School

There is no question but that Anchorage will have a public school, and that before very long. On Tuesday afternoon the members of the school board waited upon Mr. Mears to find out what could be done in the way of getting the public school started. The board was told that if it could be shown that sufficient funds could be raised to sustain the school the commission would build a school building. Upon this assurance, Mrs. Normile, a member of the school board, immediately set to work to find ways and means to provide for the maintenance of the school until such time as government school funds can be secured.

A committee of ladies, consisting of Mrs. Normile, Mrs. Chase, Mrs. McCullough, Mrs. Pilger and Mrs. Wetzler, will circulate subscription lists throughout the city asking each and every citizen who has the interest of the public school at heart to donate any sum they may feel able to give. In addition to the public subscription, the ladies will ask all parents and others who are inclined to agree to pay the sum of fifty cents per week during the school term, which will aid materially in financing the school.

Arrangements are also being made to give a grand ball, the proceeds to go into the school fund. One of the members of the committee has a promise from Capt. Larry Byrne that he will donate the use of the new Byrne building, which is to be erected on the lot adjoining the Carrol building on Fourth avenue, for the dance. The date can not be given at this time, but due notice will be given, and it is to be hoped that every citizen will come in with the price of a ticket to this ball, whether they attend or not.

By all means, let everyone come to the aid of the school, for it means that many families will remain in Anchorage during the winter, who otherwise will be obliged to go to some other place, that their children may have the advantages of a school.

Visits Willow Creek

Mr. Maurice Leahy, a prominent attorney from Seattle, and well known throughout the coast of Alaska, returned Tuesday from a business trip to Willow creek, where he has been looking after the interests of several clients. Mr. Leahy is very favorably impressed with conditions on Willow creek, and while he does not believe that the mines there are the largest in Alaska, he does think they are as rich if not richer than any he has seen, and believes that many more discoveries will be made along the course of veins upon which the Gold Bullion, the Independence and the Martin mines are located. He is the attorney for the Brooklyn Development Company, which owns valuable mining property on Willow creek.

Catholics Hold Services

Catholic services were held in the [illegible] on Sunday, Rev. Father Shepard officiating. [illegible]

COOK INLET PIONEER

AND KNIK NEWS

Vol. 1 — Anchorage, Alaska, Saturday, October 16, 1915 — NO. 18

Zepellans Raid London

London, Oct. 16.—A fleet of Zeppelins bombarded London Thursday night. The official report on the casualties states that forty-one persons were killed outright and over one hundred were injured, [illegible] Zeppelins were [illegible] parts of the city following the bombardment, but all were soon under [illegible] No buildings were damaged.

The bombardment was the most severe yet attempted. The inhabitants were thrown into a panic when the bombs began dropping from the heavens. The attack was made from above the center of London. The assault continued for several hours. The Zeppelins escaped in the darkness.

Planning for Defenses

Washington, D. C., Oct. 16.—President Wilson, at the coming session of the Congress, will ask for an appropriation of four hundred million dollars to be used for defense purposes.

The defense plans urged by the president contemplate an increase of the standing army from [illegible] to 140,000. A reserve army of 400,000 men, to be at call in the event of war, is a feature of the defense plan. The reserves will serve short time enlistments.

The plans also call for the building of [illegible]

A straw poll of the members of the senate and house of representatives indicates that the administration's defense plans meet with almost unanimous approval.

Germans at Ypres Repel British Advance

[illegible]

"The English troops attacked our whole front from Ypres to Lens, but completely failed to pierce our lines, which stood like stone walls and met the fierce onslaught with marked valor."

Entire Crew Has Beri-Beri

[illegible]

Urges Women to Wed Heroes

London, Oct. 16.—[illegible]

Wright Sells for Big Figure

New York, Oct. 16.—Orville Wright, inventor of the aeroplane, has disposed of his interest in the aeroplane company for the huge sum of [illegible] dollars. A new company has been formed to take over the Wright company holdings. Wright will [illegible]

Explosion in Santa Rosa, Cal.

Santa Rosa, Cal., Oct. 16.—[illegible]

RAILWAY MAN PRAISES WORK ACCOMPLISHED ON RAILWAY PROJECT

"I never in my experience in railway work saw as good a showing as that now being accomplished by the Alaskan Engineering Commission on the government railway line leading from Anchorage to the Matanuska landing. It is simply ideal. The greater part of the roadbed is composed of gravel of just the right size for this purpose, the gravel being obtained from the cuts necessary to the construction. The record of achievement in railway construction, in the matter of time, made by the Commission, exceeds that of any other northern railway. Actual construction work began the latter part of May, and by the end of this month thirty-two miles of grade, which involves the moving of about one million cubic yards of material, will be completed. [illegible]

The above statement was made to the Pioneer by G. H. Campbell upon his return this week from a trip over the completed part of the work as far as the Matanuska landing in the company of General Superintendent O'Reilly. Mr. Campbell has been engaged in railway construction in Canada and the United States, most of the time as a contractor, for the past fifteen years, and is qualified to speak with authority with regards to the local project.

Mr. Campbell says the pile driver is working on the Eagle river bridge, and the frame work for this structure is being framed at Anchorage ready to be transported to the scene of erection when the steel is laid. By doing this framing here, Mr. Campbell points out, construction is facilitated, as the bridge can then be erected in about twenty days. Every advantage has been taken by the Commission, says Mr. Campbell, of the possibility of supplying the work from the waters of Knik arm, thereby lowering the cost of work supplies to the station men. The men are living well on about 60 cents per day. Some of the experienced timber workers under contract, says Mr. Campbell, have made as high as [illegible] per day in getting out piling for the bridge. "To my knowledge," he continued, "no station men have made less than the going wages, and some that were experienced and good workers, and had secured good work, have made as high as $6 to $8 per day. The average work has cleared, above expenses, about $100 per month."

"Credit should be given the locating engineers," said Mr. Campbell, "who have located a line through rough country, avoiding difficult construction, and securing a four per cent grade against the load, with a maximum curvature of [illegible] per cent, which [illegible]"

"One thing that attracted me," said Mr. Campbell, "was to see the homesteaders in the Matanuska valley busy on tie contracts, in a great many cases getting the ties from their own land, thus clearing their land at the same time."

With what steel is now in the yards and that which is now being unloaded from the freighter Howard, which arrived Wednesday, there will be a sufficient amount to lay track over the completed grade from Anchorage to the Matanuska river.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ENDORSES WORK OF THE GOVERNMENT ENGINEERS

"To the Honorable Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior:

"At a regular meeting of the Anchorage Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Club, held at Anchorage, Alaska, on the 13th day of October, A. D. 1915, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, certain [illegible] and [illegible] reports concerning [illegible] Anchorage and the work of constructing the government railroad [illegible]

"Whereas, we, the members of the Anchorage Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Club, being in touch with and having actual knowledge of conditions in and about Anchorage and the work accomplished by the Alaskan Engineering Commission, now therefore,

"Be It Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce and Commercial Club of Anchorage, Alaska, in regular meeting assembled, do hereby endorse the work performed by the said Alaskan Engineering Commission, and that it is our belief that all money expended by said Commission has been judiciously expended in railroad construction and allied work in connection with the building of said railroad in Alaska, and that we commend the said Commission for its valuable services to Alaska; and that we recommend that the full amount of money requested by said Commission for the coming year be obtained from Congress, in order that the said road may return interest on the investment at the earliest possible time and also to expedite the opening of the vast resources of the country through which the proposed railroad is to be built.

"J. H. SMITH,
"President.

"Attest: A. A. HOPE,
"Secretary."

DEATH OF AGED MAN.

John Johnson, aged 72, died Sunday evening, Oct. 10, of old age. [illegible]

LAUNCHES IN [illegible]

The [illegible] launch, which cleared Port Angeles Oct. 11 for Anchorage, has one of the largest [illegible]

Teutons and Serbs Meet

Vienna, Oct. 16.—The advance of the Teuton army into Serbia continues unchecked, despite terrific resistance on the part of the Serb army. A terrific battle occurred at Lim, following a counter attack made by the Serbs against the invaders. The battlefield is strewn with Teuton corpses and the Serb loss was almost equally great. Both combatants claim the victory. The Teutons were unable to advance for the time being, due to heavy losses, but are again resuming the invasion of Serbian soil.

Adequate Funds for Local School

A message from Chairman Edes, of the Alaskan Engineering Commission, to Townsite Manager Moore, received Thursday evening, conveys the very gratifying information that the sum of $5,000 is available for the coming term of the public schools of Anchorage. Governor Strong asked Chairman Edes to [illegible]

This handsome sum will permit Anchorage to have adequate school facilities to accommodate the [illegible] school children now in Anchorage and [illegible] to Governor Strong and Chairman Edes for their efforts in the matter.

It is understood that three teachers will compose the teaching corps. Two of them are Miss Murphy, now teaching [illegible] at Knik, and Miss [illegible] The third selection has not been made. [illegible]

Cordova Wireless Station Accident

Cordova, Oct. 16.—An explosion of gasoline in the operating room of the radio station at Whitshed, near Cordova, occurred Thursday night, with the result that four inmates of the room were burned, one of whom is believed to be seriously injured. The radio apparatus was destroyed. Details of the accident are meagre.

The cableship Burnside picked up one end of the broken cable last night, and in a day or so it is anticipated that the cable will be repaired, ready for use.

Later: Additional details from the Whitshed explosion say that the accident was caused when an alcohol lamp exploded, igniting a [illegible] of distillate. Four men from the cutter [illegible] in the government [illegible] who were engaged in repair work in the room where the explosion occurred, were badly burned. One may die.

The Dominion line is down, thus completely shutting off communication with the outside.

Schmitz Asks for Recount

San Francisco, Oct. 16.—Schmitz, the defeated candidate for mayor against the incumbent, Ralph, demands a recount of the vote, on the ground of illegal voting. He declares that six thousand illegal votes were cast. He was beaten, according to the count, by but four thousand votes.

Italy May Join With the Allies

Paris, Oct. 16.—A [illegible] report from Rome states:

"Italy will participate in the Balkan war on the side of the allied forces. An open declaration to this effect may be expected any day now."

[illegible] FERRY.

The [illegible] and commodious boat Brighton will ferry passengers to and from all landings and camping boats. Yes, we carry trunks.

FRANKLIN [illegible], Mgr.
Office next door Admiral E. S. Office, Fourth St. and city dock.

[illegible]

'Frisco Seeks Convention

San Francisco, Oct. 16.—A strong effort is being made to have the Republican national convention in this city, with bright prospects for success.

Attorney Seeks to Filch Detective

Seattle, Oct. 16.—A local attorney, engaged by William J. Burns, the detective, in his libel suit against the Seattle Times, has applied [illegible] to recover an attorney fee of $25,000.

SULZER MINE PRODUCING

Seattle, Oct. 16.—Senator Sulzer, of the First division of Alaska, who is here outside [illegible], says he [illegible] is mining fifteen hundred tons of copper monthly and is employing forty-five miners.

BOSTON WINS PENNANT.

The Boston team of the American League won the pennant over the Philadelphia team of the National League. Boston won four games, and Philadelphia one.

[illegible]

Aug 29, 1915

Good Advertising by Smith & Co.

[illegible]

All of these products [illegible] in the Matanuska valley [illegible]

[illegible] the plan of the firm [illegible] constantly keeping and samples [illegible] of products raised in the vicinity [illegible] as an advertisement of the [illegible] and vegetable raising [illegible] of this country. Mr. [illegible] McClinton, a member of the firm [illegible] now in the Matanuska valley [illegible] looking over the situation [illegible] samples to represent [illegible]

School Building Assured

The matter of a school house for Anchorage appears to [illegible] the Post [illegible] Smith [illegible] Commercial Club [illegible] will agree to [illegible] erect a suitable building for the [illegible] of the school [illegible] statement [illegible] affairs at [illegible]

[illegible] The school board has applied to [illegible] the government for funds to defray [illegible] expenses for the ensuing school [illegible] term. [illegible]

[illegible] the withdrawal of the Alaska [illegible] construction [illegible] Alaska Central railway [illegible] the Fairbanks district [illegible] profitable [illegible] constructed.

Mr. Stewart is largely interested in mining on the Kenai [illegible] He has [illegible] Anchorage [illegible] of Alaska, and sees in the development of the Knik arm a big [illegible] townsite. He has [illegible] from New York, and [illegible] accompanied by J. Carter Patterson [illegible] of Philadelphia [illegible] making his first trip to Alaska. [illegible] Mr. Patterson [illegible] I would come to Alaska [illegible] with the evidence of prosperity and the future prospects of this great country.

Townsite Events of Past Week

[illegible] conducted the third sale [illegible] lots were sold for an aggregate [illegible] sum of [illegible] accompanied by his stenographer [illegible] Martin W. Proctor departed on the launch Swan [illegible] Friday morning [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] an improvement [illegible] tation problem from the [illegible] various portions of the [illegible] proper.

Under the direction of the townsite manager and supervision of the town engineer gangs of men are now employed in grubbing and clearing Fourth and Fifth avenues, preparatory to making a gravel roadway for the accommodation of traffic.

Other street improvements under way, let out by contract, are as follows:

Grubbing on G street—Carl Cullendar et al.

Clearing and grubbing on Ninth avenue, from C street to east boundary—Shiman et al.

[illegible] of Anchorage. To date approximately [illegible] tents and cabins have been erected. Many of the cabins show a substantialness that proves Anchorage will be the popular wintering place of no small number of workingmen. Streets are being cleared to the addition and other improvements made which will make it a very desirable and well-kept district.

[illegible] forseen difficulties arising [illegible] Old timers on the job, aside from the superintendent, were Foreman Conners, Jimmie Hill and Harry Whittemore. The work of installing a telephone system from Anchorage to Old Knik will now be initiated.

Census Will Be Taken Next Week

[illegible] census will be taken [illegible] The census will be taken [illegible]

Complimentary to Mrs. Fogelstrom

[illegible] party Wednesday [illegible] honor of Mrs. Fogelstrom [illegible] The hostess was assisted in entertaining by Mrs. Harry Locke and Miss Dickey. Among those present were: Mrs. Mears, Mrs. Tuttle, Mrs. Rodman, Mrs. Keeling, Mrs. Chase, Mrs. McDermott, Mrs. Manning, Mrs. Moyer, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Chapin, Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Jackson.

For furniture and store fixtures see Wilkes. Shop on H street between Third and Fourth aves.

Wanted—Woman to iron at Union Laundry, Fourth avenue between H and I streets.

For Sale—New L. C. Smith &

Wanted—Woman for a few days to clean house. Inquire at Pioneer office.

Get a furniture man to make your furniture, finished complete

Pilger's, near corner Fourth and H [illegible]

FOR SALE—Team of horses, new Weber wagon and new harness. Inquire Crescent, corner Fourth and C street [illegible]

Anchorage Daily Times

AND COOK INLET PIONEER

VOL. I. NO. [illegible]

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA, SATURDAY, SEPT. 16, 1916.

AMALGAMATION OF THREE GREAT MINES ADVISED

MINING ENGINEERS RECOMMEND CONSOLIDATION OF THE BIG LOW GRADE MINES ON DOUGLAS

The consolidation of the Alaska Treadwell, Alaska United and the Alaska Mexican companies, operating contiguous [illegible] on Douglas [illegible] and has been advised and will soon be brought about by a committee of noted mining engineers, composed of H. C. Perkins, Hennen Jennings and J. B. Hadley. These three big properties are practically owned by the same people, the Rothschilds interests of Europe said to be in control, but have been operated as three distinct companies. The amalgamation is advised because of the cheaper mechanical costs and the desirability of now working the three mines from a great shaft to reach the lower levels, the ore being pretty well mined out in the upper levels.

The three great mines on Douglas island have produced $62,797,459 and have paid in dividends $21,207,661.

The committee of engineers, in submitting a report advising amalgamation, say:

"We have considered all the factors bearing upon the present mining operations of the different properties, the quantity and quality of the ore reserves, the probabilities of more ore and [illegible] values, we have discussed the mining [illegible] of the [illegible]

[illegible]

The committee [illegible] and study given to the consideration of the problem [illegible] of the three companies [illegible] and [illegible] legal [illegible]

The [illegible] for the common dollar [illegible] Treadwell [illegible] United [illegible] Alaska Mexican.

The [illegible] advantage of consolidation [illegible]

The arrangement [illegible] with efficiency and [illegible] in the past but it is not possible for this arrangement to take care of the future. In the past the management has been able to [illegible] the [illegible] each property [illegible] a [illegible] problem with depth owing to the [illegible]

[illegible] levels [illegible] as a whole. However, the lower levels of the Ready Bullion are as already [illegible] in a much more satisfactory condition.

There is no certainty that the trend of the gold bearing dikes and of the [illegible] in the Treadwell, 700, [illegible] Mexican mines will continue in depth as at present, that is while the ore bodies show a tendency to unite in one great ore-chimney, we cannot predict its trend in depth. On [illegible] the bed the history of the [illegible] Mexican [illegible] and

SCHOOL BOARD WIRES GOVERNOR ABOUT SCHOOLS

TELLS EXECUTIVE THAT FOURTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS NECESSARY TO CONDUCT THE SCHOOLS

The following is a copy of the telegram sent Governor Strong and is self explanatory:

Anchorage, Sept. 15, 1916.

J. F. A. Strong, Governor, Juneau.

Anchorage school children enrolled the first day number 150; census gives 170, probable number November 1 will be 250. New building is in course of construction by the commission. We are renting additional quarters until it is completed, at $50 per month. We are borrowing seats and benches for present use. Have 32 pupils in high school grades. Five teachers at present. Seven are absolutely necessary. The estimate of expenses for the year is as follows:

Salaries $9,000; heat and light, $1,[illegible]; seats, desks, equipment, $3,150; rent, $[illegible]. Total, $14,000. This amount is absolutely necessary. How much can your office supply? The Chamber of Commerce unanimously endorse the above. Advise.

A. J. WENDLER,
Clerk of School Board.

Official Business
J. L. WAITS,
Treasurer Manager.

[illegible] with an output of [illegible] from which $21,[illegible] in [illegible]

[illegible]

There is not sufficient evidence of the behavior of the orebodies in depth to justify any one of the companies in undertaking the burden of deeper development alone, inasmuch as it [illegible] $[illegible] for adequate equipment and exploration [illegible] the 2,000 ft. level.

The [illegible] results can be [illegible] most speedily and economically by working for more production upon the lines laid down by nature rather than upon artificial boundaries of ownership.

WOMAN'S CLUB TO OPEN WITH RECEPTION

The Anchorage Woman's club will open the season of 1916-1917 with a reception to be given on [illegible], Sept. 21 at 2:30 o'clock, at the Elks club. No cards have been sent out but a most cordial invitation to be present is extended to all the women of Anchorage, through the columns of The Daily Times.

Many new families have come to the city since the close of the last year's program, and without doubt there are many women whom the club wants and who want the club, but who are, as yet, unknown to its members. It is thought, therefore, that the proposed gathering will give the women a chance to get in touch with each other and to determine, by a better knowledge of the purposes and activities of the club, whether or not they can afford to neglect this opportunity to take part in its work.

The affair, moreover, promises to be an attractive one, from a social standpoint, and we are told that not only may a feast of reason be expected, but that dame fashion will shake out her skirts, of the latest autumn cut, amid appropriate decorations, bringing an echo from the "outside" to show that the Anchorage ladies are nothing if not up-to-date—and human. Our flourish of feminine frippery before getting down to the grim business of righting the wicked old world.

Seriously speaking, though, the Woman's club does not cater to the tastes and opinions of any one kind or set of women, but is broad enough in its scope to attract and interest all women, of however diversified tastes. The intellectual woman, the domestic woman, and the woman of leisure may all pass and take something worth while in the work of the Anchorage Woman's club. Two object [illegible] there are least in common. The [illegible] woman and the [illegible] of conditions around her [illegible]

[illegible]

It is the purpose of the executive board to lay special emphasis upon department work during the coming year, dividing the membership into the four groups according to the tastes and talents of the members.

These groups or departments will hold each one meeting a month on the last Thursday, for the pursuance of these several kinds of work. They are to be led by their respective chairmen as follows:

Art and Literature, Mrs. [illegible]
Education, Mrs. [illegible]
Social Service, Mrs. H. [illegible]
Household Economics, Mrs. [illegible]gerald.

These meetings will in no wise interfere with the general meetings of the club which will be held on the first and third Tuesday of each month, as they were last year. The program on the first Thursday will as a rule consist of an address by a prominent citizen of the town, and a musical number and the meeting will be open to guests. On the third Thursday, the regular business meeting, for members only, will occur and then will follow a paper by a member, the subject usually supplementing that of the address last given.

This is the second year in the life of the Anchorage Woman's club and every effort will be made by the officers and chairmen of departments to make this year twice as successful as the first. That is setting the standard pretty high, for the club was a surprisingly healthy infant, all things considered. That it has already become a factor in the life of Anchorage is beyond dispute. In the future it will be still more effective because of strengthened membership, settled ideas, and a more stable condition of affairs generally.

The present membership is [illegible] and this stands a good chance of being doubled if all the women who ought to join will come forward. It is hoped therefore that those desiring membership will make themselves known [illegible] at the coming reception [illegible]

[illegible]

Mrs. F. J. Macdonald, Treasurer.
Mrs. W. C. Manning, Chairman, House and Social committee.

LOCAL PEOPLE FORM COMPANY TO OPEN CLAIMS

TO DEVELOP IN COMPREHENSIVE MANNER MILO KELLY PROPERTIES IN WILLOW CREEK

[illegible] organized [illegible] with the [illegible]

[illegible]

This [illegible] claims in the Willow creek district and [illegible] the same series of [illegible] the Alaska [illegible] Independence [illegible] the north end of the Independence property and [illegible] between the Independence and the [illegible] properties.

Milo Kelly, the founder, has been working the property for the past three years and has opened up four well defined veins of exceptional high grade ore, three of these are [illegible] to the [illegible] the Alaska [illegible] and the Independence [illegible] the region.

Mr. Kelly stated yesterday that the company was [illegible] for the purpose of [illegible]

While the [illegible] development [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] part [illegible] the Willow [illegible] and [illegible] Home [illegible] located in all branches of the [illegible] has been [illegible] toward the present development of the entire field and it was through his efforts that [illegible] of the big properties are on a big paying basis at the present time.

With a strong personnel in the directorship [illegible] Mr. Kelly at the head and [illegible] work on the [illegible] of the Kelly Willow Creek Mining company as a dividend payer is assured.

BOMB OUTRAGE SUSPECT NOW ON TRIAL AT 'FRISCO

WARREN BILLINGS, [illegible] SUPPOSED LEADER OF [illegible] RAGE [illegible] PREPAREDNESS PARADE

[illegible]

SAN FRANCISCO, [illegible]

[illegible] knowledge of the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] bearings and [illegible] that sprayed the crowd [illegible] through [illegible] that the [illegible]

[illegible]

◆ ◆

Telephone Line Still Down.

The telephone line between Anchorage and Seward remains down today; hence The Times is without its usual daily report. It is expected that the line will be repaired by Monday. The rain storm prevailing here is intensified in the mountains and was probably the cause of the break.

◆ ◆

PRECAUTIONS WILL BE TAKEN TO GUARD TOWN FROM DESTRUCTIVE FIRES

Mayor J. L. Waits notifies The Times that he expects to make a personal inspection of the different business houses and residences from the standpoint of fire protection in the very near future. With the rainy season coming on which will necessitate additional fires in the homes too much attention cannot be paid to the flues and chimneys of the residences. In order that the citizens may more intelligently co-operate with the city administration in regard to safeguarding the homes, business houses and [illegible] the entire city, The Daily Times republishes those sections of the fire regulations dealing with the sections applicable at this time:

5. Stovepiping Within Fire Limits.

Where any stovepiping is used for flues or chimneys on any lot or lots within said fire limits, a [illegible] of at least four inches must [illegible] left between all such stovepiping [illegible] wall, floor or ceiling of [illegible] combustible material through which it passes, and such stovepipe must be guarded by a double galvanized metal thimble or safety flue [illegible] have not less than four inches thick so perforated as to allow the free passage of air and so constructed that not less than two thicknesses of metal shall be between the stove-piping and the material of the wall, floor or ceiling through which it passes. Where such stovepiping passes through an enclosed attic or space above any floor or ceiling said thimble shall continue in enclosing said stovepiping through the enclosed attic or space above the floor or ceiling until said thimble passes through the roof of the building or into a flue or chimney of brick, stone or concrete. At the point where said stovepiping and thimble pass through a roof, the roof shall be protected by a metal flashing through [illegible] the stovepiping and thimble [illegible] a manner that the stovepipe [illegible] not at any place be nearer [illegible] inches to the wood or material [illegible] roof and such stovepiping shall [illegible] firmly held by such flashing.

6. Chimneys and Flues Within Fire Limits.

All brick, stone or concrete flues or chimneys within said fire limits must be well constructed, with walls four inches or more in thickness and must be well plastered on the inside. The materials used must be of such quality as will prevent such chimneys or flues from softening or crumbling. Any chimney or flue constructed on a flat roof must extend at least four feet above the roof through which it passes and the top of such chimney or flue must be higher than any point of any building within 12 feet of such chimney or flue. Any chimney or flue constructed upon a pitch roof must extend at least six feet above said roof at the point through which it passes, except where any chimney or flue on a pitch roof extends at least two feet above the highest point of said roof and except that the top of any such chimney or flue must be higher than any point of any building within eight feet of such chimney or [illegible]

7. Ladders, Trap Doors and Fire Escapes Within Fire Limits.

All buildings within said fire limits of two or more stories in height shall have a strong permanent ladder attached to the outside of the wall and so arranged as to give ready access to the roof from the ground. All such buildings shall be provided with sufficient fire escapes to insure the safety of persons therein in case of fire.

8. Cloth and Paper Linings.

No wall or ceiling or walls or ceilings of any buildings or tents within said fire limits shall be [illegible] with cloth or paper, or both, except the cloth or paper, or both, be stretched upon a partition, wall or ceiling of wood or other solid material.

14. Stovepiping and Stoves Outside Fire Limits.

All stovepiping outside of the fire limits shall be set at least 18 inches from walls and ceilings of buildings, a space of at least two inches shall be left between all stovepiping and the wall or ceiling through which it passes, and where any stovepiping passes through a roof it must be protected by a metal flashing. No stove or grate shall be placed closer than 18 inches to any wall or partition composed of material other than brick, concrete or stone.

MISS WHALEY MARRIED TO JUNEAU BUSINESS MAN

(Juneau Times)

Miss Gladys Whaley, who was formerly leader of the orchestra at the Empress theatre, this city, but for the past four months has been [illegible] at the Dream theatre, Juneau, was married in the latter city last week to Charles C. Brooks, agent of the Border Line Transportation company. In fact there was a double wedding, William Prodaham and Miss Margaret Woods, both members of the Dream theatre orchestra, being joined for life at the same time Miss Whaley became Mrs. Brooks.

SCHOOLS

Phyllis Carlson

FEATURING...
3rd Division Cities

THIS MONTH
ANCHORAGE

MATANUSKA VALLEY RECORD

FEATURING...
Alaska Industries

NEXT MONTH
FARMING

OLUME II, NUMBER 1 | APRIL 1952 | PALMER, ALASKA

low Anchorage Got

The Growth of the Anchorage Schools

The first school in Anchorage was opened in November of 1915, according to records of the school district.

It was built across Ship Creek from the tent city in the area which the government had planned for the permanent city of Anchorage. The first school building was a four-room structure which still stands and is now known as Pioneer Hall. There were only four members on the faculty the first year—Superintendent Orah Dee Clark and three teachers. There were also only three students in high school.

When school started in 1916, two more teachers were added to the staff, and soon the four-room structure was not large enough to take care of the ever-increasing enrollment of students. Construction of a new school house was begun almost immediately, and shortly after Christmas the students moved into a modern steam-heated building located where the present Central grade school sits.

By the beginning of the third year of school the high school had grown from a membership of three in 1915 to 33 in 1917. This year a commercial course was added to the school curriculum. More new courses were added to next year, and in the spring of 1919 the first graduation exercises were held in Anchorage with only four seniors participating.

The year of 1920-21 was a successful one. There were ten teachers besides the superintendent. The long-awaited gymnasium building was completed and a boys' basketball team was soon formed. At that time the team was called the Midgets.

From the year 1923 through 1930 the enrollment of the school remained almost dormant, with graduation classes ranging from 14 to 13. During these years the Eagles (their name had been changed in 1930) were successful in winning most of the games played, and there were the usual school developments in [illegible], dramatics, honor societies, and a student council.

The school had a two-week shut down to recuperate from an epidemic of measles in 1932-33, and a scarlet fever epidemic closed the school again in 1936. In the spring of 1937 there were 25 graduates, the largest class ever to leave Anchorage high at that time.

The present high school, minus the gym and the auditorium wings, were built in 1930. In [illegible] the present gymnasium, the cafeteria, and nine class rooms were added to the high school building.

An Anchorage man inquires: "How much does the Palmer Chamber of Commerce pay you for issuing this paper?" (RECORD of course)

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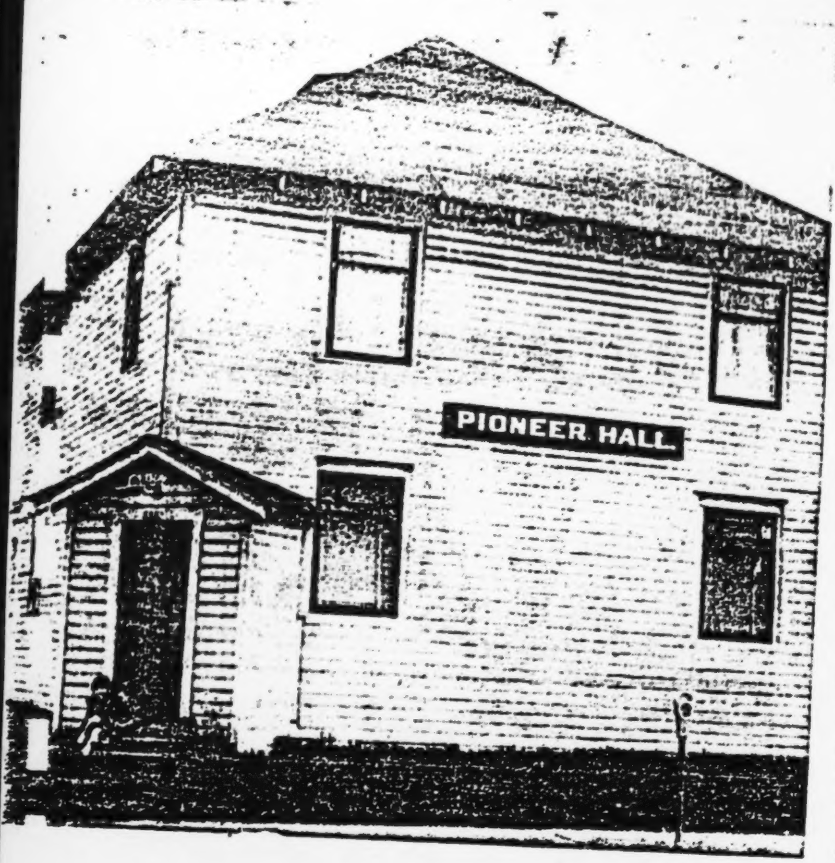
Anchorage Daily Times, Wednesday, August 7, 1963



MISS CLARK ORGANIZE CITY'S FIRST SCHOOL

Anchorage, growing and changing daily, still holds firmly to a shred of its early history.

The Pioneer Hall, the city's first school building, still stands and is in use. The plain, two-story frame building now is used as a meeting place.

Orah Dee Clark, first superintendent and one of the founders of a school system in Anchorage, still lives in the community.

In 1915, Anchorage was a raw tent town. Miss Clark paused here briefly on her way to a teaching assignment in Susitna.

SCHOOL - LESS Anchorage's need soon drew the young woman back. She returned to Anchorage in answer to an urgent plea that she help organize the town's first school.

The first school building was put up on the site where the City Hall Annex now stands.

Four teachers and their 100 pupils occupied the first school. All grades, including high school, were offered.

STUDENTS HAD TO haul their drinking water and water for washing in buckets for the first year. Things improved somewhat in the second year of operation.

In addition to serving as superintendent, Miss Clark taught history, English and mathemati

Although additional buil were added on the school c pus over the next years. neer Hall is the only one to vive.

ANCHORAGE'S pion school teacher was born o Nebraska homestead Aug. 1875.

Her family continued to m west until, in 1892, she gr ated from high school in couver, Wash. She took her teaching job that fall.

Alternately teaching and tending school herself, Clark continued to move f school to school for 51 ye

She came to Alaska in 1 In the following years, she instrumental in organizing m new schools.

PIONEERS BOTH

The First school building in Anchorage is now the Pioneer Hall. Built in 1915, the structure housed all grades. Top photo shows Pioneer Hall, now in the shadow of the Hill Building, with Linda Sherwood, nine, and her brother Peter, four, inspecting the early - day school. Linda attends the fourth grade at Chugach Elementary School, oldest existing school in the district. Youngsters are the children of Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Sherwood of 1123 I St. To left is Miss Clark, who was superintendent in Anchorage in 1915, the year the first school opened its doors.

(Times Photos)

Pioneer H

RES

Pioneer Hall

By MARY O TOTTEN
Daily News Staff Writer

The face of Anchorage has changed a lot in 50 years — so have the pioneers who built her. There is one thing, though, that hasn't changed much more than a tiddling wink since she was thrown up board by loving board on Fifth Avenue, near G St., way back in 1916.

THAT'S THE CITY'S first school house. They call it Pioneer Hall these days but to many an Anchorageite who peered at the world from its eye-like windows when they were young, it is still the city's first school house.

They want to save it.

The squat old building, which has the refreshingly unenlightened look of a less visionary — if not more comfortable — day and age has fallen on perilous times. It will be torn down unless someone does something — and fast.

THE OLD SCHOOL has got to go, though — at least from its present site. The Pioneers of Alaska, who own it, have outgrown it but cannot stand the cost of moving it ($5,000) from its present site nor of the rehabilitation job it needs ($10,000) to bring up to the fettle of present day buildings the city has designated.

The Pioneers plan to build a new hall at the site where the school stands now and unless the community — perhaps through a combination of clubs and organizations — steps in to save it fear that the history-steeped old school will, of necessity, have to go the way of the wind.

The Pioneers don't want that to happen. Some of the old timers feel a frankly sentimental attachment for the old school — particularly those who attended it. Others have no sentimental feeling for it at all but feel that it is somehow "tragic," as one put it, to divest a city of "its historical trappings in the name of that sometimes ruthless monster called progress."

FRANCIS BOWDEN, president of Igloo 15, of the Pioneers of Alaska, calls himself a practical man. As such he looks at the building with a somewhat jaundiced eye, calculating in his mind the cost of a rehabilitation job for it and the cost of maintenance once the job has been done but still thinks it should be saved.

"No old building," he says, "was ever practical to save but If we do not save them, we have lost to posterity those things that are necessary to the historical continuity of our city and to the education of our children."

Bowden says he doesn't think anyone can deny the educational value of preserving structures that exude from their every dark corner and ancient cranny the heady atmosphere of a day long gone but one to which, he says, the present is firmly pinioned.

HE POINTS out that if someone hadn't stepped in to save Lincoln's cabin, the country would have lost something with "strong educational value."

"It ties in with history, with the growth of our country."

As for the old school building, Bowden says: "If the old-timers want it saved, I think it should be done."

THE BUILDING, over which a storm appears to be brewing, was built in 1916 in an attempt to cope with the educational needs of a small but explosively expanding community. Already by 1917, the community had outgrown the school house. The Pioneers bought it and moved it to its present site at the corner of Sixth and F St. The old timers picked it up for a song—$825—and with a face lifting now and again have used it ever since as Pioneer headquarters.

The building, however, has been at various periods in its history pressed back into service as a schoolhouse and has done yeoman's duty as a general meeting house for numerous of the city's clubs and organizations for just short of 50 years.

Mrs. Mabel Holbrook, who went to thes chool in the building, says that she can't think of any one other building in the city that "has given it so much service.

"**I THINK IT** would be fitting to preserve the building as the city's first museum," she says.

Mrs. Holbrook, who lives at 9th and F St., is a pioneer whose roots go deep into the history of Alaska. Her father came to Alaska in gold rush days. Mrs. Holbrook was born in a mining camp called Gold Stream near Fairbanks. She came to Anchor-

24

[illegible] "a little hutty town."

She remembers when the Park Strip did double duty as a landing strip for planes and when the area south of the strip was occupied by nothing much more than trees, a cleared area or two and Paddy Welch's dairy.

SHE ATTENDED the city's first school at one of those periods when it was put back into duty to take care of the student overflow. She sees the school refurbished and sitting out on the park strip as one of the city's prime tourist attractions.

"Tourists when they come to Alaska don't want to see the new. There is plenty of that back in the states. Up here they look for something a little different — the type of thing that shows how the city was in its early days," she says.

Mrs. Andy Lahti, treasurer of the Pioneer's women's auxiliary, feels pretty much the same way.

BORN IN ANCHORAGE in 1922, Mrs. Lahti remembers walking by the old school as a child — "hearing the kids voices inside and wishing I could attend."

Mrs. Lahti says she finds it hard to express how she feels about the building. She frankly admits a sentimental attachment for it but thinks, too, in terms of the building's meaningfulness to the city as a prime tourist attraction.

"come up to Alaska — [illegible] oh, this is just like the states — [illegible] do you have that's different?

"WE CAN show them the log cabin on Fourth and that's only a replica but that's just about it.

"I would love to see it moved onto the Park Strip so the Historical Society could use it as a museum. I feel it has its own place as a part of Alaska history.

"There are many buildings in Anchorage that are old and should come down but I think definitely that a building like this — one with historical value — should be saved."

KENNETH PORTER, a past president of the Pioneers and a man who is plumping hard on the building's behalf, has an intimate knowledge of the historic building. He attended it temporarily in the 1920s, has at one time or another scrubbed its floors and cleaned its blackboards when, as he says, the "rest of the guys were off having fun." As a matter of fact, he took the oath of office in 1964 as president of the Pioneers Igloo 15 on the exact spot where the teacher's desk used to sit when he was a boy.

Porter was born in Fairbanks in 1913. He came over the old Valdez trail by horse team with his father as a boy of eight, arriving in Anchorage from Valdez in 1921 via Alaska Steam's old passenger boat "The Alameda."

His first recollection of the city is of "a little old town of dirt streets and wooden sidewalks." But it was a "lively" town, he says — "particularly on Saturday nights."

THE CITY'S main payroll came from the railroad and Porter saysthat on Saturday nights "the guys would come into town and head for the community line" which, he explained, was in those days the city's primary watering spot — among other things.

Porter says "they didn't get around to paving the streets up

(Continued on Page 3)

(Continued from Page 2)

here until the late 30s or early 40s."

"They used to oil the streets to keep the dust down — first, they watered them, then they oiled them,'" he says.

PORTER SAYS that progress was slow in Anchorage until the war — "until the bases came" and that, he says, "is when you might say it became a boom town."

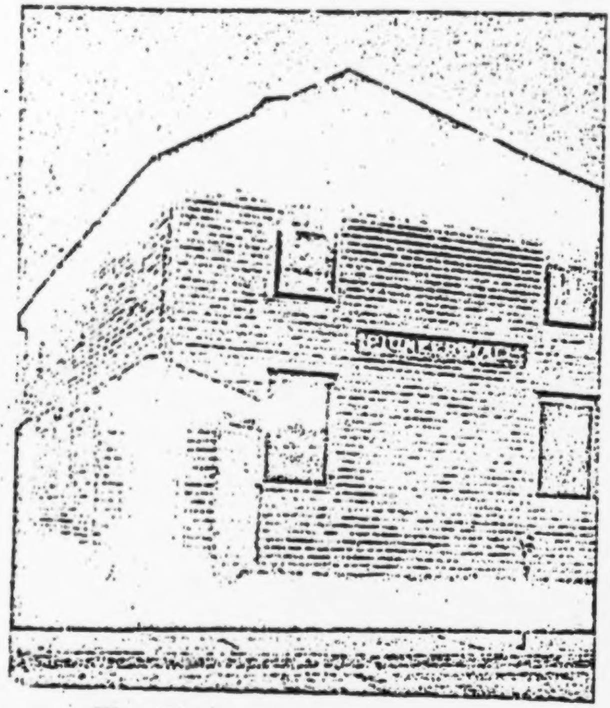
He says that as much as he loved living in the old era, he wouldn't trade the new, wide-spaced streets and supermarkets we have now for anything in the world."

However, he too wants to see the city preserve, if possible, some of the landmarks from its historic past. The city's first school house is "one of the few remaining from the old days," he says, and he, like others of the Pioneers, hopes to generate enough community interest in the project to see that it is done.

"WE'RE HOPING," he says, "that the city will get behind our efforts to save the hall — or that various groups or organizations will unite in a wholehearted effort to save this historic old building."

RESCUED MIN

Times Feb. 19, 1965



The City's First School House

Pioneer Structure Faces Demolition

One of the city's pioneer structures probably will not be around when Anchorage and Alaska accent the past during the state's centennial celebration in two years.

Scheduled for demolition is the Pioneer Hall, Anchorage's first school.

The Pioneer Hall was built in 1915 on the site of the present City Hall Annex. It was later moved to the site it now occupies at Sixth Avenue and F Street.

For the past several years, it has been used as a meeting place by the Pioneers.

Francis Bowden, president of Igloo No. 15 of the Pioneers of Alaska, said the group hopes to put up a new building on the site of the old one.

Bowden said the Pioneers tried unsuccessfully to find a taker for the historic structure.

He said the basement of the building was severely damaged in the earthquake. He termed the two-story frame structure a fire hazard.

Mrs. Alice Rhoden, the city's parks and recreation director, said some consideration was given to obtaining the old Pioneer Hall as a museum for the city.

She said she felt the Parks and Recreation Board should seriously consider an attempt to preserve the Pioneer Hall and other characteristic historic buildings which are being lost.

The Pioneers are reconciled to losing their building, Bowden said.

* * *

Officers

Catholic Colon
Rebels In Viet

By PETER ARNETT

SAIGON, South Viet Nam (AP) — Military forces headed by a Roman Catholic officer revolted today against Lt. Gen. Nguyen Khanh's leadership and, without firing a shot, seized strategic centers of Saigon.

But an attempt seemed under way to nullify the coup, the eighth major upheaval in South Viet Nam's politico-military affairs in the last 16 months. The situation was tense. U.S. diplomats launched consultations, evidently aimed at avoiding bloodshed.

Warplanes circled above the rebel-held Saigon radio station and tanks were drawn up outside it. Loudspeakers warned civilians to clear the area.

The rebel chieftain, Col. Pham Ngoc Thao, 42, said the commander of South Viet Nam's U.S. - backed armed forces was under house arrest, along with Brig. Gen. Nguyen Cao Ky, head of the air force. Ky put down a similar uprising aginst Khanh last Sept. 13.

Conflicting reports, however, said Ky was safe and still in control of many of his fighters

'Kahn Sees Disaster,' Page 11

at the Bien Hoa base outside Saigon and that Khanh was at one of two provincial cities, Bang Tau or Nha Trang.

Thao, 42, and most of the other coup leaders are Catholics, a minority in this largely Buddhist nation.

A violent Buddhist reaction

armed forces strategic rese normally held in Saigon to rein force any field units in fro had been deployed to the inces where forces loya Khanh presumably were sti charge.

These include two batt of Marines in central Bin Province and the large forc Khanh led to Nha Trang fo attack on a suspected Viet supply port.

Thao claimed he had the su

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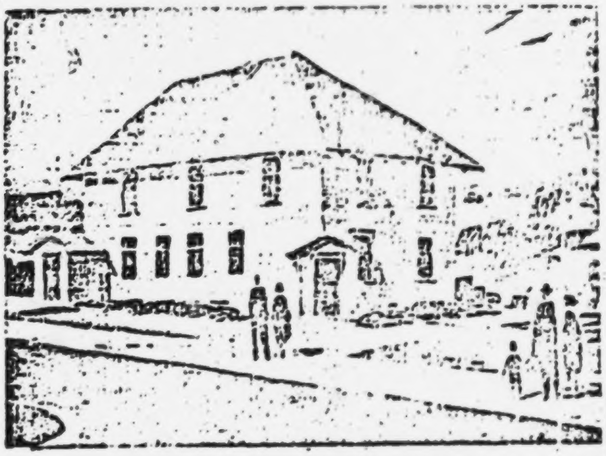
SCHOOLS

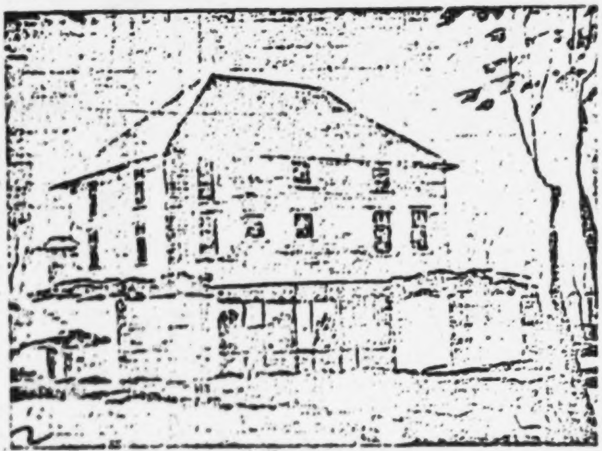
16 Anchorage Daily Times Saturday, June 12, 1965

After Some Changes Are Made



PLANS FOR PIONEER HALL REVEALED

Anchorage's first schoolhouse may be relocated from Sixth Avenue and F Street to a site west of Alaska Native Hospital on East Third Avenue. Sketches show the hall as it would appear from Third Avenue (top) and rear, where a new daylight basement for use as a meeting room, comes into view. A fund drive is under way to "save" the 50-year-old building. About $20,000 is needed to accomplish the job.



Anchorage Pioneers Led Busy Lives

3/14/69
A.D. Times

By MARIAN BRENNAN
Times Women's Editor

How did an Anchorage housewife circa 1915 spend her day? Mostly she stayed home and "fed the fire" in her Lang stove was Mrs. Edyth Longacre's immediate answer. But later she admitted her life was a social whirl, sometimes it seemed "you'd meet yourself coming home."

Mrs. Longacre is the only one of four living charter members of Pioneers Auxiliary No. 4 able to attend the organization's 50th anniversary celebration Thursday at 6 p.m. in Pioneers Hall. She has lived in Seattle since her husband retired from the Alaska Railroad in 1943.

Mrs. Longacre came to Anchorage in 1915. She and her husband purchased a lot in the original townsite and he built their home at Sixth Avenue and L Street. The interior was black and white, she laughed, explaining the tar paper walls were striped with white studs every two feet. "It was real decorative."

Partitions divided the home into a bedroom, living room and kitchen. For the first year there were no windows because of lack of material and the door consisted merely of three portieres, what you'd call couch covers today, she said.

Mrs. Longacre recalls Anchorage was never a tent city. The tents were all down on the federal reserve at Ship Creek, only a few tents were ever raised within the Anchorage city limits, which at that time extended to Ninth Avenue.

Not too many women were employed in those days. They "just didn't do it." Along with caring for their families and "feeding the fire," they kept busy attending card parties, dances and private house parties. There was always something to do. And you knew everyone. You could identify people "a block or two away by their coats."

Two organizations that kept women busy were the Pioneers Auxiliary and the Woman's Club. "The Woman's Club met in the afternoons and Pioneers in the evening." The Pioneers Auxiliary held its first meeting Jan. 16, 1919. It was established to provide entertainment, help pioneer families get acquainted with each other and aid older pioneers. The organization founded the Pioneers Home in Sitka and ran it until statehood, she said.

The Pioneer meetings were "outstanding events of the season" she said. Also popular were the dances at Robarts, a two-story building on Fourth Ave. with pool and bowling downstairs (of course women "didn't go places like that") and dances upstairs. The dances were held nearly every Saturday night by either the Woman's Club or Robarts. It was "the place to go."

Day to day activities included walks to Fourth Avenue to shop at one of the two grocery stores for canned products or, in the summertime, a longer walk past Spenard to pick berries. Tending a garden also kept Mrs. Longacre busy. Everyone had some sort of vegetable garden, she said.

Her meat came from the railroad commissary until local merchants put up a fuss. After that she bought her meat in town. Few meals consisted of wild game. You couldn't drive out or fly out for a hunting trip, like you can today, she explained.

The city was forested and moose never wandered nearby. In fact she "never saw a moose in town until about three years ago." She said her husband occasionally went duck hunting but had no time for other excursions.

What activities kept children busy? "Well, I'll tell you frankly," Mrs. Longacre said, "We didn't go into those details." Children were fed, clothed and they went to school. If they didn't behave they were disciplined. There was none of this planning activities for them.

PIONEERS

Mrs. Edyth Longacre of Seattle, Wash., left, a charter member of Pioneer Auxiliary No. 4, and the 1969 auxiliary president, Mrs. Ed Barber, discuss the growth of the auxiliary over the past 50 years. The organization will note its anniversary Thursday in Pioneer Hall.

'airbanks in 1904 after his claim drew ed out" in Daw-
m. When she was 16 "we pack-
d up and moved to Fairbanks."
In those days we "accepted
ings as they were; nowadays
eople complain things," she
aid. Candles, small stoves and
ilet facilities consisting of fou
osts with burlap wrappe
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fe "You folks don't know."

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

REPORT

OF THE

GOVERNOR OF ALASKA

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

1916

WASHINGTON: GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1916

Clarence Strait; Naked Island, Lynn Canal; Narrow Point, Clarence Strait; Otstoia Island, Peril Strait; Point Alexander, Wrangell Strait; Point Augusta, Chatham Strait; Point Gambier, Stephens Passage; Point McCartey, Nichols Passage; Point St. Albans, Sumner Strait; Race Point, Cook Inlet; Rosa Reef, Tongass Narrows; Rose Inlet, Tlevak Strait; Seal Rocks, Resurrection Bay approach; Sheep Creek, Gastineau Channel; Tenakee, Chatham Strait.

Buoys were established at the following places:

Controller Bay; Craig, Craig East Shoal, Fish Egg Reef, San Alberto Bay; Gambier Bay (2); Okalee Channel, Controller Bay, (2); Orca Inlet; Pillar Bay, Chatham Strait; Point Harrington, Clarence Strait; Point St. Albans Reef, Sumner Strait; Point Stanhope, Clarence Strait; Reef Island Reef, Prince William Sound; Seldovia entrance (2), Cook Inlet; Warm Chuck Bay, Prince of Wales Island.

Beacons were located at the following points:

Deep Bay entrance, Peril Strait; False Point Retreat, Lynn Canal; No Thorofare Point, Wrangell Strait; Priest Rock, Unalaska Bay; Rosa Reef, Tongass Narrows.

The lighthouse station on Cape St. Elias, at the south end of Kayak Island, in the Gulf of Alaska, has been completed at a cost of $115,000. Construction began June 1, 1915, the preliminary surveys having been made in May of the same year. It is an aid of much value to mariners, for all vessels bound westward, whether from the Inside Passage or direct, must make Cape St. Elias before proceeding farther.

The work of making wire-drag surveys of the navigable waters along the Alaska coast and through what is known as the Inside Passage was continued during the year, but much additional work remains to be done. New menaces to navigation in the form of pinnacle rocks have been located, charted, and buoyed. This work is of inestimable value, and it should be vigorously pursued until the navigation of the inland coast waters is made as safe as human ingenuity and skill can make it. Alaska's commerce is increasing each year, and therefore the necessity for complete wire-drag surveys becomes more imperative. Fortunately no total wrecks of vessels in the Alaska trade were reported during the year, although a few small vessels suffered damage.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

During the school year 1915–16 schools were maintained in 37 districts outside of incorporated towns, an increase of 6 for the year, while in 2 districts no schools were reported. Two new districts were organized, making a total of 41 schools at the beginning of the school year 1916–17. The 37 schools maintained during the year 1915–16 employed 50 teachers, and had an enrollment of 1,470 as compared with 961 for the previous year. The average number of pupils per school was 39.73, as compared with 31 for the 1914–15 school year; and the average cost of maintenance per school was $2,114.63, as compared with $1,981.51 for the previous year. The average cost per pupil was $53.22 as compared with $63.92 for the previous year. The following table contains itemized statistics of these schools:

Statistics of white schools outside of incorporated towns for the school year 1915–16.

Location.	Number of teachers.	Pupils of school age.	Cost of maintenance.	Term (months).
Afognak				
Anchorage	3	110	$3,516.51	
Blackburn	4	200	6,225.62	9
Candle	1	11	1,741.42	8
Chatanika	1	20	2,501.75	9
Chichagof	1	23	2,013.75	9
Chitina	1	17	1,258.90	9
Council	1	7	1,402.50	9
Craig	1	19	2,298.54	9
Eagle River	1	31	1,226.38	9
Ellamar	1	18	1,143.89	9
Fox	1	22	1,048.50	8
Garden Island	1	22	2,011.75	9
Hadley (no school in session)	1	28	1,992.65	9
Hope				9
Kasaan (no school in session)	1	14	1,792.50	....
Katalla				9
Kenai	1	22	1,410.91	....
Kiana	1	121	2,229.00	9
Knik	1	20	2,299.00	9
Kodiak	1	25	1,313.00	7
Latouche	5	134	6,309.55	9
Longwood	1	28	1,342.46	9
Mendenhall	2	59	2,667.03	9
McCarthy	1	11	1,085.05	9
Ninilchik	1	14	2,631.37	9
Nushagak	1	36	1,670.00	9
Otter	1	30	1,601.05	9
Ouzinkie	1	11	1,588.50	9
Ruby	1	36	1,313.16	7
St. Michael	1	23	2,150.91	9
Sanak	1	30	1,764.28	9
Scow Bay	1	27	1,882.17	9
Seldovia	1	26	1,191.00	9
Sitka	1	42	1,733.10	9
Teller	3	47	3,225.16	9
Thane	1	11	1,768.55	9
Treadwell	1	35	1,790.00	9
Unga-Peninsula	2	86	2,652.93	9
	1	31	2,466.59	9
Total	50	1,470	78,211.49	....

The increase in the number of schools outside of incorporated towns is indicative of the growth of rural population. New communities are springing up in various parts of the Territory, notably in the Pacific coast regions, and applications for the organization of two more school districts are now awaiting action. As soon as these Alaska communities have the necessary number of children to entitle them to a school, no time is lost in securing the organization of a school district.

Under the existing law a community must have 20 white children between the ages of 6 and 20 years before a school district can be organized. This number is too large and it should be reduced to not more than 15. The educational needs of the children of Alaska are appreciated to the fullest extent, but the inadequacy of the present school law is such that the rural schools, or those outside of incorporated towns, are not as efficient as they should be. As a matter of fact, while the teachers employed are without doubt far superior to the school-teachers of 25 or 50 years ago, the schoolhouses and grounds are no better and, in some cases, not as good as those found a half a century ago in many of the States of the

Union. The cost of construction and equipment of schoolhouses in rural communities is limited to $1,000, a sum so manifestly inadequate that comment would seem to be superfluous. The demand for funds to maintain the schools already established has so increased that the strictest economy must be practiced in order to maintain schools in all of the organized districts. Therefore, the school buildings are inferior and lack almost every modern appliance and comfort, except desks and seats. The school grounds for the most part are unsightly and repelling instead of being inviting and attractive, although as a rule the teachers do the best with the limited means at their command to make their surroundings as pleasant as possible. The money for the support of schools outside of incorporated towns is derived from what is known as the Alaska fund, 25 per cent of which is set aside for the support of these schools. The schools within the incorporated towns are maintained in part by license taxes levied by the Federal Government and covered into the municipal treasuries for the use of the municipalities and in part by local taxation.

The amount received from the Alaska fund for the support of rural schools depends upon the sums received from business and trade licenses outside of incorporated communities during the year and is, therefore, variable. The average sum needed to maintain a school outside of incorporated towns the last school year was in excess of $2,000. There were 37 schools in the school year 1915-16, entailing an expenditure of $78,241.49. The number of these schools will be increased the present school year to at least 41, requiring an expenditure approximately of $85,000, and sufficient funds to maintain them will probably not be available from the Alaska fund. There will be available, however, for rural schools the sum of approximately $21,000 appropriated for school purposes by the Territorial legislature from funds received by the Territory on account of forest-reserves receipts, 25 per cent of which, under Federal law, is set aside for the maintenance of schools, roads, and trails within the Territory; but it is possible, even with this additional fund, that there will not be sufficient money available to maintain all the schools for the full school term.

In previous annual reports I have urged in vain that the percentage of the Alaska fund for school purposes be increased in view of the prime importance of having sufficient money for educating the children of the Territory. As I have pointed out, the school buildings are mainly miserable nondescripts, not adequately furnished, or provided with modern school appliances. The grounds, as a rule, are so unsightly as to discourage the teachers, to say nothing of the pupils, and the latter are being deprived of the free educational benefits which should accrue to them and to which they have an inherent right. While the money used for the maintenance of Alaska schools comes from within the Territory; that is to say, it is paid by the people of the Territory and no appropriation whatsoever is made by Congress, still Congress maintains control over Alaska's schools and refuses to enact a school law suitable to the growing needs of the Territory, as demanded by a steadily increasing population. There is no supervision of schools and no courses of study in the rural schools with any degree of uniformity. Lacking systematic school inspection, there is no cooperation among the schools, nor will there be until the entire school system is reorganized and modernized, and this will demand the enactment of a new and comprehensive school law. Since the schools of Alaska are supported by money derived in Alaska through Federal taxation, and since manifestly Congress is not the proper body to legislate for Alaska schools, the control of these schools should be vested in the Territory, without reservation or restriction. The people of Alaska will take care of their schools if given the opportunity; they will see that they are liberally supported and made as efficient as money and skillful teachers and modern methods can make them. Congress need not fear that by placing in the Territory the control of its schools the schools will suffer either from want or neglect. I feel it a duty incumbent upon me to urge in the strongest manner that Alaska be permitted to educate its white children without dictation or interference from Congress, or any branch of the Federal Government. Until this be done there can not be, in the very nature of things, an efficient school system, nor can the children who are growing up in this section of the United States achieve their right to receive an education that will fit them for the full duties and responsibilities of American citizenship, which they sooner or later must assume.

While the work of the white schools outside of incorporated towns has been referred to above, the graded schools maintained in incorporated communities are doing good work under efficient superintendents, and with excellent courses of study. Graduates of some of the high schools of Alaska are matriculated at the University of Washington, located at Seattle, without examination, and each year there is a substantial enrollment of students from Alaska. Graded schools are maintained in 14 incorporated towns of the Territory, and in 9 of these towns high schools are established. During the school year 1915–16 the 14 schools in the incorporated towns employed 68 teachers, and had an enrollment of 1,693, including high-school students, with a total [illegible] average attendance of 1,393.7. The average number of pupils per school was 120.9; the average cost of maintenance per school was $7,994.11; and the average cost per pupil enrolled was $66.10. The school year 1915–16 showed an increase of three in the number of teachers employed in the schools, while the increase in the enrollment of pupils was 151. The cost of maintenance for the school year 1915–16 was $5,711.57 more than that for the previous year. One hundred pupils graduated from the grade schools and 32 from the high schools at the close of the school year 1915–16. By an act of Congress approved August 8, 1916, the city of Juneau is authorized to issue bonds to the amount of $75,000 for the purpose of increasing school accommodations, the large increase of pupils in the city making necessary the construction of a new building. The following table contains itemized statistics of these schools:

Statistics of white schools in incorporated towns for the school year 1915-16.

Location.	Number of teachers.	Total enrollment.	Average daily attendance.	Term (months).	Grade school graduates.	High school graduates.	Expenditures.		
							Salaries of teachers.	All other.	Total
Cordova	2	36	34	9	4	(1)	$2,300.00	$1,000.00	[illegible]
Douglas	8	230	192	9	17	2	7,912.50	3,521.23	11,433.73
Fairbanks	9	192	171	9	6	2	15,230.75	7,176.88	22,407.63
Haines	2	43	33	9	2	(1)	1,800.00	2,322.45	4,122.45
Iditarod	1	7	6.7	9	....	(1)	1,350.00	311.81	1,661.81
Juneau	13	367	280	9	23	11	11,765.00	5,002.48	16,767.48
Ketchikan	6	196	176	9	32	2	6,185.00	3,915.00	10,100.00
Nome	6	115	115	9	....	4	8,325.00	3,228.33	11,553.33
Petersburg	3	67	47	9	3	2	2,100.00	257.50	2,357.50
Seward	3	82	72	9	1	....	3,375.00	1,825.00	[illegible]
Skagway	6	98	89	10	5	4	1,800.00	1,035.51	[illegible]
Tanana	1	23	16	9	1	(1)	1,350.00	387.86	[illegible]
Valdez	5	108	83	10	3	2	6,100.00	1,100.00	[illegible]
Wrangell	3	89	79	9	....	....	3,087.50	661.75	[illegible]
Total	68	1,683	1,393.7	....	100	32	79,140.75	32,776.82	111,917.57

[1] No high school work provided.

ASSESSED VALUATION AND TAXES.

There are 16 incorporated towns in the Territory, and there is no bonded indebtedness, the incorporated towns being inhibited from incurring such by the terms of the organic act enacted by Congress in 1912. Four of the towns did not make an assessment of taxable property or levy a tax for the calendar year 1915, and one other which made an assessment of property did not levy a tax; neither did four of these towns levy a tax in 1914, and one or two have never done so. In these cases the municipal expenses are defrayed exclusively from the funds collected from the local liquor and other trade and occupation licenses levied by the Federal Government and paid to the clerks of the district courts and by them turned over to the treasurers of the towns, as provided by law.

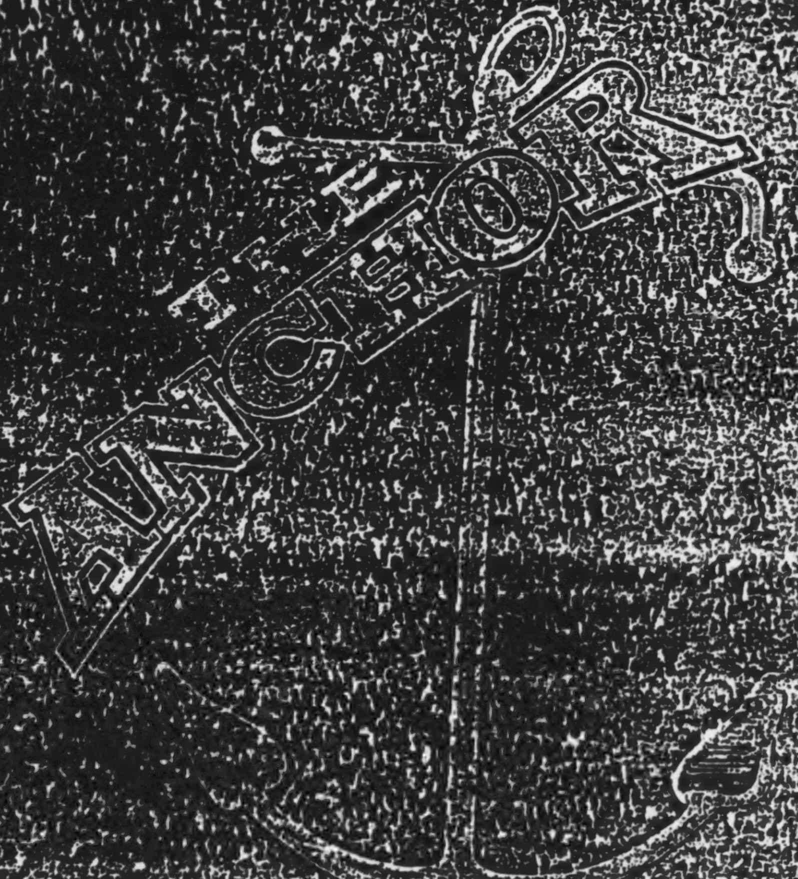
Reports received from the 12 incorporated towns, which caused an assessment of property to be made in 1915, show a total assessed valuation of $14,656,697. The tax rate of the 11 towns which caused a levy to be made ranged from five-tenths of 1 per cent to 2 per cent, the average being 1.5 per cent. Eleven of the incorporated towns caused an assessment of property to be made and a tax to be levied in 1914, the total valuation being $12,546,494, and the average rate of taxation 1.29 per cent. For the year 1915 the assessed valuation of these 11 towns was $14,156,697, an increase of $1,610,203 over the previous year.

There is no assessment of real or personal property in Alaska outside of incorporated towns. The Territory raises its revenues largely from business and trade licenses, and a tax upon the output of the salmon canneries.

The figures relating to taxable property and taxes within incorporated towns are presented in the following table:

Anchorage
High
School

1917



TO THE

Faculty

of the

Anchorage High School

This Volume is Dedicated
by the

High School Students

1917

Annual Staff

KIETH DENTON

EDNA E. PURVIS

ESTHER DENTON

GERALD ARBUCKLE

LORETTA KOBELY

CLARENCE THATCHER

RASMUS SIMONSON

MARGARET SIMONSON

HELEN HARMAN

Introductory

OF course there had to be a beginning. This little book is the product of the combined lack of geniuses among the students of the Anchorage schools. It has a mission. It seems that there is current among peoples unversed with affairs in this wonderful country the opinion that the matter of education is secondary to all other interests. The annual board has given this little book the hope that it may correct such erroneous impression. This is its mission, and if it has a further hope, it is that it may somehow, somewhere in its contents possess something of interest to every reader, and something that may arise to refresh the memory in after years of those who are now students in the Anchorage Public Schools.

As stated above, this is the beginning. Only two years ago was a school established in Anchorage. From a mere handful, we have grown until our total enrollment numbers two hundred and six, the largest enrollment in Alaska. Comfortably housed in a splendid new building erected by the Alaskan Engineering Commission with an excellent staff of teachers and the assurance of all necessary laboratory equipment for sciences as well as the addition of a commercial course to our curriculm. We may look forward to our third year with a great deal of pleasant anticipation.

We have no senior class, we are not old enough; hence we have been obliged in the publication of this our first annual to depart somewhat from the conventional, and add something to our contents which are not usually found in High School annuals. Obviously we lack a great many things which help to endear a publication of this kind to the students. Frankly, though we have aimed to tell more about our country up here in the Northland and of our city which sprang miraculously from a silent wilderness seemingly in the breath of a single night than to exploit ourselves as students. If we have succeeded even ever so little in this, we are content to leave the conventional to the graduating class of nineteen eighteen, knowing that a beginning had to be made and that what this the first Anchor lacks in merit and interest will be doubly made good in that to come.

In passing we wish to acknowledge our debt to Mr. W. E. Sundberg, who designed our cover and who so kindly assisted in the drawing of the cartoons.

THE ANNUAL BOARD.

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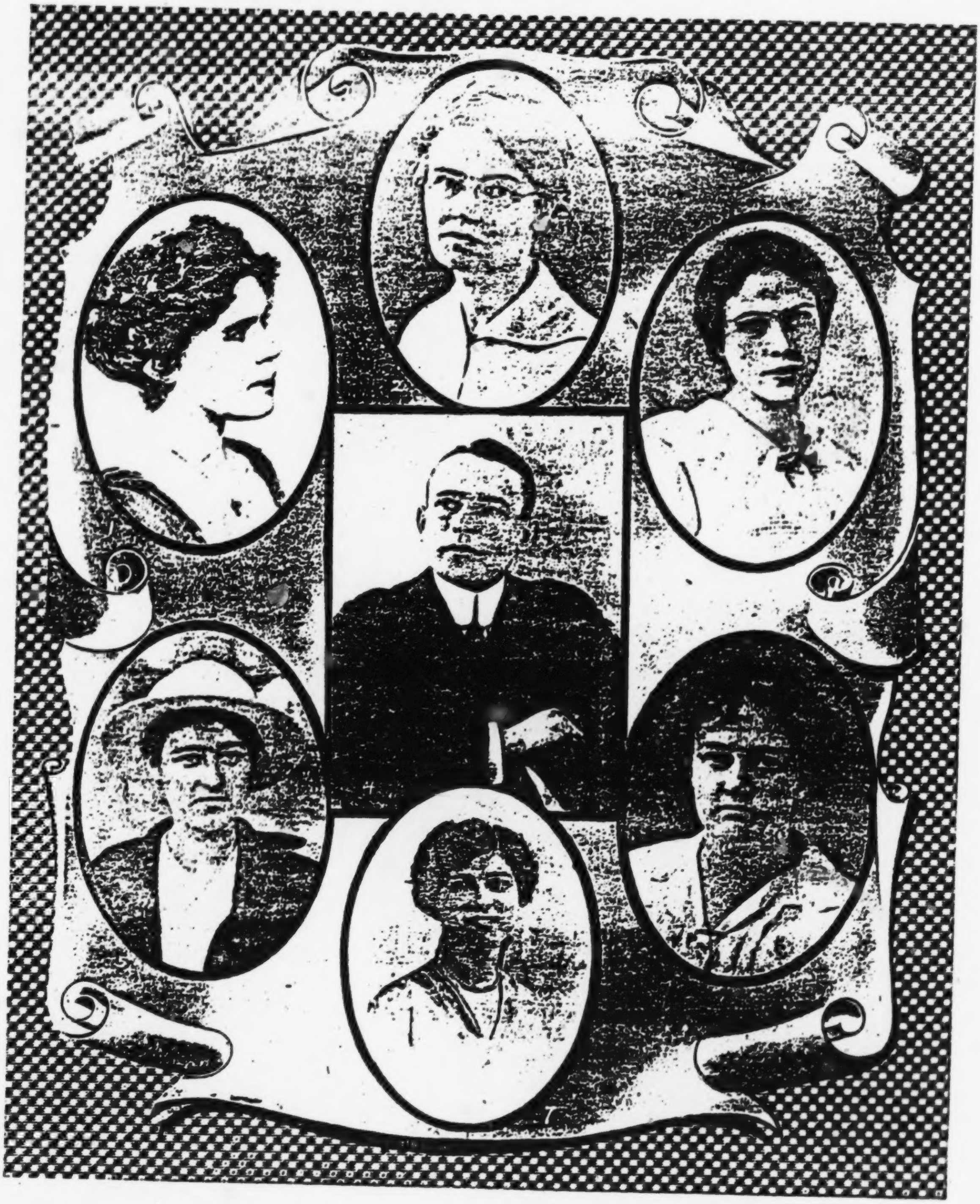

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Parent Teachers' Association

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Pres.

MRS. I. BAYLESS,
Sec.

No town has ever had a more remarkable growth and development, than has that of Anchorage, Alaska. One of the great factors that has kept pace with all the other institutions, which have done their share in making Anchorage what she is today, is the Public Schools. In connection with the schools and very closely related to it, is an organization known as the Parent Teachers' Association, which indeed, has been a credit unto itself.

Soon after the opening of the Anchorage School, the teachers, realizing the many handicaps of a newly organized school, believed that a Parent Teachers' association would be a very material aid to both teachers and school, and taking the initiative, called a mass meeting of the mothers. At this meeting, which occurred in January, 1916, the P. T. A. was officially organized with Mrs. E. S. Reedy as its first president, Mrs. L. Balch, vice-president and Mrs. Larry Byrne, secretary and treasurer.

The Association started out with a membership of twenty-five. At that time there were only forty mothers in town who had children of school age. But small as it was, the Association worked with such diligence of purpose, achieving such splendid results, that now it has an active membership of fifty people besides a number of associate members.

The Parent Teachers' Association has to its credit many important accomplishments of the past year such as:

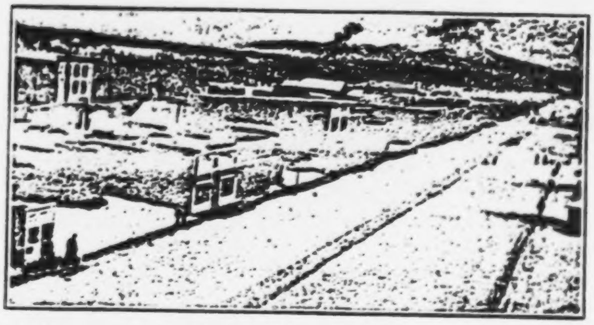
Fire drills in the schools, a movement started for better movies for children, lectures on hygiene by prominent physicians, an examination of the eyes of the children of Anchorage by an eye specialist, medical supervision of the school by a competent health officer, athletic sports supervised by Prof. Sheets, the gift of a piano to the school, the acquiring of an encyclopedia for the high school, and the placing of a large flag and flag pole on the school ground.

Among the things which loom large for the immediate consideration of the association is the improvement of the play grounds, the installation of some exercise appliances with a view to the ultimate equipment of a schol gymnasium, and as reading is recognized as the most wide-reaching acquisition made by the child in school, the association should immediately interest itself in securing for the school a list of supplementary reading books suited to all grades which shall form the nucleus of a school library.

Some of the greatest minds the world has ever known, as Pestalozzi, Froebel and Montessori, have made education their life work. They have given the best that was in them to the training of the child-mind. In like manner the members of the Association have given their best efforts to the welfare and progress of the school. But no one can afford to be satisfied with the accomplishments of the past, so with the hopes for the future this organization, the Anchorage Parent Teachers' Association will press forward bearing in mind the words of Lowell:

> "New occasions teach new duties,
> Time makes ancient good uncouth;
> He must onward still and upward
> Who would keep abreast with Truth."

History of Anchorage



Anchorage, the first town in Alaska to grow up so suddenly without the lure of gold to give it foundation.

At about noon March 12, 1914, President Woodrow Wilson sat in his spacious room in the White House. He was studying intently some papers on the desk before him. At last he read them all through once more, carefully picked up his pen and signed his name to an important looking paper among them. This one with the president's name affixed to it was the Alaska Railroad Bill, carrying an appropriation of 35 million dollars. It was only a piece of paper but what an influence it had and will have on Alaska. The place chosen for the terminal of this great railway was Anchorage, on the shore of Cook Inlet, about 14 miles from Point Campbell.

Cook Inlet was discovered by Captain James Cook, an English captain and explorer. He made many explorations in behalf of the English government. On his third and last voyage he explored along the coast of Alaska, naming many of the bays, islands and rivers. He also named Turnagain Arm. He named Ship Creek to the north of Anchorage because one of his ships was stranded on the mud flats at the mouth of it. He was killed February 14, 1779, by some natives in the Sandwich or Hawaiian Islands, which he had named after Lord Sandwich.

With the opening of navigation sometime in the last part of April, 1915, every boat was crowded with people bound for Anchorage. Impatiently they awaited the boats' arrival for they wanted to set up their homes in the terminal city as soon as possible. There were no wharves at that time, and the passengers were taken from the steamers by small boats and landed in the sticky, wet, glacial mud of the long clay flats. Then carrying their baggage they trailed up through first the soft clay near the water and then the long rank grass that grew in the mud further up, to the camping site on dry grounds beyond. I well remember the day we arrived, June 14, 1915. It was partially cloudy and occasional showers of rain fell, interspersed by patches of sunshine. We were taken ashore on one of the tugs—I think the "Buffalo"—and were left with the others in the clay with our baggage The clay was so sticky we dared not stand still for a minute, the tide was out, which made it worse for we had farther to go, and about every dog in camp was on the mud flats, welcoming the boat, I suppose. They would not even get t of our way, and we had to fairly plow through them, b gage laden as we were.

The mushroom city of Anchorage sprang up in a night. Streets were rudely outlined by the government offic s and within a few weeks there were over a thousand te s and over three thousand people. This city of tents boas c of all kinds of professions and businesses. General stores, fruit stands, meat markets, lumber yards, dentists' shops, lawyers' offices, hotels, lodging houses, restaurants, ca s, drug stores, hardware stores, and even clothing stores.

Anchorage was the first town in Alaska that had gr n up so suddenly into such a large city without the lure of gold, or a "gold strike", to give it foundation.

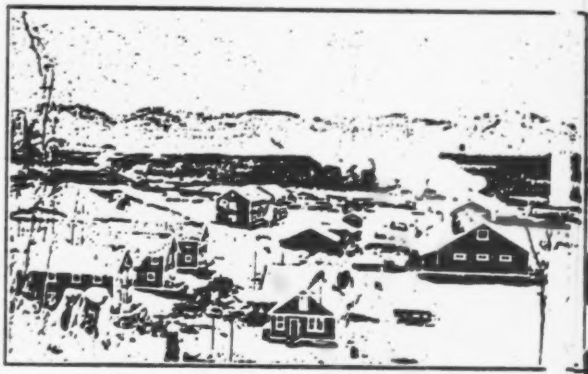
Then the government officials decided that the Cr k bottom or flat was not the best place for a townsite, d chose in its stead the plateau south of Ship Creek ov looking Cook Inlet and bounded on the east by the Chugach mountain range. This is an ideal place for a city. At two o'clock, July 10, 1915, the auction sale of town lots beg n.

This townsite comprised 347 acres, or 1407 lots e h 50 by 140 feet. Streets were 60 feet wide. Over two thousand people were gathered around the platform upon which Mr. Andrew Christensen, as auctioneer and superintendent of the sale, stood. The first of the 624 lots sold, brou t $825.

Soon notices were issued by the Department of the Interior requiring all persons to vacate the tent camp before August 16, 1915, to make room for the railroad tracks, yards, and equipment.

Today Anchorage has a population of seven thous d, six churches, a large school, and businesses of all kinds except saloons.

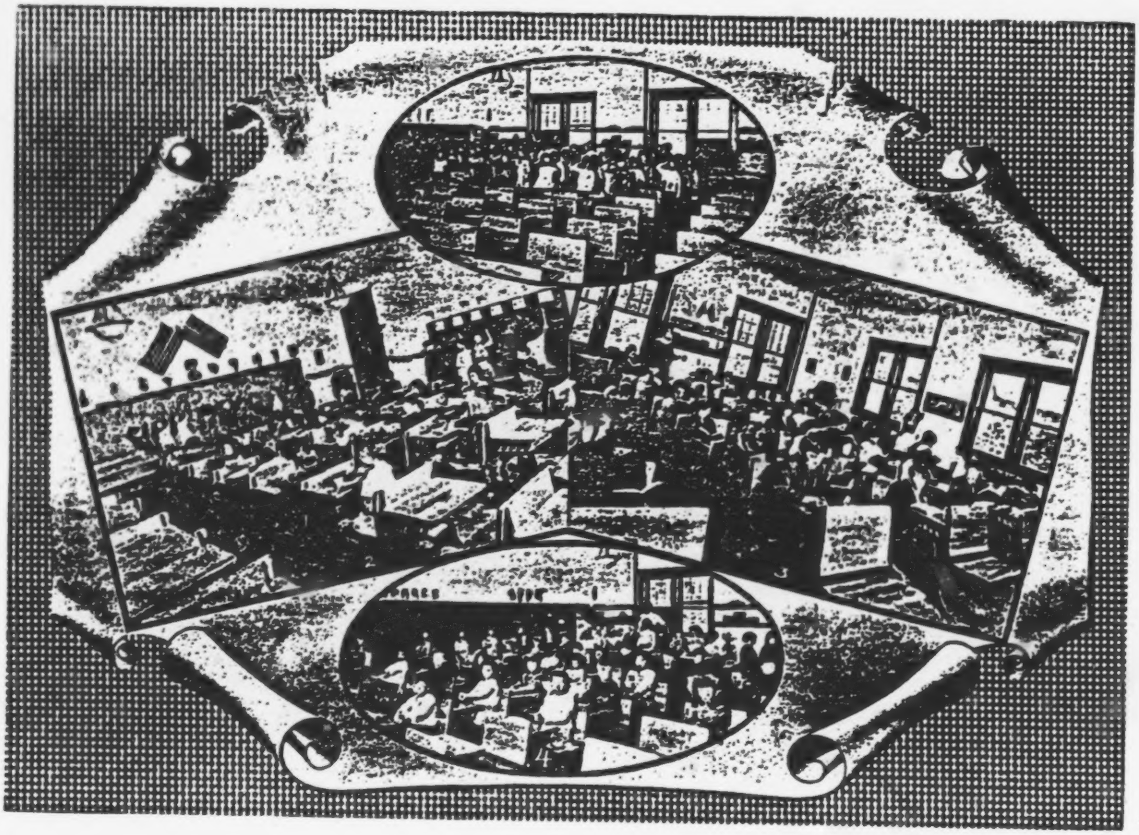
—VERA KIMBALL.



GOVERNMENT QUARTERS

Primary Department

of Anchorage Public Schools



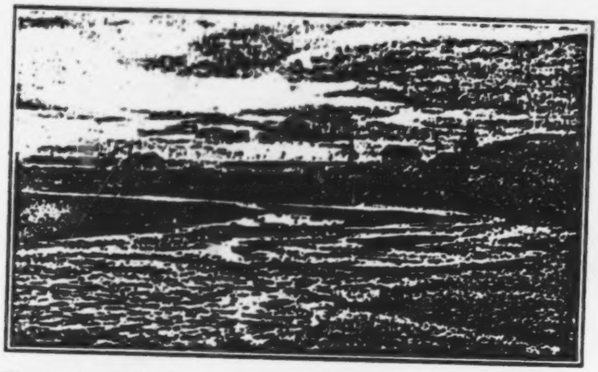
Miracle City in the Making

By Keith Denton

On a bright, clear day early in the month of June of the year 1914 the Latouche, a small freighter of the Alaska line, dropped anchor in a quiet land-locked harbor some thousand feet or so from where the fresh, sparkling waters of a little mountain stream poured down across a broad, glacial delta to zigzag its way on out into the silted, murky waters beyond.

The sun was shining from a cloudless sky and the songs of the birds from the trees on shore greeted the ears of the men as they climbed down over the sides of the boat preparing to land in a dory.

They were just four—the advance guards, the scouts, the forerunners of an advancing host that was soon to come to hew from the great, wild, silent, wilderness about them a city, a city that in two short years was to become the metropolis of the richest and the most wonderful of territories, a city that should seemingly spring up in the night to startle the sojourner who, traveling to behold once again the Northland in all its grim beauty, in all its fascinating wilderness of colors, and heights, and sound, was suddenly to come upon the spot where once was only a nameless waste, a tangled mesh of underbrush and trees and the sound of the surf beating upon the shore.



From where the fresh sparkling waters of a little mountain stream poured across a broad glacial delta

Twenty four horses these men brought with them, which they landed and began at once a scouting expedition searching the vicinity for likely sites, making little clearings here and there and otherwise preparing for those who were to follow. These came within a fortnight seventy strong, surveyors, packers, engineers, and laborers for every purpose, bringing with them seventy five head of horses. With their advent the work on the government railroad that is to unlock the resources of the Northland was inaugurated.

The summer that followed was a busy one. Those who remained in camp built corrals, buildings for storing supplies and a temporary dock, which was badly needed, as vessels from Seattle plied busily back and forth all season bringing necessary equipment and provisions.

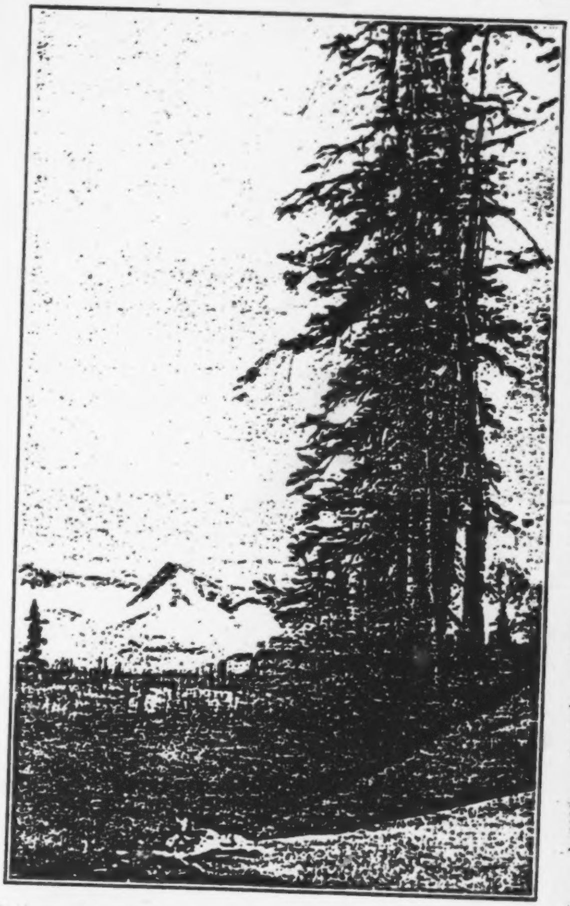
In the fall the surveying parties that had scattered to different points along the proposed route immediately upon their arrival, began to drift back into camp. By the time of the first heavy snow fall all but six men of this first expeditionary party together with the horses embarked for Homer, a sheltered little settlement on Kachemack bay, to spend the winter. The six who remained arranged the winter quarters, made caches for the supplies and otherwise busied themselves awaiting the "break up" and the return of the rest of the party.

Early in the spring of 1915 they returned. Then began the exodus from outside points. North, east, south, and west they came, and soon down upon the tide flats at the mouth of the little mountain stream, whose waters were so clear and fresh and sparkling, sprang a great white winged city, a city of tents in ragged file around a about which teemed the busy life of a canvas mart. F there was much trafficking and men were eager in tra and buy and sell and exchange was the tempo and the tune of the camp.

There was no attempt made to lay out the streets orderly fashion or to erect permanent buildings as it w generally known that this was the site of the termina yards and the government buildings and that the permanent city would be built higher up on a timbered plate from which one might glimpse something of the grande and something of the mysterious fascination of this ne country.

Here Mt. McKinley and Mr. Foraker and their sister peaks of the Alaskan range, glinting white in the sunshir clear out in the turquoise sky, rear themselves to vie and below the arm of the sea receives the colors of t Master Painter and gives them back in shitfing and softly brilliant hues, while to the east the forest clad Chugach range feels the infinite touch of the Artist's brush seer ing to pass in an endless and kaleidoscopic review as t fleece white clouds catch the salute of the sentinel sun a in their spectral alchemy send it on splashed through with a thousand shades subdued.

'Twas here on this plateau overlooking the sea the A askan Engineering Commission announced the city of A chorage would be built. The forest was slashed, depre



Glinting white in the sunshine, clear cut in the turquois sky

Miracle City in the Making

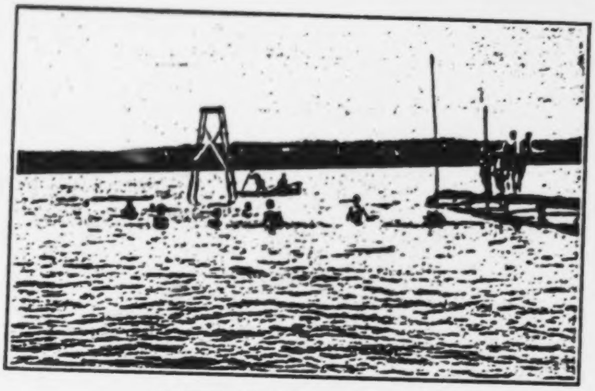
(Continued)

sions were filled, the tangle of lavish underbrush stripped and carted away and streets surveyed and laid. One then may have stood upon the crest of the hill commanding the road to the tide flats and the old town and viewed from day to day the slow moving procession which was literally moving a town on its shoulders. An interesting and novel sight it was, this endless chain of men trudging up the hill with their tents on their backs and back down again with the same steady even pace.

Several permanent buildings were then erected and the town during its first winter numbered about twenty five hundred people.

Many business men down along the coast being convinced that the new town of Anchorage was destined to become the metropolis of Alaska cast their lots in the balance so that the town grew rapidly, more rapidly it seems than the building could keep pace with. There appears no record of any other town anywhere that has a history of genuine growth similar to the one presented here. The streets were astir with the bustle and whir of business, the air rang with the sound of hammer and saw.

ON THE TRAIL



BATHING NORTH OF 64

The following summer saw the completion of a great many large business houses, the laying of splendid sidewalks, the improvement of streets, so that the town took on a natty appearance and began to show signs of stability and finish. In the meantime all hotels and rooming houses were crowded to their fullest capacity and the restaurants were hard pressed to supply the demands of the stomach.

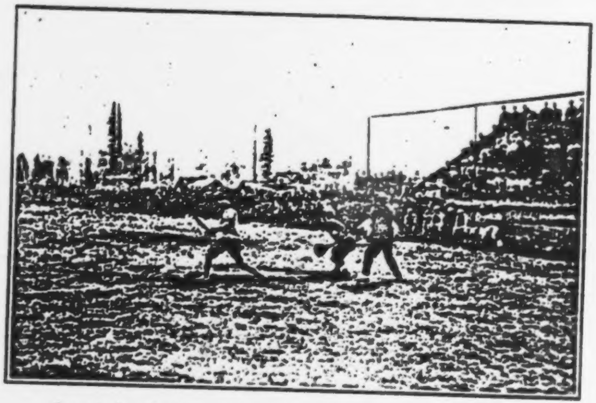
From the beginning the building has gone steadily forward. Lodge organizations have erected splendid edifices, among them being the Masonic hall, the Alaska Labor Temple and a school building constructed by the Alaskan Engineering Commission that would do credit to any community in the states. The commission has also built several fine residences for its employees and the largest and most completely equipped hospital in Alaska.

With the main eye on the industrial growth the builders of the town did not lose sight of the recreation and amusement features. Land for a ball grounds was set aside and cleared. A grand stand was erected and finally bleachers on each side. Here are played the major part of the games in the Cook Inlet League, a league composed of four teams which are very evenly matched. Here also are staged the different athletic sports which are keenly contested and draw large crowds, as Alaska takes its sports seriously. Municipal tennis courts were also provided and are very popular.

As for theatres, the town has two splendid structures where one may see the same pictures that the people in the coast towns of Seattle and Portland have witnessed but a week or so before. Then there is fishing in the streams and lakes about and hunting in the hills and mountains that no country anywhere else on earth can equal.

Such is the Miracle City, a city born in a tent pitched in the wilderness that in the short space of two years has grown to the largest, the most modern and certainly the most highly favored of Alaska's children. Its streets teem with life and the hum of industry is everywhere.

KEITH DENTON.



Land for ball ground was set aside and cleared

262

West Anchorage [illegible]
[illegible] DRIVE
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

Students
A. H. S.

1921

THE ANCHOR

262

WEST-ROMIG IMC

History of the Anchorage Public School

We may say that the City of Anchorage grew up over night. At the opening of navigation in the spring of 1915, the A. E. C. began active construction on the government railroad, at the head of Cook Inlet. Offices were erected at Ship Creek and work was begun on grading and laying of steel in two directions, toward Seward and Fairbanks.

Consequently, many men sought work on the railroad, among them men with families. The Anchorage townsite was laid out near Ship Creek and the Commission turned its attention toward providing school training for the many children already in Anchorage. The first step was the erection of a four-room school building. The citizens of Anchorage elected a school board consisting of J. L. McBride, A. J. Wendler and Mrs. Normile, to attend to school matters.

The first school in Anchorage opened its doors to children of school age in November, 1915, with Orah Dee Clark as superintendent, assisted by a corps of three teachers. There were only three students in High School during this term.

A new school board was elected for the term of 1916-1917, consisting of Mrs. E. S. Reedy, A. J. Wendler and J. L. McBride. C. H. Sheets was employed as superintendent and the teaching staff was increased to six teachers. Soon after school began in the fall of 1916 it was found necessary to erect a larger and more modern building to accommodate the large number of children now enrolled in the school. Excavation for the new building was begun in October and shortly after the Christmas holidays the pupils were transferred from the old-fashioned building with wood heaters, gas lights and home-made double desks, to a modern $35,000 building, with electric lights and steam heat. To end this very successful term the High School published a fine forty-page Annual and staged a big play.

School for the term 1917-1918 commenced in the early part of September with T. R. McAnally as superintendent, assisted by practically the same staff employed during the previous year. A commercial course was added to the curriculum. There were thirty-two students enrolled in the High School, showing a marked increase over the previous year. The first literary society of the Anchorage High School was organized in 1917, which gave programs every month. In April, 1918, the members of the High School staged a play, "The Freshman," which was a great success. Members on the school board during the year were: Mrs. Appleby, J. L. Waller, Mrs. A. G. Thompson, J. A. Wilkenson and Winfield Ervin.

New courses were added during the 1918-1919 term. French was taught for the first time and a room was equipped for a Science laboratory. During this year there were four Seniors in the High School, which was the first class to graduate from this school. At the end of the term the High School staged another play, "Hicks at College," with great success. T. R. McAnally again served as superintendent and the corps of teachers had been increased from six to eight teachers. About a month after school began Miss Reat, one of the teachers, left for France, and her place was filled by Harry McCain. Members on the school board were: Miss Eversole, Mrs. A. G. Thompson, J. A. Wilkenson Winfield Ervin and Wm. B. Clayton.

The term 1919-1920 was a fairly successful year but the attendance dropped from about two hundred forty to one hundred seventy (approximately). Domestic Science was added to the High School curriculum, and the "Northern Lights Literary Society," composed of the Junior and Senior High Schools was organized. J. H. Dunn was superintendent of schools during the term and the teaching staff was composed of eight members. The term ended with the usual graduation exercises. School board members were: Mrs. A. G. Thompson, Wm. B. Clayton, Winfield Ervin, J. N. McCain and I. Bayles.

The term 1920-21, being the term now in session, promises to be the most successful of

45th Session

Grand Igloo

PIONEERS OF ALASKA

Anchorage, Alaska

SEPTEMBER 28, 29, 30 - OCTOBER 1, 1961

PIONEER HALL

PIONEER HALL

In 1916 this "oldtimer" was the first schoolhouse in Anchorage. Outgrown by 1917, a "For Sale" sign was hung thereon by the Alaska Engineering Commission, with the stipulation that it be moved from the school ground at 5th Avenue between F and G Street. The price tag? A budget priced $625.00! Igloo No. 15, Pioneers of Alaska, were the purchasers. In 1917 they moved and settled the structure onto their lot at 6th and F Street where their growing lodge was provided with adequate clubrooms. For forty-four years, with minor face liftings, it has served as Pioneer headquarters, a meeting place for other groups and organizations, and on numerous occasions has been pressed into service as a substitute school. To date there is no "retirement" in the offing.

SAME OLD PLACE — MODERN BACKGROUND

ANCHORAGE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

1915-1951

WR 2/3

A THIRTY-SIX YEAR SCHOOL DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT STUDY

BY
HELVE ENATTI

CHAPTER II

EARLY SCHOOLS - THE NEWNESS OF IT ALL

1915-1922

THE BEGINNING

Soon after President Wilson announced the construction of the Alaska Railroad on April 10, 1915, and Anchorage was chosen as the headquarters, some 2,000 people moved in and made a tent town on the flats where the Ship Creek meets the Cook Inlet. But this area was designated for the shops and terminus of the railroad so the people had to be moved out. These folks, probably under the auspices of the Miners' Committee of Ship Creek which met every Saturday,[1] circulated a petition and sent a wire to the Secretary of Interior Franklin K. Lane asking for a new townsite on the bluff.[2] When the executive order of the President authorized the laying out of the townsite there was set aside among the reserved lots for federal and public use Block 52 for schools.

As soon as the surveying started for the townsite lots the Cook Inlet Pioneer editor began to advocate for a school and suggested those families with children send in the names of the school age children to the newspaper. The editor felt that "If we are to retain families--and they compose the backbone of any community--we must provide the children with adequate school facilities."[3] This editorial must have started discussion because the paper soon reported that within ten days after the sale of the townsite lots, twelve citizens had petitioned Arthur Lang, Clerk of the Court, for a School Board election. The clerk had immediately set up a district of four square miles covering both sides of Ship Creek and designated August 2, 1915, as school board election day. Supervisors for the election were to be L. F. Shaw, J. H. Finley, and Mrs. M. T. Normile. This same newspaper article "School Board for Anchorage" also credited Mrs. Normile for canvassing the residence of the district and getting the names of the school age children.[4] (See Appendix A, p. 308) Judge Leopold David, the U. S. Commissioner, and later the first mayor of Anchorage, was also very interested in instigating the school.

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[1] News item in the Knik News, April 10, 1915.

[2] Evangeline Atwood, Anchorage: All-America City, (Portland, Oregon: Binfords & Mort, 1957), p. 8.

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[3] Editorial in the Cook Inlet Pioneer and Knik News, June 19, 1915.

[4] News item in the Cook Inlet Pioneer and Knik News, July 24, 1915.

At the same time as the school board election was to be held the Chamber of Commerce, recently organized, placed on the ballot the question of the name for the town. This must have added interest as there were 500 votes cast for one set of candidates. On the other hand, the first law of the Alaska Territorial Legislature March 3, 1913, was to give the women the right to vote.[5] Mothers were sure to cast their ballot in this school election. Those elected were:

Director	Mrs. M. T. Normile
Treasurer	A. Finkelstein
Clerk	A. J. Wendler

The name Anchorage was chosen from others such as Matanuska, Alaska City, Ship Creek, Winalaska, Gateway, Terminal, Homestead, and Lane.

So the Anchorage schools had a name and a school board, but no money with which to function. According to the Presidential Executive Order authorizing the townsite, patents were to be withheld for five years, so the town could not tax or bond the real estate. Under the Nelson School Law passed by Congress on January 27, 1905, Anchorage could apply to the Governor for money from the

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[5] J. F. A. Strong, Gov. Report of the Governor of Alaska to the Secretary of Interior: 1913, p. 34.

"Alaska Fund" to establish and maintain the school.[6] But according to a letter sent to Mr. Edes, Chairman of the Alaska Engineering Commission, by Commissioner Frederick Mears dated August 7, 1915, the $1,000 available from the "Alaska Fund" was not enough to build the needed four or five room building. (See Appendix A, p. 311) The matter was battered back and forth. Requests for funds were made of Territorial Governor Strong, Secretary of Interior Lane, and even Delegate Wickersham in Congress. The school board also received the assistance of the Chamber of Commerce whose members volunteered to put up the money to build the building.

In the meantime, the Woman's Club organized with Mrs. Frederick Mears as the president. The prime purpose of the organization was to assist the School Board in finding finances. A committee of ladies--Mrs. M. T. Normile, Mrs. R. D. Chase, Mrs. L. K. McCullough, Mrs. N. W. Pilger, and Mrs. A. J. Wendler--according to the Cook Inlet Pioneer of September 25, 1915, were to circulate subscription lists to secure finances. The club was also to hold a grand ball.

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[6] Olaf E. Olson, "History of Education in the Territory of Alaska," p. 59.

Finally, with all the pressure, the Engineering Commission received permission to contract with Parsons and Russell to build the "commodious school building,"[7] and Governor Strong received an allocation of $6,070 for the maintenance of the school for the year.[8]

Construction of the building did not take too long after the final authorization. The Chamber of Commerce used the new school house for a meeting place, Tuesday, November 9, 1915 and the pupils were meeting with the board and the teachers to make plans as to what grades to attend soon after.[9] School finally opened on Monday, November 15, with four teachers:[10]

Principal, 8th & High School	Miss Orah Dee Clark
Grades 5, 6, & 7	Miss Ethel Bennett
Grades 3 & 4	Miss Lera Murphy
Grades 1 & 2	Mrs. L. K. McCullough

All the grades met in the one school which had four rooms. These rooms had wood burning oil drums for heat, gas lights, and homemade wooden desks big enough for four youngsters each. From these inauspicious beginnings of the Anchorage Schools, this paper will attempt to recount the story of the district's amazing progress.

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[7] News item in Cook Inlet Pioneer, October 16, 1915.

[8] Ibid., January 29, 1916.

[9] Ibid., November 9, 1915.

[10] Ibid.

In reminiscing about that early school the 3-4 grade teacher, Mrs. Lera Murphy Peterson, explained in a letter[11] that children in the lower grades attended classes from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. until the days became longer. The upper grades had lamps. Their curriculum was based on the State of Washington Course of Study. Miss Clark, the principal, would call teachers' meetings. Even though they did not have all the extra materials with which to work such as books for extra reading, they did have folk dancing. They culminated the year with a May Pole Dance in the spring.

Social life of a teacher, according to Mrs. Peterson, was taken up with housewarmings and visiting friends by dog sled. Her living accommodations, she recalls, was a two-room apartment with a bed that folded against the wall and the floor covered with old newspapers on which she had nailed burlap for a rug. Boxes served as chairs. The pay in those days amounted to $125 a month. The necessity of frugality is easily understandable.

All of the first four teachers were known by the school board previous to being asked to accept a position.

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[11] Letter from Lera Murphy Peterson, Seattle, Washington, to Helve Enatti, Anchorage, Alaska, December 30, 1966.

Figure 3. Lera Murphy Peterson, a teacher grade 3-4 in 1915. (Courtesy of Mrs. Lera Peterson)

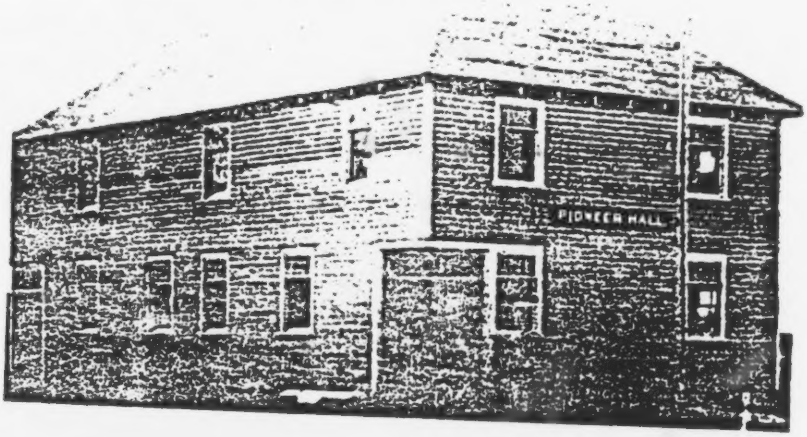

Figure 4. Pioneer Hall, first school house 1915-17. (Courtesy of Igloo 15 Pioneers of Alaska)

Lera Murphy Peterson met the Wendler family in Valdez when she was traveling with her parents, who were to take up a homestead in Kodiak. Ethel Bennett Keppel was stricken with acute appendicitis on a summer cruise and had to leave the ship in Anchorage.[12] Orah Dee Clark, the first principal, originally came through Anchorage to set up a school at Susitna,[13] and Mrs. L. K. McCullough, the wife of a forester,[14] had lived in the area since 1914. None of the future School Boards or Superintendents were as fortunate in securing teachers by personal interviews until many years later when communication and transportation in Alaska became much easier.

The school year of 1915-16 finished with the children taking part in Memorial Day and Fourth of July activities. (See Frontispiece) Since the school started late, the closing date was extended to July 10, 1916. So as part of the town's Memorial Day Exercises, Orah Dee Clark organized the students and they tossed flower wreaths and an American Flag on the waters of Ship Creek to honor the dead of both the North and South.[15] Also on the Fourth of July the school children took part in the parade and other festivities. The final activities of that school year honored the four eighth-grade graduates with appropriate ceremonies. Included in the program were all the children representing some sort of form in nature on a stage decorated with green boughs.

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[12] Letter from Lera Murphy Peterson, Washington, December 30, 1966, to Helve Enatti, Anchorage, Alaska.

[13] Ione Engen, et. al., "Orah Dee Clark Pioneer Teacher in Alaska," p. 3.

[14] Evangeline Atwood, Anchorage: All-America City, (Portland, Oregon: Binfords & Mort, 1957), p. 6.

ALASKA ENGINEERING COMMISSION ASSISTS

The following year, 1916-17, should have been just a matter of improving the current facilities and adding school supplies. In April the new School Board was elected from nominees chosen at a mass meeting. They should have had enough time to secure a competent teaching staff and plan for a successful year.

However, Anchorage began to grow due to the railroad construction. There were 6,000 people in Anchorage that summer and of that number, 156 children (see Appendix A, p. 329) came to school the first week--a 54 per cent increase over the previous year. The Presbyterian Church, which was built across the street from the school block that summer, was rented for fifty dollars per month (See

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[15] News item in Anchorage Daily Times and Cook Inlet Pioneer, June 24, 1916.

Appendix A, p. 334) to house the additional enrollment. Also improvements to the original school were suggested by Mrs. E. Reedy, Director of the School Board. (See Appendix A, p. 321).

Again the Alaskan Engineering Commission came to the aid of the schools. Chairman Wm. C. Edes authorized the construction of a new school by August 22, 1916. (See Appendix A. p. 327) An order was soon placed for desks and black board for the new school to be "shipped by the boat this season." (See Appendix A, p. 328)

Then came the problem of maintenance. The businessmen were paying the salaries of the teachers by November (See Appendix A, p. 331), but felt that the Engineering Commission should be authorized to maintain the schools, as well as other municipal functions. The Alaskan Engineering Commission felt the Governor of Alaska under the Nelson Act should supply the funds. Finally in desperation the School Board stated that school would have to be closed if funds were unavailable as one month's cost for salaries amounted to $915. (See Table on following page)

TABLE I
SALARIES FOR MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1916*
Teachers and Janitors

C. H. Sheets, Principal	$200.00
Orah D. Clark, Teacher	125.00
Ethel Bennett, "	125.00
Myrtle Record, "	125.00
Ethel McNinch, "	125.00
Ruth Reat, "	125.00
Fred W. Johanson, Janitor	90.00
Total	$915.00

(Signed) A. J. Wendler
Clerk of Anchorage School
Board

*See Appendix A, Page 332

To alleviate this possibility, according to the Alaska Railroad Record, the Alaskan Engineering Commission was allowed sufficient funds on November 15, 1916 "to maintain the Anchorage Public Schools until such time as other arrangements for their support can be made by Alaska School officials."[16]

In reporting on the affairs of the School, Manager A. Christensen, Land and Industrial Department, wrote of a primary teacher with eighty children, of some problems with the faculty, and of the opening of the new school on January 29, 1917. In his words the new school "is beyond

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[16] News item in Alaska Railroad Record, November 21, 1916, p. 13.

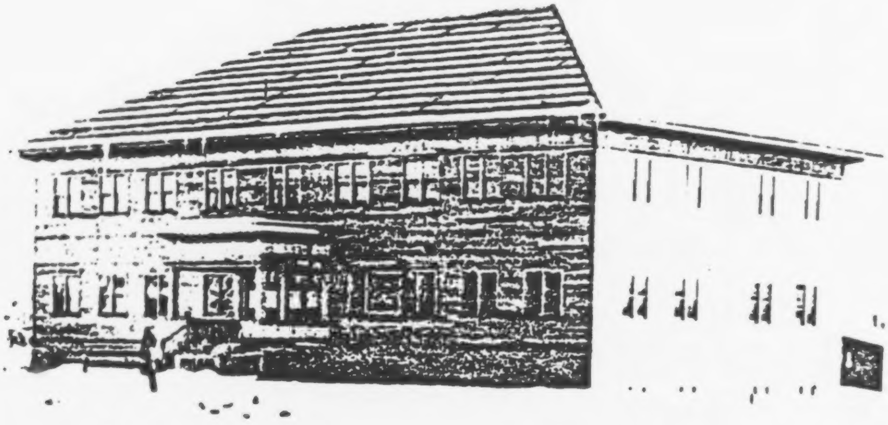

Figure 5. Second school in Anchorage 1917-38.
(Courtesy of Nellie Brown)

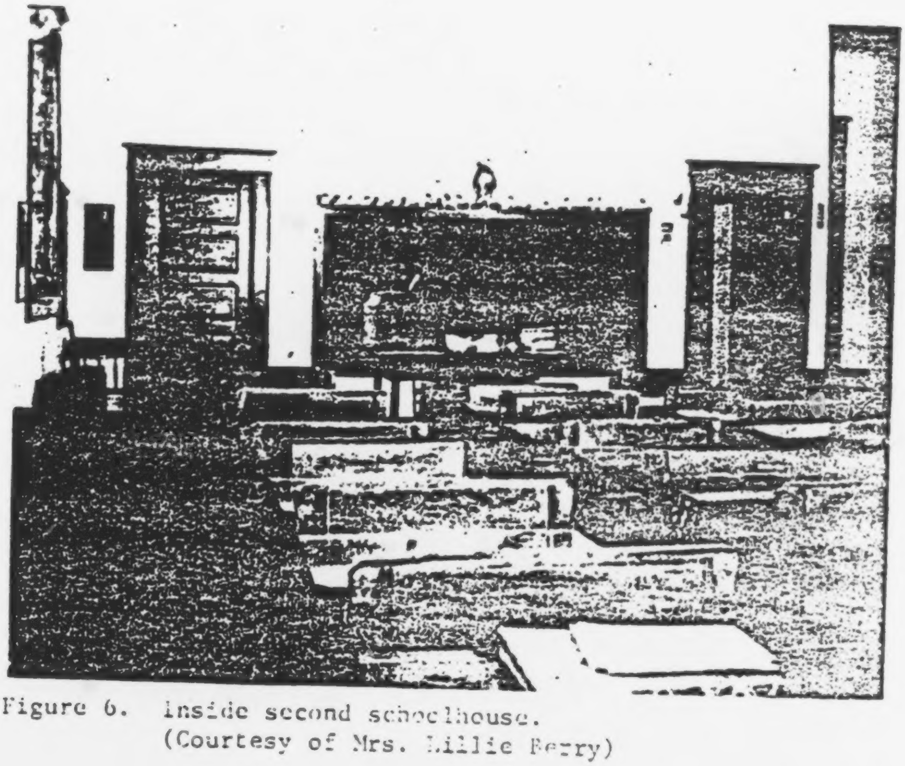

Figure 6. Inside second schoolhouse.
(Courtesy of Mrs. Lillie Berry)

question, the best constructed and best finished school building in Alaska."[17]

The Old Pioneer School house had served its purpose. It was moved to the back of the block awaiting time to be demolished. Then, as at a later date, an organization wanted the building preserved for a museum of early Alaskan history. This organization, Pioneers of Alaska, Igloo 15, bought the building from the Alaskan Engineering Commission for $625[18] and moved it across the street to Sixth and F to use as a meeting place.

The new school was properly opened by the PTA with entertainment, food and dancing for which the nominal charge of fifty cents was made in order to buy a piano and playground equipment for the school. The Anchorage Daily Times reported that the brilliantly lighted building attracted over 500 people who spent some four hundred dollars to commemorate the occasion. As a school building it was considered a mansion. There were three floors with six classrooms, a play room, lunchroom, principal's office, and a book room. Besides these the most appreciated features seems to have been the steam heat, electric lights and the drinking fountain.

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[17] Letter from A. Christensen, Anchorage, Alaska, February 1, 1917, to Mr. William C. Edes, Washington, D. C. (See Appendix A)

[18] Pioneers of Alaska, Igloo 15, "Minutes of Meeting," Anchorage, Alaska, July 20, 1917.

By today's standards the classrooms (See Figure 6) indicate that there was very little space for extra activities. The table below shows that each room had thirty-two or more pupils. However, with the larger enrollment more activities were suggested.

TABLE II
TABLE OF ENROLLMENT BY CLASS*
February 22, 1917

Teacher	Grade or Subject	Membership
Primary		
Mrs. Ethel Vint	1	46
Mrs. Iva W. Wagner	2-3	36
Intermediate		
Miss Ruth Reat	3-4	34
Miss Ethel Bennett	5-6	32
High School		
Miss Ruth Record	Reading, Latin German, Spelling	
Miss Orah Dee Clark	English, History	
Mr. C. H. Sheets	Superintendent Algebra, Arithmetic	

*Compiled from Appendix A, p. 337

The high school published the first annual. Sports were featured with the high school girls playing more basketball games than the boys because they put up more competition. Some of the scores of the girls' games were 8-9, 11-8 and 6-4 against the Commission Girls and City Girls, whereas the boys' only game ended by a 42-7 score in favor of the Commission Team.[19] In baseball, the high school boys did better while playing against the graders who had the help of Professor Sheets.[20]

The PTA, which had been organized at the suggestion of the teachers the previous year, was active in stimulating fire drills, better movies for the children at the Harmony and the Empress, eye examinations for the students, and a sports program. A piano, set of encyclopedias for the school and the flag on the flagpole were also the result of the PTA.[21]

As previously noted when the lots were set aside in the township one was set aside for the schools. But the Alaskan Engineering Commission was not authorized to provide for the schools except by special appropriations requested of Congress by the Secretary of Interior. On the other hand the Governor of Alaska, who was the ex-officio Commissioner of Education, could allocate from the "Alaska Fund" amounts up to $1,000 for schools outside of incorporated district. This limit was too small for Anchorage. Therefore, the Governor in his Annual Report advocated that the amount be increased as he felt the 1917 license moneys from which this fund was derived was adequate to support the schools. According to Governor Strong the "Alaska Fund" amounted to $116,185.58 from the 3rd Judicial Division of which Anchorage was a part.[22]

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[19] News item in the Anchorage Daily Times, February 3, 1917.

[20] "Annual of Anchorage Schools," 1917, p. 22.

[21] Ibid., p. 9.

In the Organic Act approved by Congress on August 12, 1912 the Territorial Legislature was created and authorized to meet bi-annually. But the legislature was not given the power to administer the schools except by specific approval of Congress. The 1st and 2nd Legislatures met and passed laws pertaining to schools, only to have Congress negate the authority. Articles began to appear in the papers that the "Alaska Fund" should be administered in Alaska rather than Washington, D. C. People felt in general that schools should be administered locally.

With the passage of the Prohibition Act by the 1916-17 Congress, the "Alaska Fund" which had derived most of its money from licenses for the sale of liquor was for all intents and purposes finished. Those people who worked for the passage of the "Bone Dry Law" also helped pass through Congress:

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[22] John F. A. Strong, Report of the Governor of Alaska to the Secretary of Interior, 1917, p. 49.

PUBLIC NO. 385-64TH CONGRESS
S 8317

AN ACT to authorize the Legislature of Alaska to establish and maintain schools and for other purposes.

Legislature of Alaska is hereby empowered to establish and maintain schools for whites and colored children of mixed blood who lead a civilized life in said Territory and make appropriations of Territorial funds for that purpose.

Approved March 3, 1917[23]

Within weeks after receiving authority to administer its own schools the 3rd Territorial Legislature met and passed seven laws relating to schools. The ones that pertained to Anchorage were:

1. Establish night schools to fit adults--uneducated aliens--for citizenship.
2. Authorize establishing school districts outside of incorporated towns.
3. Provide for tax levy for support of such schools.
4. Maintain public school and high schools in incorporated towns and incorporated school districts.
    a. 75 per cent of cost paid by Territory.
    b. Create Uniform School System.
    c. Create Territorial Board of Education.
    d. Create Office of Commissioner of Education.
5. Provide for schools in incorporated school districts.[24]

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[23] John F. A. Strong, Report of the Governor of Alaska to the Secretary of Interior, 1917, p. 105.

[24] L. D. Henderson, Report of the Commissioner of Education for Years Ending June 30, 1918, June 30, 1919, and June 30, 1920, p. 27.

This last stipulation particularly provided for the railroad towns of Anchorage and Nenana. These towns were given permission to petition the Clerk of the Court for an election to instigate a school district with five school board members who could levy up to 10 mills tax on real and personal property for school purposes. Anchorage incorporated on June 21, 1917 (See Appendix B, p. 352) after a vote of 265 for and 45 against.

The election according to the Anchorage Daily Times caused a great deal of interest. Fourteen candidates for school board membership received nominations at a mass meeting. Then most of them withdrew only to have a group enter whom the paper designated as the socialist candidates. However, the Citizens' Ticket won because of the work of the campaign committee assisted by the women of the city. "Automobiles were pressed into service and the city combed for eligible, intelligent voters."[25] The ballots cast for the winners showed a 6 to 1 ratio of victory with those elected being:

Winfield Ervin, President
Mrs. A. G. Thompson, Sec.-Treas.
J. A. Wilkenson, Assessor and Tax Collector
J. L. Waller, Member
Mrs. Maude H. Appleby, Member

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[25] News item in Anchorage Daily Times, June 20, 1917.

The financial situation of the entire town improved when the "Sundry Civil Bill"[26] passed and provided that 50 per cent of the moneys from the sale of lots by the Alaskan Engineering Commission could be set aside for maintenance of public utilities--including public school construction and improvement. The total sale had amounted to approximately $225,000. Fifty thousand dollars of this amount was available for immediate needs. With this money the Commission began to finish off the third floor of the new school during the summer of 1917. Questions came up as to whether there should be a fire escape on the third floor and what material should be used. Suggestions were made to use steel. But since this was wartime the steel was unavailable. Other ideas presented were the use of canvas chutes, or shoe store ladders attached to the building. Finally, through the personal interest of Commissioner Frederick Mears,[27] a 7 ft. wide wooden stairway with two possible ways to the ground was built. Former students remember these stairs were often used to enjoy the spring sun by the high school students and "a place to lord it over the lower classmen." Officially the new school was finished and turned over to the school board free of charge during the Christmas holidays.[28]

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[26] News item in Alaska Railroad Record, April 24, 1917, p. 189.

[27] News item in Anchorage Daily Times, November 17, 1917.

NEW ANCHORAGE SCHOOL DISTRICT

When the new Anchorage School District Board took office during the summer of 1917 they found that the old board had rehired the superintendent. In order to clarify the matter the Attorney General George B. Grigsby gave the opinion that the new board was not bound by the actions of the old board, because the act of the legislature which applied to the new board had nothing to do with the Nelson School Law under which the old board operated. A suit was instigated in the courts by the former Superintendent for $1,800 damages due him for the loss of a year's salary. When the School Board hired L. V. Ray of Seward to represent the District there were complaints by the citizens. They felt Anchorage had lawyers who could do as well. There were also complaints when the board hired T. R. McAnally of Buckley, Washington as Superintendent. Even though he was eminently qualified with a Ph.D. Degree and eighteen years of experience the complainers felt that 2,000 miles away was too far to look for a superintendent. His hiring was the "Same as a the premise that a new school needed to be built. (See Appendix E, p. 362) And the City Council at the August 15 meeting had endorsed its Education Committee's recommendation of securing a competent engineer to inspect the school. With all the interest in a new building Mr. Sly's sojourn as Superintendent included building expansion and financing, as well as the usual innovations in regular curriculum and extra activities.

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[28] News item in Anchorage Daily Times, November 17, 1917.

The first addition to the school was the lease for $25 of the Pioneer Hall[43] for third and fourth grade classrooms in September of 1927. This enabled the home economics and manual training departments to expand their operations. Then the Commissioner of Education came up from Juneau to discuss the school problems with the School Board on October 3, 1927. He stayed for the Chamber of Commerce Meeting the next day. From this meeting the Anchorage Daily Times reported that the school building was unfit, unsafe, and a fire hazard; that the school building had improper lighting, poor ventilation and was an "abomination" as a school; and that the school building was overcrowded--66 children in the Pioneer Hall and a younger class with 47 pupils, some of whom had to sit out in the hallway. The meeting had concluded that the community could afford the best for the children and that other Alaskan towns had used the bonding method.[44]

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[43] Pioneers of Alaska, "Minutes of Special Meeting," August 21, 1927.

First Bond Election for $100,000

From the Chamber of Commerce's Meeting, President Wm. Murry carried the request for action to the City Council. As a result the Council approved the proposition of asking the citizenry on October 12, 1927 to vote on an opinion poll "as to whether to ask Congress for permission to bond the City for $150,000 for the purpose of constructing a new school building."[45] On election day the voters favored the school plans by a margin of forty-four votes.

A bill to authorize the City of Anchorage to bond itself for $100,000 when approved by 65 per cent of the voters was signed by President Coolidge on March 29, 1928. Soon after, at the urging of C. M. Sly for the School Board and Harry Staser for the Chamber of Commerce, the Anchorage City Council authorized an election for May 7th. Minutes of the Council meeting of the 9th of April indicated that the Council favored a new high school with

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[44] News item in the Anchorage Daily Times, October 4, 1927.

[45] Anchorage City Council, "Minutes of Meeting," October 5, 1927.

ALASKA

ALASKA PURCHASE CENTENNIAL

AS TOLD IN A

1000

PICTURES

432 PAGES

featuring

ANCHORAGE

"Air Crossroads of the World"

by

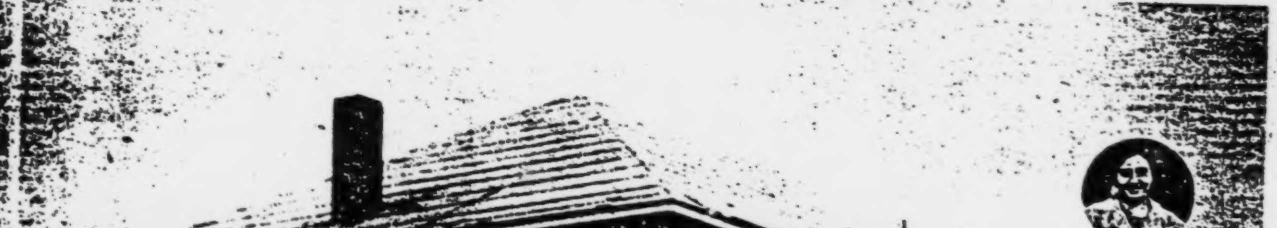
Marjorie Roberts

MT. McKINLEY, 20,320 feet high, North America's highest mountain.

The Anchorage Story...School Days.....

Left: Anchorage's first school became Pioneer Hall in later years and recently was moved to Third and Eagle to create the Crawford Memorial Park.

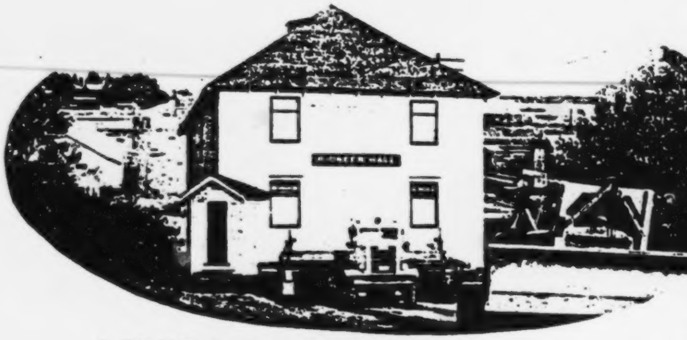
Below: The high school class of 1920 graduated two persons, the smallest class in the school's history. Below right: Lilian Stolt graduated in 1924 with a class numbering three persons!


A.E.C.
535
PUBLIC SCHOOL
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA.

This was the second public school building in Anchorage, including the high school, as it appeared in 1917.

INSERT: Mrs. J. B. Gottstein, Schoolteacher in 1916.

A Schoolhouse Leaves Town



A 50 YEAR OLD SCHOOL – THE FIRST IN ANCHORAGE

ORAH DEE CLARK A teacher who helped organize the first school in Anchorage.

In 1915, Miss Clark helped organize Anchorage's first school. She later became the first superintendent of the city's schools.

MISS CLARK, who taught children and adults in communities throughout Alaska, retired from teaching in 1944.

"The finest thing that can be said about Miss Clark is that she devoted her entire life to the service of young people," said Don Fridley, associate superintendent of Anchorage schools.

He said city residents demonstrated their appreciation to the Alaska educator when they chose to name Anchorage's first junior high school after her. The building, which serves students in the Mountain View area, was constructed in 1959.

Orah Dee Clark

BORN IN Firth, Neb., Aug. 25, 1875, Miss Clark was one of four children of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Henry Clark. Both parents traced their ancestry to the colonists of America.

Following graduation from high school in Vancouver, Wash., in 1892, she taught in nearby country schools. Her first trip to Alaska was made in 1906 when she accepted a teaching assignment at Kodiak after she had been graduated from the University of Washington.

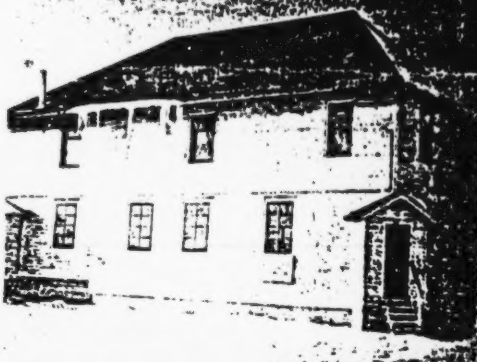
She later attended Columbia University in New York City as a graduate student, but returned to Alaska to work for the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

HER TEACHING assignments included Ouzinkie, Takotona, Kiana, Nushagak, McGrath, Susitna, Tanana and Anvik.

She was a member of the Pioneers of Alaska, the Cook Inlet Historical Association, the Anchorage Woman's Club, the Soroptimists, Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals the Alaska Crippled Children's Association.

PIONEER HALL

PIONEER SCHOOLHOUSE On its way



In Ben Crawford Memorial Park, visitors and dough are invited to relax and reminisce.

STATE OF ALASKA
WILLIAM A. EGAN, Governor

ALASKA CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

DEPT. OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING
BOX 2009, JUNEAU, ALASKA

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Juneau, Alaska
Permit No. 15

Cook Inlet Historical Museu
630 - 5th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska

CENTENNIAL PRESS

VOLUME 1 FEBRUARY, 1966 NUMBER 2

Russian Lore on a Haida Totem

- George Grainger

Visitors and Centennial guests to the port of Ketchikan will now be greeted by the sight of an old forty foot totem pole bearing Russian religious figures. This original Haida relic is a cedar sculpture known as the Chief Skowl Totem.

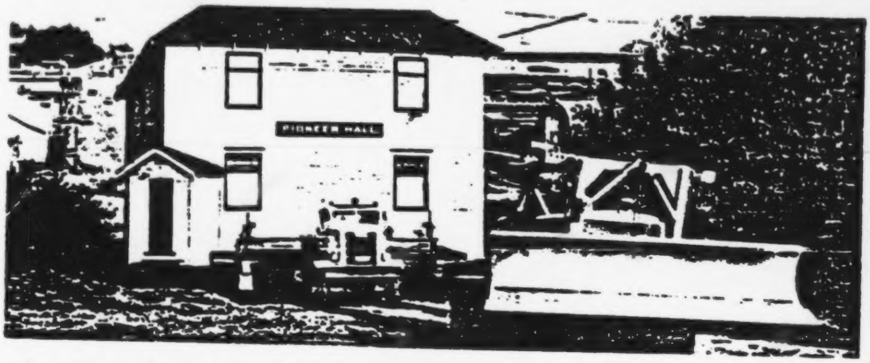
Probably the most startling feature of this totem is the almost total absence of conventional native figures. Here we can see a saint, bishop, and even an archangel portrayed in an unusual and distinctive style for an Alaskan totem.

This colorful carving has been recently repainted and now is relocated along the main thoroughfare between the ferry landing and Ketchikan's business center. Other totem's of the town are also finding new homes in more scenic and accessible sites through cooperation between the state and local civic organizations.

The Chief Showl Totem was brought in from the native village of Old Kasaan, about 1929, by Ketchikan's American Legion Post.

It was at a potlatch feast that

Continued on page 3



Making Centennial Work

The Anchorage Women's Club pledged $10,000 toward moving Pioneer Hall to its new site in Ben Crawford Memorial Park, and toward refurbishing it. Pioneer Hall is now in place at a beautiful setting in the Park, and an additional room has been constructed, predominently in glass. This Centennial project of relocating the structure (which was the first Schoolhouse in Anchorage) will certainly have outstanding reception by visitors and Alaskans during the celebrating year, and many years thereafter.

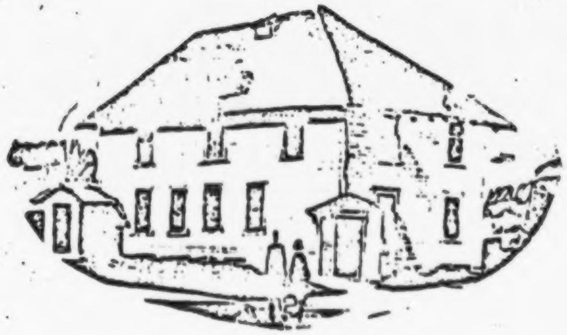
Palmer is getting set to attract "outside" interests and personalities to Centennial on its new Fairgrounds. 221 acres on Matanuska Road, one mile from Palmer, has been purchased from Palmer Raceways, Inc. Curly Sutton, Manager, said, "The new State Fair gives us room to spread out and accommodate all exhibitors." Permanent structures include exhibit buildings, horse and stock barns, a one-mile horse track (wide enough for sulky carts), with a large grandstand and horseshow area.

Bob Kinerk authored Ketchikan's own farcial melodrama - about Ketchikan in 1932. "Fish Pirate's Daughter" or "Nobody's Perfect, Sweet William" sounds like a lot of fun. The First City Players will put on the lively song and dance during the 1966 tourist season as well as in Centennial year.

Continued on page 2

Pioneer Hall AL. V/F [illegible]

BEN CRAWFORD
MEMORIAL PARK



Anchorage, Alaska
August 9, 1965

[illegible]

DEDICATION
OF THE
BEN CRAWFORD MEMORIAL PARK
AND
PIONEER HALL

OPENING CEREMONIES

Mrs. Roy K. Stigum, Mistress of Ceremonies
Music by Alaskan Air Command Band, CWO W/3 Henryk M. Maciejewski, Director
The National Anthem
Advance of the Colors: U. S. Flag and Alaska's Flag, by the Boy Scouts of America, Troop 28, Mr. Terry O'Donnell, Scoutmaster
Pledge of Allegiance: Led by Mrs. W. A. Parry, Honorary State Regent of Alaska Daughters of the American Revolution
Blessing of the Park: Monsignor Edgar Gallant
Introduction of Honored Guests: Mrs. Stigum

MEMORIAL PARK

Eulogy to Ben Crawford: Captain T. W. Anderson
Presentation of Scissors by Frances Richins Clark to Mr. E. A. Crawford
Cutting of Ribbon: Mr. Crawford
Poem: Original poem composed and read by Alaska's Poet Laureate, Mrs. John Mielke
Placing of Marker on Tree, Symbolic of the Continuing Beautification of the Park with Native Plants by the Anchorage Garden Club: Mrs. J. Bruce Brundage

PIONEER HALL

Presentation of Key to the Building by Mr. Francis Bowden, President, Anchorage Igloo, Pioneers of Alaska
Acceptance of Key: Honorable Elmer E. Rasmuson, Mayor of the City of Anchorage

CLOSING CEREMONIES

Alaska's Flag: Alaskan Air Command Band
America the Beautiful: all join in singing
Benediction: Dr. Richard R. Gay

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Robert
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Paul B
Mr. an
George
Von R.
Mr. an
Mr. an
Mr. an

BEN CRAWFORD

A pioneer Alaskan and pioneer banker, Edwin Ben Crawford was born at Mile 26 out of Seward, Alaska, on May 29, 1919, and died June 3, 1961. He was married to Brideen O'Brien in 1942. Their four children are Patricia B. Moore, Ben Crawford, Jr., Teresa Jo Crawford and James Michael Crawford. Founder of the first title insurance plant in Alaska and founder of the Alaska State Bank, he was a business and civic leader.

With humble and grateful thanks, the family of this pioneer Alaskan, Ben Crawford, is singularly honored to have been able to play a small part in the building of the Ben Crawford Memorial Park.

PIONEER HALL

Anchorage's first schoolhouse was built on 5th Avenue near G Street by the Alaska Engineering Commission in 1915-1916. Replaced by a larger school in 1917, it was purchased by Igloo 15 of the Pioneers of Alaska and moved to the corner of 6th and F Streets where it housed the meetings and activities of the Pioneers and many other organizations for 48 years. On several occasions it again served the rapidly growing city as a school. It is fitting that this historic building be dedicated in its new location on Anchorage's 50th Birthday.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Alaskan Plumbing and Heating
Anchorage Centennial Commission
Anchorage Cold Storage Company
Anchorage Garden Club
Anchorage Sand and Gravel
Anchorage Woman's Club
Janet Archibald
Robert D. Arnold
Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Arnold
Paul Baer
Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Barber
George A. Barth
Von R. Baxter
Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Beirne
Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Bennett
Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Bickel
Boy Scout Troop 84
Captain Cook Hotel
Mr. and Mrs. John L. Cerutti
City of Anchorage
Mr. and Mrs. Adrian B. Clark
Cook Inlet Native Association
Mr. and Mrs. Alan N. Corthell
Mrs. Ben Crawford
Dr. and Mrs. Don M. Dafoe
Mrs. Irene Daniel
Col. John Mitchell Chapter, D. A. R.
Mr. and Mrs. C. O. DeBoard
D. G. Donatello
Mr. and Mrs. Ray F. Downing
Loretta M. Ekholm
Mrs. Pauline Erickson

The Eskimo Shop
Opal Everett
Bessie Ferrara
Mrs. Grover C. Fireoved
Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Fitzgerald
Mr. and Mrs. Ned Griffin
Mr. and Mrs. Eldon S. Gubler
Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Haik
Marion Hart
Hickel Investment Company
Mr. and Mrs. Ken Hinchey
Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hudson
Mrs. W. R. Huntington
Lois J. Ingalls
Mr. and Mrs. Delmar Ingrim
Izaac Walton League
Patricia James
Jim's Grocery
Elizabeth Johnson
Mr. and Mrs. John M. Johnson
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Matanuska Valley Bank
Richard Mayo
Mr. and Mrs. Farris McAlister
Mr. and Mrs. David T. McCabe
McEntire and Pendergrast
Audie L. Moore
Mr. and Mrs. Daniel A. Moore, Jr.
Mrs. William F. Mulcahy
Mrs. George Mumford
William Neel
New Hope Baptist Church
Vivian Norene
Northland Pipe and Supply Company
Northern Consolidated Airlines
Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Odom
Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Phillips
Pioneers of Alaska
Howard Pollock
Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Porter
Mr. and Mrs. Eugene H. Powers
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Rapid Reproductions
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Lt. Col. Joseph H. Rosness
Ron Saroff
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State of Alaska
Justin J. Stauter
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Mr. and Mrs. Roy K. Stigum
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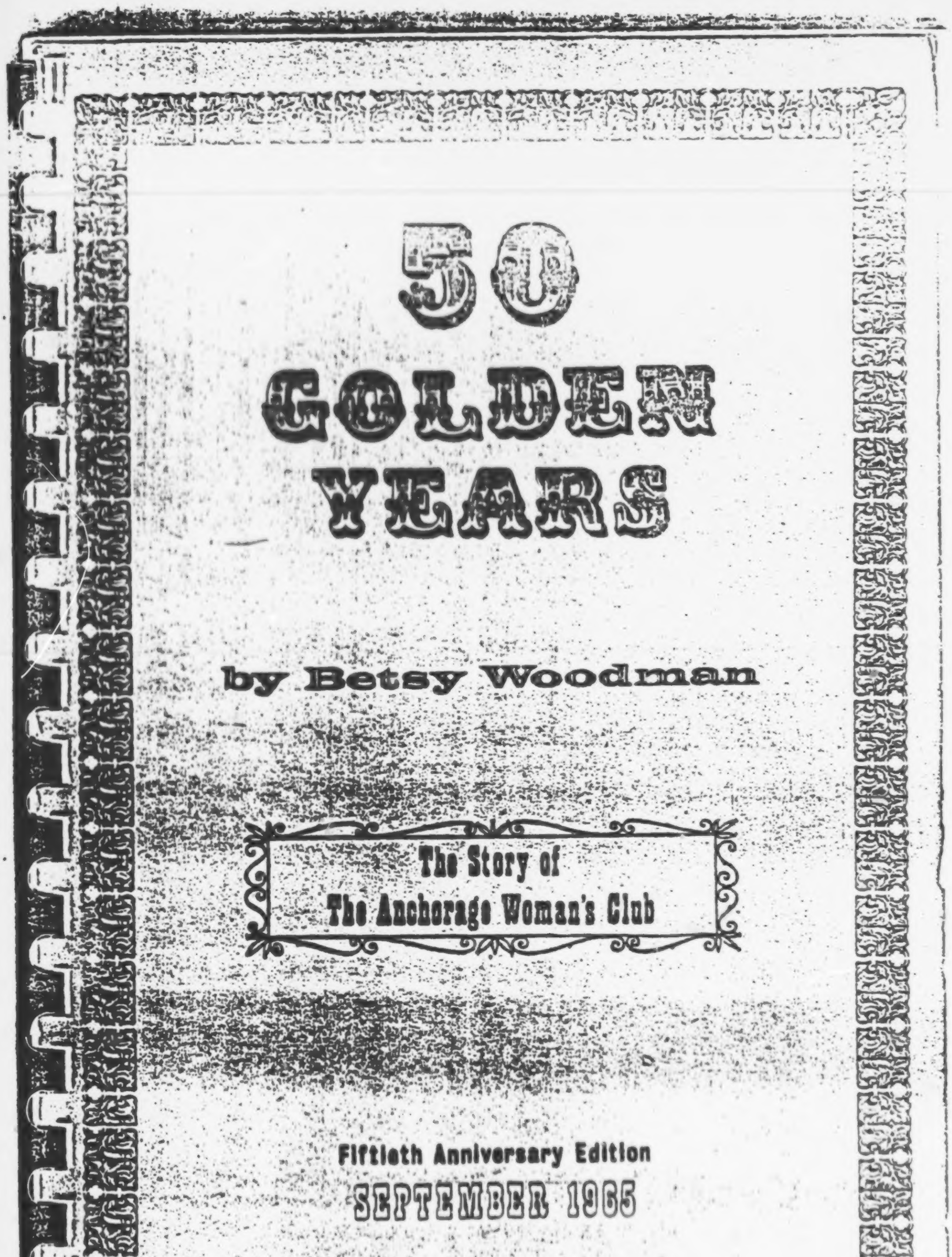
Mr. and Mrs. Frederick E. Suhm
Mr. and Mrs. V. J. Sundquist
Alvin N. Syren
Tackitt's House Moving
Mr. and Mrs. Dave Talbot
Jim Theus
Eleanor L. Tipton
Travelers Inn of Alaska
Travelodge
Mr. and Mrs. Verl Towne
U.S.P.H.S. Alaska Native Service
Diane VerValen
Anne Wade
Westward Inn
Hugh B. White
Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Whitehead
Mrs. Lyman Woodman
Wollf Lumber



50 GOLDEN YEARS

by Betsy Woodman

The Story of
The Anchorage Woman's Club

Fiftieth Anniversary Edition
SEPTEMBER 1965

50
GOLDEN YEARS

by Betsy Woodman

The Story of
The Anchorage Woman's Club

To
Norma
one of the fine
women who helped
continue the AWC's
gold beginning.

Copyright 1965
by Anchorage Woman's Club

Fiftieth Anniversary Edition

SEPTEMBER 1965

Betsy M. Woodman 9/16/65

"All Glory Comes from Daring to Begin"

They'd hardly moved from their tents on Ship Creek flats to the birch covered townsite on the bluff, these women, when they formed their club in the place the people chose to call Anchorage.

The land's brief summer was crowded with the business of settling on the land bought at auction in July, establishing a home and choosing a community name. Only that April of 1915 had President Wilson decided on the Susitna route for the coming Alaska Railroad with Ship Creek Landing selected for the headquarters. More than 2,000 people waited to ride the construction boom wagon, living in tents the while.

Suddenly, a town was growing and amidst all the turmoil and clangor of the explosive growth, the people realized there was little liklihood of a school that fall. Anchorage was not incorporated, and therefore not eligible for school funds from the Territory.

Mothers, unacquainted with each other short months before, were joined by the universal bond of children's need. Meeting in the home of Jane Mears, they organized a Woman's Club whose major goal was to establish a school.

Mrs. Mears, called a prime mover in the formation of the club, was wife of then-Lieutenant Frederick Mears of the Alaska Engineering Commission which was in charge of building the railroad. A geologist, the young lieutenant had helped to survey and assess possible routes for the coming project. Both he and his wife were held in warm esteem by the townspeople, and the couple took an active part in community leadership.

Summaries of that first meeting perpetuate the number of 24 women in the charter group. A yearbook prepared to summarize the club years 1920 through 1924, however, lists 33 names on the page opposite a history of the organization. The resume calls the Anchorage group the "Farthest North" Federated woman's club. In the very next year following organization, the group affiliated with the Alaska Federation of Women's Clubs.

Whether two dozen or nearly three dozen women were present is not important in assessing that group. For although their president had a baby on [illegible] Day that same year, the women did accomplish their first aim. By November, classes were in session and Miss Orah Dee Clark was principal.

Just as in 1965, the school was not big enough almost from its start. The 100 pupils on hand for opening day were augmented by each boat load. The "Admiral Line" of the Pacific Navigation Company advertised in the COOK INLET PIONEER and KNIK NEWS (which also had its beginning that year) that steamers sailed from Seattle for Anchorage on the 5th, 15th and 25th of each month.

We can easily assume that discussions and meetings leading to both club organization and school establishment were numerous and lively. The PIONEER in its July 24 edition (its eighth weekly appearance) spoke of the first election scheduled for Anchorage on August 2 when a "director, treasurer and clerk, composing a school board for the Anchorage school district, will be chosen by qualified voters." Election of the board was an initiatory step in establishment of a public school.

According to the article, a district was formed when twelve bona fide residents put the question by petition to Arthur Lang, clerk of the court. The district created was four miles square and took in both sides of Ship Creek.

Mrs. W. T. Normile, who is listed in the club's charter group, was credited by the paper as being "most active in facilitating the formation of the district in that she made a personal canvas of the residence district and secured the names of children of school age." Judge Leopold David, whose wife also was in that first meeting, was cited as active "in urging the school question."

The PIONEER also recommended Mrs. Normile as a candidate for the board and in urging "everybody entitled so to do cast a vote at the school election." The paper pointed out that "the ladies should remember that they have a right to vote and should take advantage of the opportunity."

This last statement is significant for this was still 1915, and women's suffrage had not yet been established on the national scene.

Successful candidates in the election were Mrs. Normile as director; A. Finkelstein, treasurer and A. J. Wendler, clerk.

Atmosphere of the time is also revealed in clippings from these first issues of the PIONEER: "Due to a lack of salmon, the canneries are not doing so well this season in Bristol Bay." "Deep Sea Salmon Company, operating at Goose Bay, Knik Arm, has up to date put up 10,000 cases of salmon. Another good run of salmon is now on." "Patents have been issued to the claims of Gold Bullion Mining Co. and Independence Mining Co. in the Willow Creek gold district."

"Rumors of a gold stampede to some point in the vicinity of Anchorage are rife, but diligent inquiry on part of PIONEER failed to get any accurate account of the strike." "Ladies' baseball team of Knik won over the Anchorage Ladies' team 29 to 26 in hotly contested game attended by about everybody in town who found it 'highly entertaining and exciting throughout.' Planned fifth inning not played when umpire called game because of darkness so teams will play again at Knik when the Seward nine come over."

Advertisements show Anchorage Sash and Door Company in business at Fifth and K Streets; Gold Buckle Sunkist oranges for sale at 40¢ a dozen at Pilger's; Brand new Eastman autographic kodak, $18; Drugs, Chemicals, cigars and tobaccos, confectionery and stationery, talking machines and photo supplies at the Northern Drug Co.; and the opening dance at the Montana Pool Room, under auspices of the local baseball team - will have no general admission charged but gentlemen will be taxed 10 cents for each dance in which they participate.

A series of communications among the Alaskan Engineering Commission, Secretary of the Interior Lane, Territorial Governor J. Strong, who also was ex officio superintendent of public instruction, and the Anchorage School Board, tell the official arrangements for construction of the first school.

Townspeople had raised several thousand dollars by private subscription and appeals for use of funds from various sources were voiced to the Interior Department and the Territorial Governor. Telegrams sent via the Signal Corps of the U. S. Army were in code. Translations attached show the seasonal urgency to get matters settled soon so that necessary facilities could be installed before winter.

A copy of the letter from Governor Strong to Lieutenant Mears carried a cover note from W. C. Edes, chairman of the AEC at Seward. "I suppose it will delight the hearts of the people of Anchorage," he wrote. "I think we had better complete the school house if it does not cost over $2,500 or so and devote all of the $5,000 to the furnishings and carrying on the school."

The governor's letter had stated that "the fund available for the maintenance of public schools of Alaska is considerably larger than estimated." Problems connected with the basic funds for actual construction were surmounted. Although certain conveniences seem to have been lacking, at least a place of instruction was established.

By the following January Clerk Wendler wrote of his fears that the school would not suffice for the expected rush of population that spring. With Anchorage a "government town," a lack of funds continued to be a problem and Congressional appropriation seemingly the answer. In July 1916 Mrs. E. S. Reedy, charter member of the Woman's Club and now a director on the school board, placed before the AEC Commissioners a six-point plea for specifics from adding rooms, rearranging the old building's design to include basement rooms with science laboratories to help keep high school boys in school, to better heating arrangements and installation of inside toilets. If the latter was not possible, "the outside toilets should be made to conform to the requirements of the sanitary officer and if outside, should be heated."

By August J. G. Watts, townsite manager, wrote that "Mr. Edes has authorized construction of a school house at Anchorage at a cost of approximately $12,000." The matter, he said, was not to receive any publicity--merely proceed with the work!

Getting the building was not the whole need, of course, and a constant battle was waged by residents and AEC officials alike to get the money needed to conduct and maintain a school. At one time merchants were carrying the burden of teachers' salaries as the town awaited some official help. In 1916 Orah Dee Clark was one of five teachers to receive $125 a month.

Eventually it was decided that the first school building could not be used to advantage for school purposes and it was offered for sale with value estimated at $1,000. Bids were to be opened June, 1917.

Andrew Christensen, manager for land and industrial purposes of AEC, took charge of the new school in January, 1917. One hundred folding canvas seat camp chairs were protested by the school board as unsuitable for school use. Today's familiar cry--the need for more teachers was true then, too. One teacher, for example, had 80 pupils.

January 26, 1917, the Parent Teachers Association gave a housewarming for the new school and raised nearly $400 to help buy a piano and playground equipment. The throng which crowded the building was "very much pleased with it." In a pattern which became a characteristic in Anchorage, though far distant from "civilized" U. S., everything "was modern and up to date. It is beyond question the best constructed and best finished school building in Alaska."

The following December the new building, which, like the old one, had construction costs paid from funds received by the government from sale of lots within the Anchorage Townsite, was presented to Anchorage School District No. 1 and became the property of the people of Anchorage.

Historic building number one served the school for little more than a year, but as Pioneer Hall it served the community in countless other ways, frequently for school purposes during the city's rapid growth. Fifty years later, it was most fitting that the Anchorage Woman's Club, larger and richer but ever aware of the public interest, spearheaded the drive to save the old structure and relocate it. Using from its treasury more than triple the amount of money it cost to build originally, the club helped to collect funds to move the building to Third Avenue and Eagle Streets. On August 10, 1965, dedication ceremonies during Anchorage's golden anniversary of name-choosing were held with Club President Molly (Mrs. Roy) Stigum as mistress of ceremonies. The building's new situation is in Ben Crawford Memorial Park, named for a pioneer Alaskan and banker who died in June 1961. It is being refurbished to continue to play a part in community life. Fittingly, the location is adjacent to the town's old ski bowl (where now the Alaska Native Medical Center is located), improvements for which the Woman's Club appropriated money in earlier days.

The event was also a rather sentimental solution, albeit partial, to a recurring ambition within the club over the 50 years' span, for a "club home of our own."

Mrs. Ervin, President, requested all to "cluster near the center of the room for comfort" at the cold January 7, 1932 meeting in Pioneer Hall. [illegible] $98.75 [illegible], malted milk for infants, shoes for children, [illegible] for [illegible] milk of magnesia!

Proceeds from a play marking the Bi-Centennial of Washington's Birthday were to be divided with 25 per cent for library books and the balance for a club home and rest room fund. The event took place in the community building with music by the City Band and male chorus. Mayor J. J. Delaney presided at the gala which featured colonial costumes and a minuet.

City Council was requested by AWC to fix an Arbor Day for the city and clubwomen indicated a desire for trees planted along road to Merrill Field. Twenty dollars went for library books; a building fund committee was appointed; Mrs. Julius Thompson, dubbed "Grandma and mother," only honorary member of the club, special guest at April social meeting; ten cents for each paid-up member voted for Juneau Memorial of American Expeditionary Forces; proceeds of May luncheon at $1 a head to go to building fund; historian position created with Mrs. Olive Hosler first to fill it.

Club accepted permanent care of Lot One and voted $20 for temporary improvements in the "Bowl," (ski area at Third Avenue and Gambell Street overlooking railroad yard). An advertisement lunch sponsored by Schillings and Nalley Salad Co. brought in $33.85 for the clubhouse fund and first prize won in July 4 parade went for same purpose.

Declamatory contest continued as club project and the names of Nell Hewitt, Lilly Stolt, Mary Crocker and Mrs. Mendenhall appeared among membership. Mrs. Gertrude Mulcahy gave frequent readings for programs; the national president of Federated Women's Clubs commended the club for social service accomplishments "in these trying times," and the fall season saw $191.40 in that building fund.

Final accounting for the Merrill Memorial drive showed a gross amount of $2,942.55 including cash contributions and sale of car raffle tickets. After expenses, including purchase of car for $884.80, and building the memorial, $327.06 remained.

A suggestion to schedule a play for spring instead of fall "to be ahead of other attractions" gives a hint of increasing town activity. An agreement of the club to furnish its own food and charge only 75¢ each reminds that the depression, like war, ignored the distance to Alaska.

filled the club women's time. But they knew their limits--a proposal to sponsor a concert of three entertainers from Juneau was turned down as "not advisable."

The building committee was adjured to be active that summer and increase the fund.

Lorene Harrison sang for the September meeting. Her name and music are linked in the records for the next 20 years. New members included familiar names of the Mesdames H. H. McCutcheon, Antone Anderson, E. McElligott, Ed Dodd and Ray Wolfe.

Liquor control among the Natives was a program topic. And at another heroic gathering the following topics were presented: PTA and PTA values, Blind and Braille, new water system for the city, and tuberculosis!

Definite action regarding the building committee would be taken at the next meeting to be determined by the by-laws and Roberts Rules.

A gesture to ward off the war creeping ever closer was revealed in a department leader's slogan for her group: "True education in living for one's country through the promotion of Just and Right International Relations means that Dying for it will no longer be necessary."

Mrs. Kimura sent recipes of Japanese holiday dishes for meeting on Christmas cooking elsewhere in the world. Clothing sent to Eklutna School; two Jeanne Laurence paintings purchased as gift for the Federation Club room in Juneau; $15 to the city band; a book on Alaska for the Alaska shelf in the General Federation Club House; and help with TBC stamps again.

Scotch scones and shortbread served for the first meeting of 1939 impressed secretary Jane Maitland. The Charity Ball, on Christmas Eve because December 25 was a Sunday, had a deficit of $20.25 but club nevertheless voted to pay $15 for each of two months toward band director Ed Berutto's salary.

The women acceded to the request to host the Rendezvous tea again but decided also to give a luncheon for the visiting ladies. Bill of Rights 150th anniversary observed at March meeting with a drama, and films on syphilis shown.

Club questioned high rent being paid to Pioneer Hall for "only a few hours" and bade the building committee confer with the C of C on possibility of using old Federal jail as clubhouse. The building fund inched toward $1,000 by May and two members were appointed to work with a board of directors to promote an organized recreation program. Three women were sent to confer with the "proper authorities" about poor quarters of public health nurse, the new executive board changed Home Economics Department to American Home, and the Club asked the Pioneers to tune the piano.

The writer's group prepared radio scripts under direction of Mrs. Rose Kapingen; the 10 members of the Spanish class learned they could practice conversation with a clerk at the Food Center; USO manager complimented the women on their loyalty ("any woman not doing her utmost in war effort is a slacker," he said); Office of Price Administration director Howard Romig explained how [illegible] differed from rationing board; Red Cross knitters and canteen workers and Grey Ladies were called for; and the tea table centerpiece in the fall was the 1942 version of a Horn of Plenty--flowing from the traditional horn were war bonds, stamps, lend-lease bill, miniature tanks, airplanes, guns, subs, tires and fruit!

As the first war year ended, Pearl Buck acknowledged the China Relief donation; Simeon Oliver played his tender "Aleut Lullaby" for the Christmas meeting; and Postmaster Brown said there was no chance of a public comfort station in the Federal Building.

Only 22 showed up for the first open meeting in 1943, still in Pioneer Hall. Child study classes were undertaken; Spanish class opened to men, too, with additional evening classes; Jaycee plan to extend library closing hours was endorsed; and members were provided with negative film to view the total eclipse of the sun.

The Charity Ball was omitted this year, but on suggestion of suspending club for duration, it was thought better "to keep all women in contact with each other through the club." A donation of $5 went to aid for the blind; new Mt. View woman's club invited to the March meeting; $25 given to the milk fund; and two subscriptions to the Reader's Digest for good will movement to South America.

A speaker from the military organization appealed to "mothers, wives, sisters and sweethearts to stay the way the soldier remembered them when he went to war;" incoming teachers were greeted; Christmas seals to fight TBC were sent out; members were reminded that "there is real danger in complacently slacking off in doing our part in the war effort;" and $20 was given to the National War Fund Drive.

The restroom question still loomed and letters were fired off to both the City Council and Health Council on the subject. The women also offered to cooperate with the Rotarians where the club just MIGHT have a club room!

The Merrill Memorial beacon was replaced by a higher CAA tower and an Anchorage Times editorial suggested it be mounted on the City Hall roof. Among reasons listed was that it would be a reminder that the city was "most air-minded under the American Flag." Also, estimate of cost to operate would be about 35 cents each 12 hours. Bronze plaque was rescued and relocated.

Responses to the January 31 invitation for foster homes which had been placed in the churches soon reached 13. The number would not be impressive except that compared to zero it was tremendous. A Foster Parents Day was designated for May 2--to be an annual thing. [illegible] honored the couples from throughout the city who gave of themselves to this assistance.

The club furnished supplies for grooming lessons in the Lewis Home and fashion show tickets were given to girls from the home.

A second $500 was won by the club in the Shell Oil awards and this time it was given to Susan Lindemuth, a freshman at Carleton College.

Through insistence from the club, a part in the WICHE program was arranged whereby a qualified woman student selected by AMU would receive summer tuition from AWC if Juneau would see that her stipend was paid for work with the Youth and Adult Authority. It was a first and a successful one with Alicia Selkregg doing so well YAA is looking into having her with them again.

It would appear that 1965 would see the most scholarship money ever given in one year by the club. The $108 for Alicia in the summer; $300 to Jean Trice (second award) for the University of Alaska as a sophomore; Linda, now a junior (she aims to become teacher of journalism and English in Alaska) $400. With Susan's $500, the total is an imposing $1308.

But club accomplishments do not stop there. Efforts are continuing to get out of committee the legislation removing juvenile jurisdiction from the magistrate's court and to establish another judgeship in superior court to be a family court judge. The women had supported seven other pieces of legislation important to youth and families but they sent a firm "NO" on the issue of permitting trading stamps.

In May, 1965, the club came nearly full circle to that first group in old Anchorage of 1915. It was proposed that the club buy Pioneer Hall which faced razing to prepare for a new Pioneer Hall on the same site. But the motion was defeated.

A second proposal met with success. It was moved, seconded and carried "That the building fund of date be pledged to supplement public subscription of funds to move and bring up to standard for public use Pioneer Hall providing the city would take title and provide land and we ask in return priority on meeting dates for the Anchorage Woman's Club."

Deemed surplus those long years ago with a value tag of $1,000, the building's cost this time would be many times that amount. It was not purchase of the building, but moving costs.

A determined campaign began, exploring every avenue. The Anchorage Commission of the Alaska Centennial, formed a Historical Sites Committee to help solicit funds. The city traded land sites with the Bureau of Land Management in order to have the plot at Third Avenue and Eagle Streets under city jurisdiction. The Cook Inlet Native Association pledged to help prepare the grounds, and to assist with maintenance of the building when set in its new location. Moving "day" was at night with telephone and power lines taken out of the way. The stately old building--not lovely architecturally, but beautiful sentimentally, retained its staunchness--ready for another half century.

Donations came from individuals--including AWC life member Mrs. William F. Mulcahy and Congressman Ralph Rivers--families, businesses and organizations. And then Mrs. Brideen Crawford helped substantially to make the hopes come true.

So, scheduled for August 9, 1965, fiftieth anniversary of the day the people chose the name of Anchorage for their town, was a dedication of the Ben Crawford Memorial Park, named in honor of Brideen's late husband.

Typically, it rained that day, so the program took place the next day. Woman's Club president Molly (Mrs. Roy) Stigum was mistress of ceremonies and Margaret Mielke read an original poem especially written for the occasion. Air Force Band, Boy Scouts, clergymen of the town, the Mayor--all were there for the historic and most satisfying moment.

A marker was placed on a tree to symbolize the continuing beautification of the park with native plants by the Anchorage Garden Club. To keep the old structure company, two original cabins of the early days will be placed in attractive positions in the wooded setting so aptly near the old bowl where once clubwomen sought to improve the area and where now sits the Alaska Native Medical Center.

Soon a foundation making a daylight basement will be completed and furnishings picked to go with the building have been ordered by the club.

Finally, after fifty years, the Anchorage Woman's Club has a "building of its own"---sort of.

* * * * *

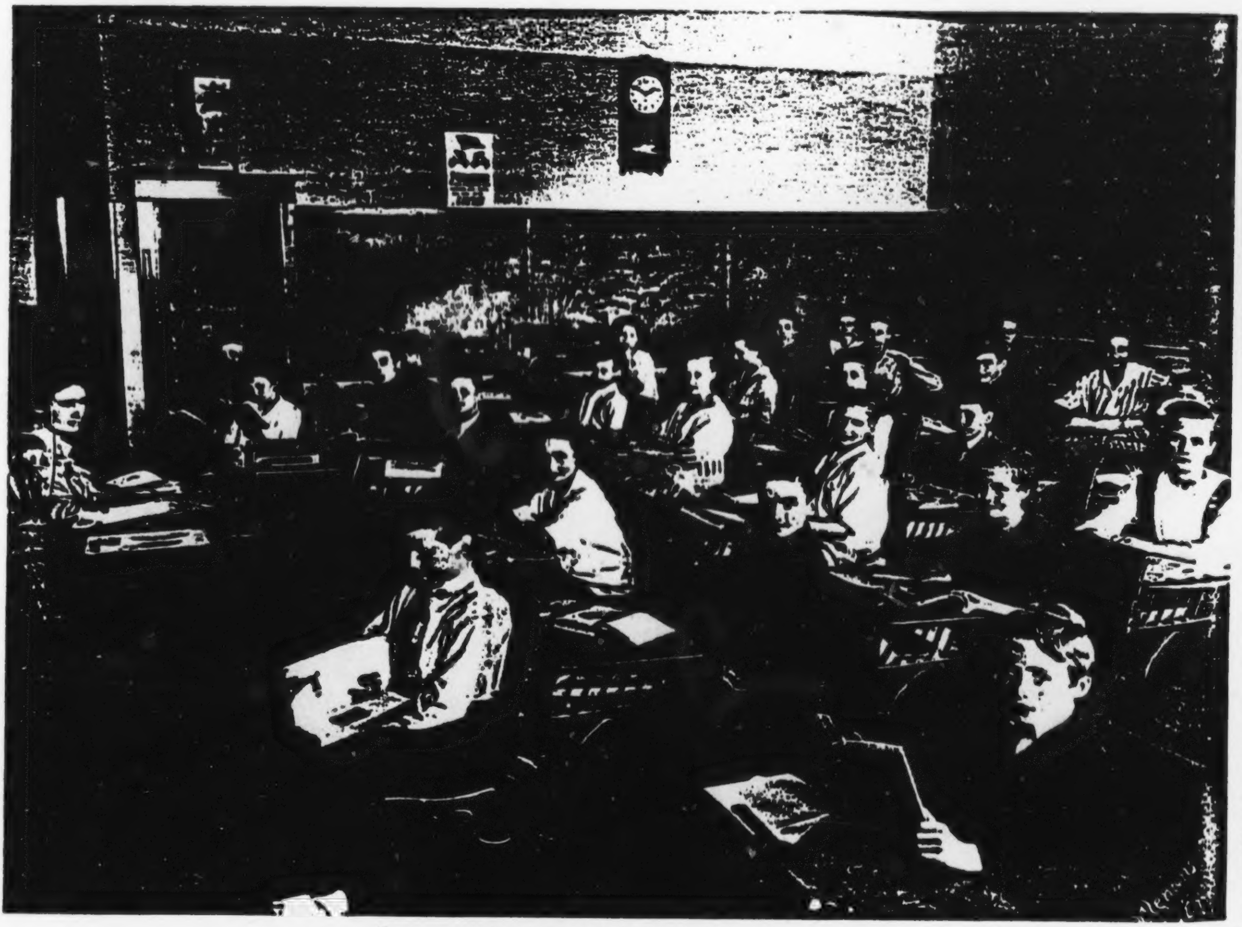
Faces of Fall

School Days, School Days

All photos courtesy of the Anchorage Historical and Fine Arts Museum

When the days grow shorter and the air gets crisp, Alaska's children migrate reluctantly back to school. Like geese, the kids seem to have an inner clock that tells them when school days are drawing near. A lump in the stomach often accompanies them during the first days of a new school year, but before long the restrictions and routines take over, and last summer's freedom becomes a dim memory. Pictured here are a few scenes of early day schools — from Ketchikan to Little Diomede Island.

Our thanks to the Anchorage Historical and Fine Arts Museum for its help in putting this feature together.



Demure, well-scrubbed faces staring into the camera might have augured a well-behaved seventh grade class, in Anchorage, 1918 — though a mischievous glance or two probably spelled some trouble for the teacher.

309

WOODEN DESKS AND LOG CLUBHOUSES

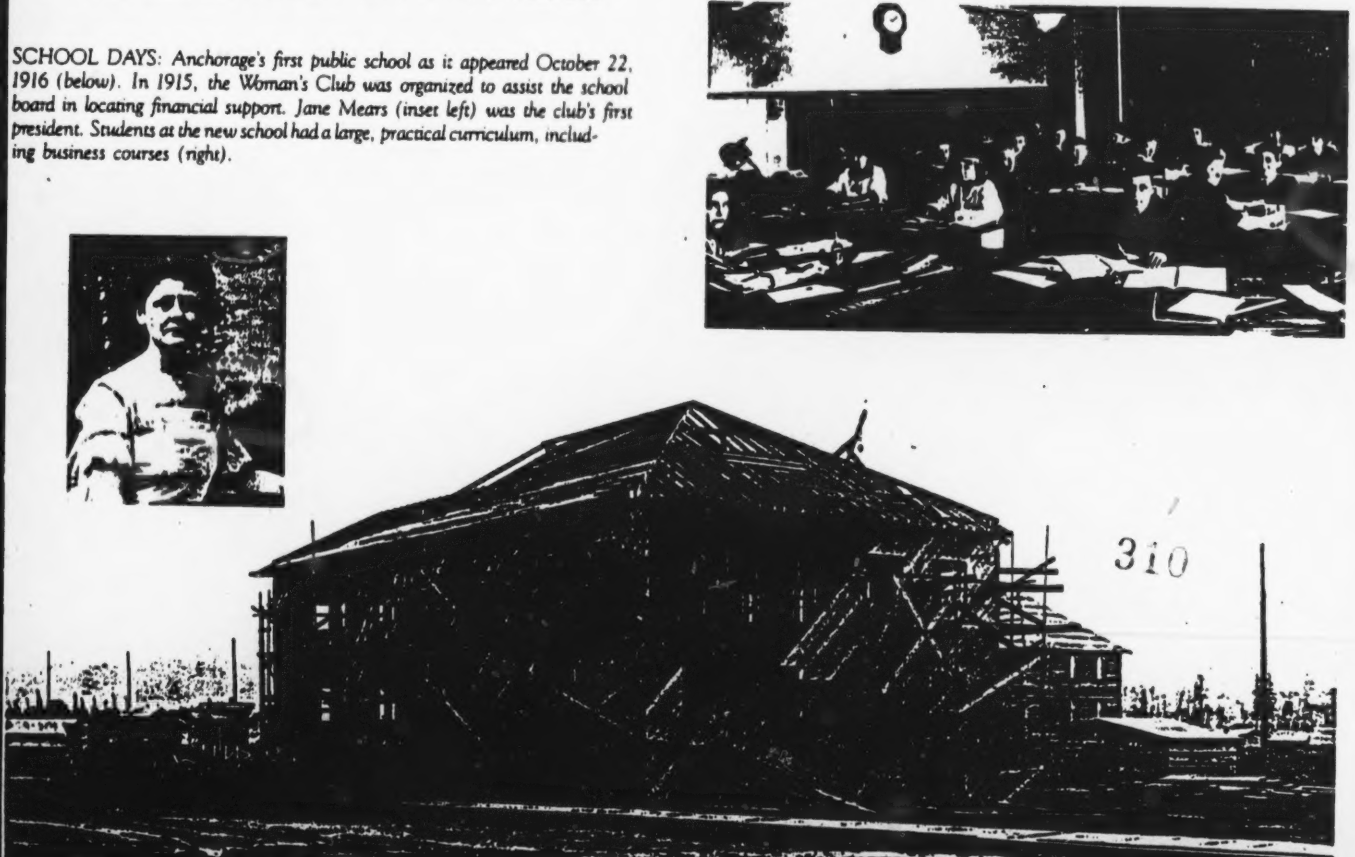
Among the reserved town lots for federal and public use was Block 52 which was set aside for schools.

As soon as the surveying started for the townsite lots the *Cook Inlet Pioneer* editor began to advocate for a school and suggested those families with children send in the names of the school-age children to the newspaper. "If we are to retain families—and they compose the backbone of any community—we must provide the children with adequate school facilities," the editor wrote. Within ten days after the sale of the townsite lots, twelve citizens had petitioned Arthur Lang, clerk of the court, for a school board election. The clerk immediately set up a district of four square miles covering both sides of Ship Creek and designated August 2, 1915,, as school board election day. Supervisors for the election were L.F. Shaw, J.H. Finley and Mrs. M.T. Normile. Mrs. Normile canvassed the residents of the district, getting the names of the school-age children. Judge Leopold David, the U.S. Commissioner and later first mayor of Anchorage, was also interested in getting the school underway.

At the same time, as the school board election was to be held, the recently organized Chamber of Commerce placed on the ballot the question of the name for the town. This must have added interest as there were 500 votes cast for one set of candidates. On the other hand, the first law of the Alaska Territorial Legislature March 3, 1913, gave the women the right to vote. Mothers were sure to cast their ballot in this school election. Those elected were Mrs. M.T. Normile, director; A. Finkelstein, treasurer and A.J. Wendler, clerk. The results of the vote concerning the city's name was Alaska City, 146; Lane, 129; Anchorage, 101; Matanuska, 54; Ship Creek, 48; Winalaska, 18; Terminal, 16; Gatway, 10; and Homestead, 9. The Chamber of Commerce then passed a resolution asking the AEC to change the name from Anchorage to Alaska City. After consulting with the leading businessmen and with Secretary of Interior Lane, Commissioners Edes and Mears decided against making the change.

The school and the town gained a name and a school board, but there was no money with which to function. According to the Presidential Executive Order authorizing the townsite, patents were to be withheld for five years, so the town could not tax or bond the real estate. Under the Nelson School Law passed by Congress on January 27, 1905, Anchorage could apply to the governor for money from the Alaska Fund to establish and maintain the school. But the $1,000 available from the Alaska Fund was not enough to build the needed building. Requests for funds were made of Territorial Governor Strong, Secretary of the Interior Lane and even Delegate Wickersham in Congress.

SCHOOL DAYS: *Anchorage's first public school as it appeared October 22, 1916 (below). In 1915, the Woman's Club was organized to assist the school board in locating financial support. Jane Mears (inset left) was the club's first president. Students at the new school had a large, practical curriculum, including business courses (right).*



In the meantime, the Woman's Club organized in September 1915 with Mrs. Frederick Jane Mears as the president. The prime purpose of the organization was to assist the school board in finding finances. A committee of ladies—Mrs. M.T. Normile, Mrs. R.D. Chase, Mrs. L.K. McCullough, Mrs. N.W. Pilger and Mrs. A.J. Wendler—circulated subscription lists to secure finances. Their worries disappeared when Mears received authorization from the secretary of the interior to use AEC funds to build and maintain a schoolhouse during the town's first year. A four-room wooden structure was tossed together in less than a month, and school opened on November 15 with 100 pupils. It was equipped with wood-burning oil drums, gaslights and homemade wooden desks. Pupils hauled their drinking water and water for washing in buckets; the luxury of indoor plumbing was deferred until the second year.

Anchorage soon had chapters of the Elks, Masons, Odd Fellows, Eagles and Moose, together with their women's auxiliaries. Tony Wendler invited former members of Elks lodges in the states to come together in July 1915 to form a Bills' Club. Each was assessed $2.50 to help construct a clubhouse. That dream was realized on the evening of March 28, 1916, when the townspeople were invited to the formal openhouse of the log clubhouse, located on the present site of the Fourth Avenue Theatre. A new clubhouse was erected in the 1920s, and for years the Elks Hall was where the Woman's Club held its annual charity ball on either Christmas Eve or Christmas Night, and the Elks opened their New Year's Eve balls to the public.

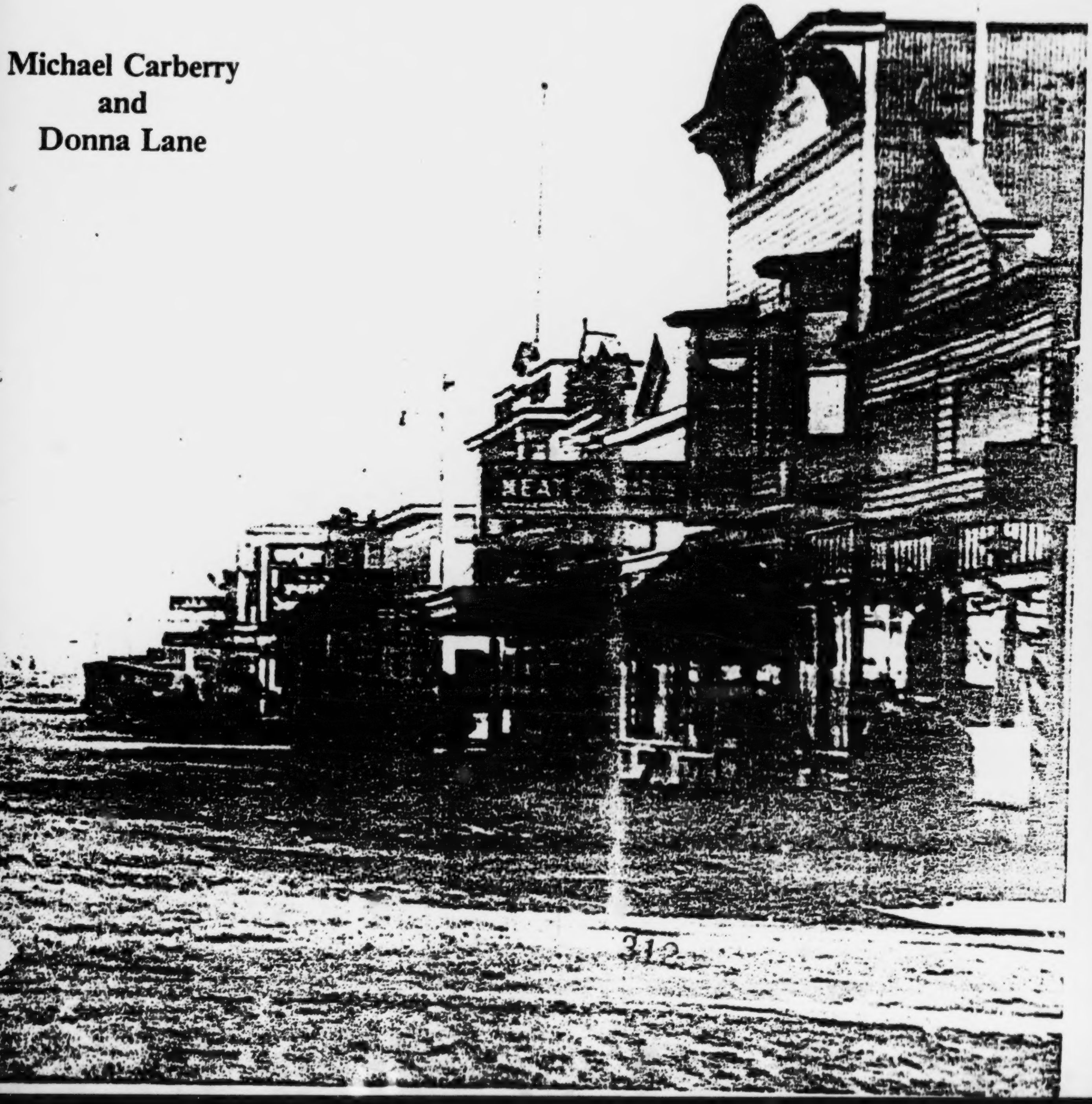
Anthony and Florence Wendler were charter members of the Chamber of Commerce and the Woman's Club respectively. He served as Chamber president in 1915 and 1916, while she was the first social chairman of the Woman's Club.

SPENARD'S LAKE: *Lake Spenard, developed by Joe Spenard (inset) who homesteaded the lake area, was opened as a bathing resort in August 1916.*

Patterns of the Past

An Inventory of Anchorage's Historic Resources

Michael Carberry
and
Donna Lane



MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC SITES

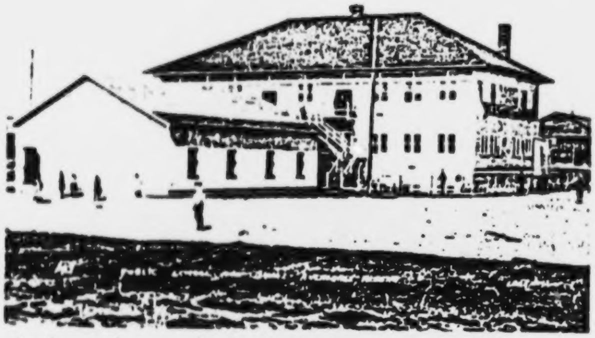
The Pioneer School

The provisions for townsite management were drawn up so hastily during the summer of 1915 that the Alaska Engineering Commission overlooked means by which a school could be financed. When the lots were sold, it was understood that the lots could be assessed to finance such public services as water and sewer utilities, fire protection and garbage pick-up. Somehow, schools had not been included in the list of items for which assessments could be made. Because Anchorage was a government town, the Commission had to accept the responsibility for public education.

The dilemma of providing a school took months to solve. In June 1915, before the first auction, the local editor called for a school. "If we are to retain the families, and they compose the backbone of any community, we must provide the children with adequate school facilities. It is highly important that this should be done without undue delay . . ."[1]

Under the laws which affected school operation in the territory, Anchorage was to receive few benefits. The so-called Nelson Law of 1905 provided financing through the "Alaska Fund" for schools in non-incorporated areas. However, that fund was based on local receipts from federal licenses on business located in unincorporated areas – a large part of which was liquor licensing. It has been pointed out that because Anchorage did not have any saloons that the territorial governor was probably reluctant to give the government town those funds. Had he done so, Anchorage would have received far more than its share.[2] Not more than a thousand dollars were received from the territory that first year.[3]

Orah Dee Clark.



Anchorage's second school was torn down in 1938

In August 1915 a school board was elected to oversee the development of a school and the hiring of teachers. Its members were: A.J. Wendler, Mrs. W.T. Normile, and M. Finkelstein.[4]

The question of who was to finance the school remained unanswered. With the interest in public education, the Women's Club was formed that first summer.[5] Also formed that first year was the Parent-Teacher's Association.[6]

Finally, in late September the federal government solved the problem through the efforts of Commissioners William C. Edes and Frederick Mears. By their request, the Comptroller General issued funds for the construction of what we now call Pioneer School. That first allocation of Treasury Department funds was made possible as the broad power of the Alaska Railroad Act was liberally interpreted. A year later Secretary Franklin K. Lane, U.S. Department of the Interior, was reluctant to provide federal dollars for school operation. When the teachers had not been paid for months and a school shutdown was threatened, the federal government once again provided for the school's operation during the 1916-1917 school year.[7]

Andrew Christensen, the Townsite Manager, was ordered by Edes to take over the responsibility of "school director in addition to your other duties."[8] He inherited three major problems: personnel, the construction of a new school, and permanent financing.

The school board was apparently relieved when Christensen took over. The services of Mrs. W.T. Normile and Mr. A.J. Wendler during the first year had been admirable. Starting from nothing, they had developed the school and oversaw its operation. However, by the middle of the fall term of 1917, enrollment had doubled to over 200 pupils and management problems were surfacing.

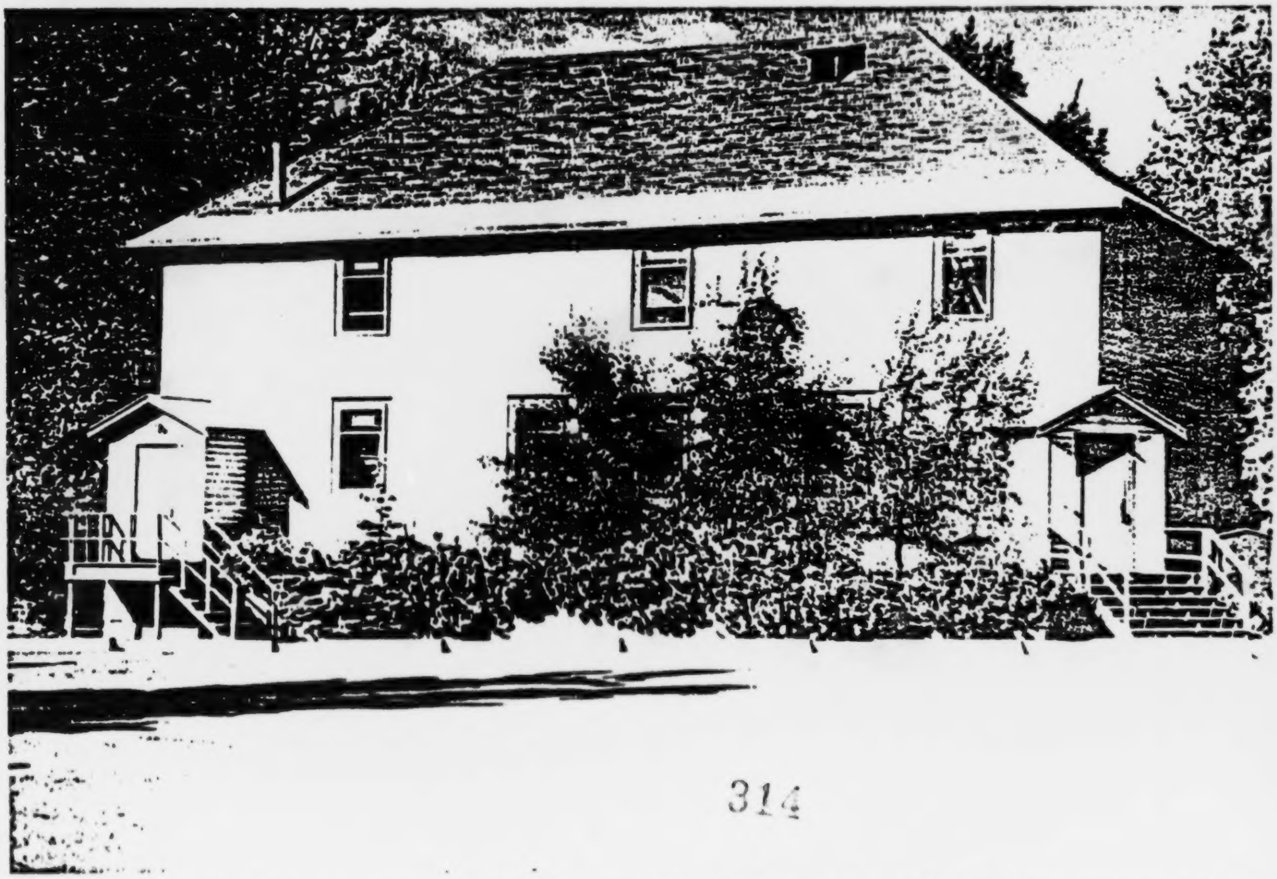
Christensen first had to deal with a principal and teacher. The principal had transferred the teacher from her high school room to oversee the third and fourth grades. Upon the teacher's complaint, Christensen restored her former position, and gave both of them a stern lecture. The teacher was told "to stop gossiping, complaining, and criticizing, and to bring her work up to standard." The principal was directed that he "must quit going to the pool halls and must get down to business."[9] Besides the petty bickering, there was a severe teacher shortage. One teacher had seventy primary students and was teaching them in half-day shifts.[10]

Because of the expanded population, a new school was desperately needed. The Pioneer School as well as rented space was still in use until the second school was finished in December 1917. The Commission, still resolving the permanent fund question, had built the second school as well. Upon completion, they donated the $45,000 school building to the school district free of charge.[11]

During the spring of 1917, the Commission helped to resolve the permanent fund question. Congressional approval was given to an act which provided that 50 percent of future lot sales could be allocated to school and other capital improvements. This paved the way for construction of the second school.

Another congressional action – modification of the Organic Act of 1912, enabled the territorial legislature to deal with school financing. Christensen found the lawmakers willing to set up a tax levy system to finance public education. The bill also provided measures for school board and school districting. Through an election in the summer of 1917, the Anchorage School Board was set up on a permanent basis.[12]

The new school was built on the School Reserve. The two-story, frame structure served both elementary and high school students for many years. High school classes were small. The Class of 1924 had a total of three graduates. In 1930 a separate high school was built on the south side of the reserve. In 1938 the second school was torn down to make way for the Central Grade School. That concrete school (now the City Hall Annex) was the last of the central elementary school facilities. With the growth of the city, new schools began to spring up across an expanding Anchorage.



Pioneer School, 1915. This building was Anchorage's first school. It was built by the Alaska Engineering Commission in the late summer of 1915. It served roughly 90 students during the one and one-half years that it was used.

Because of the lack of provisions for school facilities in the townsite development, the Pioneer School, as it has come to be called, was not completed until November 1915. The Alaska Engineering Commission constructed the building to serve about 90 pupils during the first school year. The most notable of the first five teachers, Miss Orah Dee Clark, also acted as principal that year. She was "identified with every movement towards the school's progress and by her consistent work has aided materially in making the school year an avowed success."[13] She served in Anchorage as a teacher until her retirement in 1944. (Clark Junior High School is named after her.)

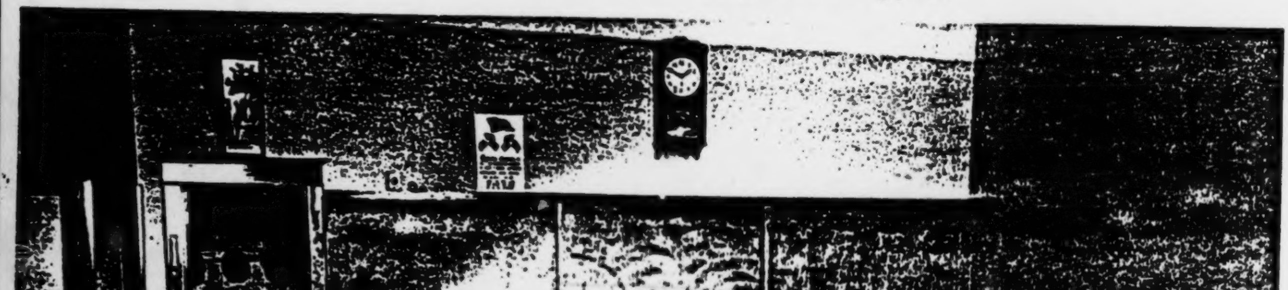
In its era, the school was labeled "entirely inadequate," "insanitary," and was characteristically "of an order of the early eighteenth century." The school lacked paint, restrooms, running water, a satisfactory heating system, and a solid foundation. The unheated, outdoor toilets did not meet townsite standards.[14] Despite the shortcomings, the school was able to launch public education in Anchorage.

The first school was used until December 1916. A midterm of the second year, the new school was completed. The old school was used from time to time in later years when extra classroom space was needed.

The two-story building probably contained four classrooms during its short-lived operation. Main entrances to the schoolhouse were at the corners. Two doors also provided exits from the upstairs classrooms. Each classroom would have had about four large sash windows to provide light and ventilation: the upper sash of each window is small with a border of square panes.

The Pioneers of Alaska, the renowned organization of long-term Alaskans, took over the building after the second school had been completed. It was reportedly moved to Sixth and F Street where it became the Pioneers' meeting facility. The building served in that capacity for almost 50 years. Thus, "Pioneer Hall" became well engrained as the name of the building.

The foundation of the school was severely damaged in the Earthquake. Through the efforts of the Anchorage Women's Club, it was saved from demolition and moved to its present Third Avenue and Eagle Street location in 1965. That site is known as the Ben Crawford Memorial Park. (The Crawfords were very active in the preservation of the school.) Today the facility is operated by the Municipality as a public meeting place.



An Anchorage classroom in 1918.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS
TO THE
ALASKAN ENGINEERING COMMISSION

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
ALASKAN ENGINEERING COMMISSION

ANCHORAGE ALASKA. Aug. 7, 1915.

School Building - Anchorage. File 48-

Mr. W. C. Edes, Chairman,
Alaskan Engineering Commission,
Seward, Alaska.

Dear Mr. Edes:

The school board of Anchorage called on me the other day and asked for the Assistance of the Alaskan Engineering Commission in regard to a school building for the new town. They stated that an allotment for the purpose from the Government fund was $1,000.00, but that it would not put up a building with the necessary fixtures, etc. They want to know if it would not be possible for the Alaskan Engineering Commission to put up the building, so they could use the $1,000.00 to get the necessary equipment.

They stated they would have about 90 school children, and that it would require a four or five room building, costing about $1500 or $2000.

I told them you would be over here in the very near future, and that it would be well for them to take the matter up with you at that time, but they wish to give you this advance information so that you could be considering it.

Yours, very truly,

F. Mears.
Commissioner.

FM-RNM

Wired Secy of Interior
Aug 13 - 1915

ALASKAN ENGINEERING COMMISSION
AUG 12 1915
RECEIVED

Signal Corps, United States

Telegram.

Number.	Time Filed.	Chgs.

Send the following Message: Seward, Alaska. Aug. 13-1915.

NIGHT MESSAGE.

Lane, Secretary Interior, Washington, D. C.

At Anchorage are about ninety school children. Allotment from Government Territorial school fund is one thousand dollars but this not enough to erect building with necessary fixtures. People wish to know if Commission would erect building at cost of about two thousand dollars. Is there any authority by which we could do this.

Edes.

Assistant to the Chairman.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL CORPS.

RECEIVER'S No.	TIME FILED	CHECK

END THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE:—

TRANSLATION OF ATTACHED MESSAGE

ALASKAN ENGINEERING COMMISSION
AUG 22 1915
RECEIVED

Washington, D. C. Aug. 21, 1915.

Edes, Seward, Alaska.

Comptroller of Treasury decides Commission may use funds for Anchorage School, but that funds should not if any other available balance. Full decision of Comptroller has been mailed.

Wilson.

6.05 PM.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
ALASKAN ENGINEERING COMMISSION
SHIP CREEK DEPARTMENT
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

School - Anchorage. August 24, 1915.

Mr. M. Finkelstein,
Care Anchorage School Board,
Anchorage, Alaska.

Dear Sir:-

Some weeks ago you made request on the Alaskan Engineering Commission to assist the school board in the matter of erecting a suitable schoolhouse in the town of Anchorage.

You are advised that this matter was given proper consideration, and I regret to advise you that it was determined that the Commission was without the necessary authority to expend any part of our appropriation for the purposes indicated.

COPY

A copy of a letter I am this day addressing to Mr. Smith, on a similar subject, will give you more completely the reasons for such determination.

I regret that I cannot be of more assistance to you in this matter.

Yours, very truly,

FM-RNM

Commissioner.

4 AG R C Filed Sept 4th, Received Sept

Anchorage, Alaska.

Edes, Sd.

Press information is to the effect that Treasury Department, Washington has authorised immediate expenditure of $2000.00 for Anchorage School house. Please wire Lee R. Wilson Washington for definite confirmation. Further in this connection Gov. Strong wired Clerk of School Board, Anchorage as follows:

> "No information other than item in Empire if Treasury Department provides for building, the district cannot get additional building fund from Territory. In any event condition of school fund present time makes it doubtful if provision can be made for school at Anchorage this year. We are already facing deficit owing to necessity for providing four new schools established this year, prior to Anchorage."

Upon receipt of definite reply regarding construction of school house, please again take up with Gov. Strong and ascertain what funds will be available and what action he intends to take. Census taken Tuesday shows 130 children school age, New Town.

Mears

136pm

Seward, Alaska. Sept. 3, 1915.

J. F. A. Strong,

Juneau, Alaska.

If Engineering Commission should construct school house at Anchorage have you any available fund for furnishing and maintaining same, if so about how much. Census shows about one hundred and thirty children of school age at that place.

Edes.

Assistant to the Chairman.

TERRITORY OF ALASKA

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

JUNEAU

ALASKAN ENGINEERING
SEP 20 1915
RECEIVED

September 11, 1915.

14-1

Honorable W. C. Edes,
Chairman, Alaska Engineering Commission,
Seward, Alaska.

Dear Mr. Edes:

Acknowledging the receipt of your telegram of September 8 re. construction of school house at Anchorage, and asking for information as to available funds for furnishing and maintaining same, on September 9 I telegraphed you as follows:

> "School fund exhausted and no provisions for
> "additional funds can be made unless special
> "appropriation can be secured from Congress.
> "Exhaustion of school fund due to large in-
> "crease in number of schools. Will urge upon
> "Congress as soon as it meets, the necessity
> "of special appropriation so that educational
> "facilities can be provided in newly organized
> "districts.

In further reference to the subject matter of this telegram I have to advise you that insofar as the maintenance of schools outside of incorporated towns is concerned it is a condition and not a theory by which we are confronted. Hitherto the funds for the support of these schools has been ample, but during the past year eleven new school districts have been organized, and three more are completing their organization. The fund for the support of these schools is about $60,000 annually, each school requiring about $2,000 per annum. There are now 38 organized schools established entailing an approximate cost of $76,000. It should be stated here that in addition to the $60,000 derived from the Federal Government the Territory will contribute this year about $10,000 for school purposes, bringing the total available fund up to $70,000; but even then there is an apparent deficit of $6,000 which will either have to be met by an increased appropriation or the school year must be shortened in all the schools.

I shall exert every means within my power to continue the schools already established and to secure an appropriation for such new ones as may be organized. In this effort I believe you can be of much

assistance if you will bring to the notice of the Department
dition existing at Anchorage in respect to school facilities
situation so far as an appropriation for maintenance is concern
Besides Anchorage there are three other schools that have be
organized for which it is impossible to secure funds at this

I need not assure you that no one regrets more than I
situation that has arisen. However, it is one that I do no
The funds for the support of schools outside of the incorpor
are covered into the United States Treasury and are paid out u
quisition from this office, the requisition being based upon
made by the respective school boards. I need not point ou
that-it is worse than useless to requisition an empty fund.

With assurances of my personal esteem, I am,

Very truly yours,

Governor, and ex
intendent of Public I

TELEGRAM

21 VXO 33 Government

"P" FS Washington, DC. Sept. 28, 1915

Edes, Seward Alas

Referring your wires of twenty fifth and twenty seventh take no action whatever regarding telephone and electric light matter of construction of school house until advised by me.

Lane, Secy

TERRITORY OF ALASKA
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
JUNEAU

ALASKAN ENGINEERING COMMISSION
OCT 14 1915
RECEIVED

October 2, 1915.

15-2

Honorable W. C. Edes,
Chairman, Alaska Engineering Commission,
Seward, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

I have to advise you, with further reference to the maintenance of a school in Anchorage School District, that I have this date received a telegram from the Department of the Interior in response to a telegram to the Department from this office on September 29th, that the fund available for the maintenance of the public schools of Alaska is considerably larger than estimated, or what it was expected would be available. This being the case there will be sufficient funds available for an appropriation for the Anchorage school. The sum, however, I fear, will not permit the construction of such a schoolhouse as is evidently needed at Anchorage. The law limits the appropriation for the construction and equipment of schoolhouses in school districts outside of incorporated towns to $1,000.

In this connection, I again refer to your telegram of September 8, addressed to this office, as follows:

> "If Engineering Commission should contruct
> "school house at Anchorage have you any avail-
> "able funds for furnishing and maintaining
> "same; if so, how much? Census shows about
> "120 children of school age at that place".

I believe it will be possible for this office to make a requisition on the Treasury Department for approximately $5,000 for the maintenance of a school at Anchorage.

Upon receipt of this communication will you kindly advise me in the premises.

Very truly yours,

J F A Strong

Governor, ex officio Superintendent
of Public Instruction.

A.E.C.-101

Department of the Interior
Alaskan Engineering Commission

NIGHT TELEGRAM

Number	Time Filed	Check

SEND the following Message:

Anchorage, Alaska, October 2, 1915.

Lane, Secretary of Interior, Washington, D. C.

Your wire September twenty-eighth. Some time ago authorized obtrude of infidel htyeer yeiho which will osnaburg inhibitive basal photography. This done under decision of comptroller received some weeks ago. This seems very necessary ~~xxxx~~ as the Governor informs me that there are no territorial funds ~~[illegible]~~ available that can be used for this purpose. There are over one hundred ~~xxxxxx~~ children of school age. People have raised several thousand dollars by private subscription enough to provide equipment and carry on school for several months or until

---

A.E.C.-101

Department of the Interior
Alaskan Engineering Commission

NIGHT TELEGRAM

Number	Time Filed	Check

SEND the following Message:

Congress can make necessary appropriation. Nothing done about vetively and pluralize infesting rabyd matter. These matters should be settled soon so that necessary facilities can be installed before winter.

Edes.

TRANSLATION OF ATTACHED MESSAGE.

2 AG V C 119 Govt. NIGHT.

Anchorage, Alaska. Oct. 3, 1915.

Lane, Secretary Interior, Washington, D. C.

Your wire September twenty eighth. Some time ago authorized construction of school house which will cost about three thousand dollars. This done under decision of Comptroller received some weeks ago. This seems very necessary as the Governor informs me that there are no Territorial funds available XXX that can be used for this purpose. There are over one hundred children of school age. People have raised several thousand dollars by private subscription enough to provide equipment and carry on school for several months, or until Congress can make necessary appropriation. Nothing done about telephone and electric light matter. These matters should be settled XXXX soon so that necessary facilities can be installed before winter.

Edes.

Clerk.

2 AG V C 119 Govt. NIGHT.

Anchorage, Alaska. Oct. 3, 1915.

Lane, Secretary Interior, Washington, D. C.

Your wire September twenty eighth. Some time ago authorized obtrude of infidel htyeer yeiho which will osnaburg inhibitive basal dollars. This done under decision of Comptroller received some weeks ago. This seems very necessary as the Governor informs me that there are no territorial funds available that can be used for this purpose. These are over one hundred children of school age. People have raised several thousand dollars by private subscription, enough to provide equipment and carry on school for several months, or until Congress can make necessary appropriation. Nothing done about votively and pluralize infesting ~~XXXXXX~~ rabyd matter. These matters should be settled soon so that necessary facilities can be installed before winter.

Edes.

Clerk.

TELEGRAM

October 4, 1915.

Edes, Chairman,
Alaskan Engineering Commission,
Seward

You are authorized to expend necessary amount for extension of telephone system and electric lighting system and to construct schoolhouse at Anchorage. The Attorney General advises that we have no power to donate land to private parties for hospital much to my regret.

LANE, Secretary.

Seward, Alaska.

Oct. 14, 1915.

SUBJECT:- FUNDS FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF ANCHORAGE SCHOOL 1915-1916.

Dear Governor Strong:-

Your letter of Oct. ~~[illegible]~~ 2nd, relating to school at Anchorage, just received. I am sure that it will bring joy to the hearts of the people there. I shall be pleased to communicate the good news to them.

I see by the paper that you are going to the Exposition at San Francisco, and I presume that you will extend your trip to Washington. If so, I shall hope to meet you there, as we expect to leave for that city in November to arrive about the first of December.

Cordially yours,

Chairman.

Hon. J. F. A. Strong,
Governor of Alaska,
Juneau, Alaska.

Seward, Alaska,

October 15, 1915.

SUBJECT: FUNDS FOR FURNISHING AND MAINTAINING SCHOOL AT ANCHORAGE DURING PRESENT SEASON.

Dear Lieut. Mears:-

I am sending you copy of letter just received from Governor Strong. I suppose it will delight the hearts of the people of Anchorage. I think we had better complete the school house if it does not cost over $2500.00 or so, and devote all of the $5,000.00 to the furnishings and carrying on the school.

If the people of Anchorage wish me to help to get future appropriations, they should supply me with the letter I asked for when there.

Yours very truly,

Chairman.

AW

Lieut. Frederick Mears,
Alaskan Engineering Commission,
Anchorage, Alaska.

331

-Copy-

Anchorage, Alaska, Jan. 2d, 1916.

Mr. J. F. A. Strong,
Governor,
Juneau, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

Yours of December 13th at hand. On December 10th I mailed to you corrected report of estimates of expenses for this school, etc.

If all reports are true, there will be quite a rush to this city in the coming spring; if so, our present building and equipment will be entirely too small and a large sum will be required for the next term 1916-17.

We must provide for water to the building, electric lights, wiring the entire building, flush toilets, heating plant, sidewalks and also crosswalks to the school building. If these improvements have to be carried out and paid out of funds of your office, it will bring a great burden upon you and therefore we would recommend while Congress is in session to ask this body to make provision to carry out the proper plans for a school well equipped, sanitary and the grounds improved. If all these improvements could be made through the Engineering Commission the cost will be considerably smaller than if same be carried out by the school board, because the Commission have men right here, who are familiar with anything and everything necessary for carrying out these improvements and therefore a great saving would be assured.

Very respectfully yours,

(signed) A. J. Wendler.
Clerk.

Anchorage, Alaska, July 25, 1916.

Hon. Wm. C. Edes and

Lieut. F. Mears, Commissioners,

Anchorage, Alaska.

Gentlemen:-- The matters concerning which we are writing you should have been taken up while you were both in the city, but owing to our delay nothing was done. Dealing as we do with both your Commission and the Territorial authorities makes the task somewhat difficult, but we trust you will aid us in securing some, if not all, of the following items:

1. In the first place, the present building is not arranged as we think it should be, and the census of the town shows that more rooms will be needed, and we would like the stairways removed to the outside of the building and the large halls used for an assembly room and possibly smaller rooms.

2. We would like to have the foundation investigated and made safe, and possibly a basement room, or rooms finished. Our High school boys left school last year and we would like to add to our equipment this year items that will prove attractive to such boys, and a laboratory we feel would be a great help, one that could be used for physics, chemistry and biology; this room should be in the basement and need not be a very great expense.

3. The school building should be painted inside and out, and the outbuildings painted on the outside.

4. If it is possible to connect with any system of sewerage we would like to have inside toilets, but if not, the outside toilets should be made to conform to the requirements of the sanitary officer in charge of the town, and if outside, should be heated.

5. It is very likely that the fuel this winter will be changed from wood to coal. If a furnace cannot be installed, at least we would like to have a properly jacketed stove in each room.

6. We would also like to have running water in several places in the building, in the toilets for washing the hands, in the halls for drinking purposes, and in the laboratory room for use in that work.

We are reasonably sure that the Territory will not aid us in securing any of the above items, and we ask your aid in every one that is possible. As the time is very short between now and Sept. 11th, when school should commence, may we ask for an early reply?

Thanking you for the assistance which made our school possible last year, and trusting that you will feel able to help us further this year, we are,

Respectfully yours,

School Board of Anchorage,
By Mrs. E. S. Reedy.
Director.

Copy to Lieut. Mears.

Seward, Alaska
August 1, 1916

Mrs. E. S. Reedy
Director, School Board of Anchorage
Anchorage, Alaska

My dear Mrs. Reedy:

Your letter of July 25, 1916, addressed to Mr. Mears and myself, requesting certain improvements in the school building at Anchorage, has been received.

I have today written to the Governor on this subject, in the hope that the Territory will be able to take care of these improvements, and as soon as I hear from the Governor I shall advise you further in the premises.

Very respectfully,

Chairman.

E/g

Seward, Alaska
August 2, 1916

Hon. J.F.A.Strong
Governor of Alaska
Juneau, Alaska

My dear Governor:

You will probably recall that last fall the Alaskan Engineering Commission constructed a school house at Anchorage, Alaska, in order to insure school being held at that place during the winter. I believe that the funds for maintaining the school and for the purchase of the necessary books, furniture, etc., was provided from the Territorial fund, supplemented by personal contributions made by the people of Anchorage.

I am now in receipt of a letter dated Anchorage, Alaska, July 25, 1916, signed by Mrs. E. S. Reedy, member of the School Board of Anchorage, copy of which is enclosed herewith, requesting that certain improvements in the school building be made. I have not ascertained what the cost of these improvements will be, but I apprehend it will be between $1000 and $2000. From all indications, there will be a much larger school attendance at Anchorage this coming school season than there was last year, and I am satisfied that it will be necessary to make at least some of the improvements requested by the School Board.

The matter is respectfully referred to you with the hope that the needs of the Anchorage school will be met by the Territory. I would be pleased if you would advise me at an early date as to just what you can and will do in this respect.

The construction of the school building last fall by the Commission was undertaken for the purpose of caring for the immediate demands of the town, and this work would have not been done by the Commission if there had been other funds available at the time. I feel that the Commission should not be required to maintain the school building at Anchorage, or at any other place along the line of the railroad, and I sincerely hope that it can be arranged by your office to take care of all the expense in connection with the school at Anchorage as well as any other school along the line of the railroad.

Very respectfully,

Chairman

Copy to: Mr. Mears

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TERRITORY OF ALASKA

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

JUNEAU

August 10, 1916

14-1

Mr. Wm. C. Edes, Chairman,
Alaskan Engineering Commission,
Seward, Alaska

My dear Mr. Edes:

I have your letter of August 2, with enclosure, being a letter from Mrs. E. S. Reedy, director of the school board at Anchorage, with reference to the condition of the school house, etc., at that place.

In reply I have to advise you that, inasmuch as the school building at Anchorage is not owned by the school district, this office cannot appropriate any money for such improvements as Mrs. Reedy's letter indicates are needed. The law under which white schools outside of incorporated towns in Alaska are conducted, allows only the sum of $1,000 to be used for the construction and equipment of a school house. This is mandatory and, therefore, the use of an additional sum in the construction and equipment of school buildings, it is to be assumed, would be rejected by the auditor for the Interior Department. Where buildings are owned by the school district, appropriations may be made for repairs.

I do not see, therefore, any way by which this office would be authorized to make such appropriation for additions to the building. There are a number of buildings used for school purposes insome districts which are not owned by the several districts, but for which rent is paid. Therefore, it would be possible for this office to allow a fair rental for the use of the school building at Anchorage, and the sum so allowed might be used for repairs and, perhaps, the necessary addition to the building.

The Anchorage school board has been very remiss in its duties, inasmuch as no reports of conditions in the school district have been received by this office, nor have any estimates reached this office. Therefore, we are unable to determine the force of the statements contained in Mr. Reedy's letter with respect to school needs and requirements at Anchorage. For the school year 1915-16 the sum allotted for the support of the Anchorage school was upwards of $6,000, four teachers being employed; and this office understands that the school attendance was much below that which was predicted before the school was really organized. It may be, too, that the present school accommodations will suffice for the present needs of the school district.

In conclusion, I may add that it is the desire of this office to assist in every way possible the organization and maintenance of schools throughout the Territory, but, inasmuch as the amount of money at our disposal is limited, we must perforce be as economical as possible.

Expressing the hope that you are in good health, and with very best wishes, I am,

Cordially yours,

J.F.A. Strong

Governor, ex officio Superintendent
of Public Instruction

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS
TO THE
ALASKAN ENGINEERING COMMISSION

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
ALASKAN ENGINEERING COMMISSION

Anchorage Townsite,

August 16, 1916.

Mr. A. Christensen, Manager,
Land & Industrial Department,
Seward, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

We have just completed a census of Anchorage Townsite which shows a population at present of 3332 people living within the Townsite. Of these, 182 are children of school age. There are also 13 children of school age living with their parents on Government Hill, making a total school population of 195.

The matter of the school here at Anchorage has reached serious proportions. The present school here is entirely inadequate both in size and equipment to handle this number of children. It is also insanitary and other arrangements are of an order of the early Eighteenth Century. Mr. Mears recently asked Mr. Warren to report to him what should be done with regard to placing it in a useable condition for this year. Mr. Warren's recommendations were that it be abandoned and a new school house ~~be~~ built. Previous to his making this recommendation to Mr. Mears, we discussed the matter fully and I concurred entirely with Mr. Warren's opinion. I understand the matter has been taken up with the Governor but we are ~~assured~~ sure of no assistance in this direction and it appears that the Alaskan Engineering Commission are going to find it necessary to provide school facilities at Anchorage for some time to come. It is also probable that if we are to have proper school facilities along the line the same condition will arise at other townsites.

It has occurred to me that in view of the fact that this town has now reached a size of an ordinary incorporated town, which provides its own school facilities and pays for them from its own funds, it is an injustice to the Territorial Fund to be drawn upon to support a school of this kind. I would therefore ~~recommend~~ suggest, if it were possible to get the necessary authority, that probably the wisest course would be to empower the Alaskan Engineering Commission to conduct a school district on the same bases which we are conducting other improvements in the Townsite. My reason for this is chiefly in order that the Commission may be reimbursed for its expenditures. If it were possible to secure such authority I would recommend that the management of the school board be left in the hands of a local school board as at present; that the Commission provide facilities and spend their money under the direction of the Townsite Officers on the recommendations of the school board, and that assessments then be levied by the Townsite to cover such expenditures. In other words, the Townsite Management would only deal with the finances of the school and would have nothing to do with the management.

I suggested this in an off hand manner to Mr. Cotton, who is of the opinion that an Executive Order could cover the case if desirable to do so.

I submit this as a recommendation to care for the school situation and allow the Commission, in this manner, to spend money and be reimbursed.

Very respectfully,

JGW-c

J. G. Watts
Townsite Manager.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS
TO THE
ALASKAN ENGINEERING COMMISSION

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
ALASKAN ENGINEERING COMMISSION

Anchorage Townsite,

August 22, 1916.

Mr. E. T. Lindner, Chief Clerk,
Land & Industrial Dept.,
Seward, Alaska.

Dear Sir:

For your information, I beg to advise that Mr. Edes has authorized the construction of a school house at Anchorage, at a cost of approximately $12,000. It is not the intention to make any public announcement of this fact but to merely proceed with the work. Please do not give this any publicity.

Respectfully,

JGW-c

J G Watts
Townsite Manager.

A. E. C. Form 235

PARTMENT OF THE INTERI

ALASKAN ENGINEERING COMMISSION

1804

REQUISITION FOR NONEXPENDABLE PROPERTY

(TO BE SUBMITTED IN DUPLICATE)

Terminal District.   Anchorage Division, November 15th, 1916

Department Bridge & Building   Department Order No. 544

From [illegible] Genl. Storekeeper   School House No.2

To [illegible]   [illegible]

You are requested to issue the following nonexpendable property, for use in the work under my direction, and for which I am to be held personally responsible until the articles are returned in good order, transferred with proper authority, receipt for which is to be forwarded to General Storekeeper, or expended in accordance with regulations.

NUMBER	UNIT	ARTICLE OR SPECIFICATION	THESE COLUMNS ARE NOT TO BE USED BY PERSON MAKING REQUISITION Unit Price	Amount
~~40~~ 36	only	School [illegible]		256
~~[illegible]~~ 99	"	School Desks No.[illegible] or [illegible]		743
~~[illegible]~~ 34	"	" " No.[illegible] or [illegible]		239
45	"	Students Tablet Arm Chairs [illegible]		415
~~6~~	~~"~~	~~Teachers Chairs No.[illegible]~~		42
1	"	Office Chair No. [illegible] 25 desks		22

15 tops in fair good condition
11 " badly damaged.
all the parts for three bases complete,
but so badly broken can not be
repaired

169
80
249
25
274

L. C. McCoy
Supt. B & B Dept.

, 191

Received the above C. H. Sheets

Supt Schools 4090 Department.

Anchorage, Dec. 27th, 1916.

Mr. A. N. Christensen,

Anchorage.

My dear Mr. Christensen:

We beg to inform you that the Anchorage Board of Education at its meeting held this A.M. came to the following conclusion-

Inasmuch as there are no territorial funds provided or promised to maintain our Anchorage Schools:
And inasmuch as the only possible relief must come through your office:
And further, because the Government has already assumed responsibility for debts contracted up to Jan. 1st, 1917:

We are of the very definite opinion and do so inform you, that we cannot open the Schools again untilwe are authorized to do so by the Government's guarranteeing the maintainance of same. And further, unless you so notify us before Friday evening in writing, we will publish## notice that the Schools will not open on Jan. 2nd, 1917.

Very Sincerely,

A. J. Windler

Clerk.

Anchorage, Alaska.

December 27th, 1916.

Mr. A. J. Wendler,
Clerk, Board of Education,
Anchorage, Alaska.

My dear Wendler:

Referring further to your letter of the 27th instant relating to the maintenance of the Anchorage Schools: I am pleased to inform you that I am this date in receipt of the following telegram from Chairman Edes:

> "The Commission will maintain school until such time as other funds are available."

The Alaskan Engineering Commission will therefore continue to pay the salaries of the teachers and other expenses nedessary to the maintenance of the school, and the arrangement which is now in existence between the School Board and this office will continue until further notice.

Very respectfully,

AC-c

Manager, Land and Industrial
Department.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS
TO THE
ALASKAN ENGINEERING COMMISSION

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
ALASKAN ENGINEERING COMMISSION

Anchorage, Alaska, Jan. 17th, 1917.

File 198.

Mr. A. Christensen,
Manager, Land & Industrial Dept.

Sir:

Converting lower floor of old school into gymnasium.

Replying to your letter of the 16th inst. on the above subject; the ceiling of the lower floor of the old school building is only 9 feet high and I do not believe that this is high enough for basket ball. It would also be necessary to place iron bars in front of all the windows, and considerable expense would be entailed without securing a space which would be really suitable for the purpose. I could therefore not consistently recommend doing this work.

Respectfully,

Engr. Maintenance of Way.

LAND AND INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

Anchorage, Alaska.

January 29, 1917.

Mr. Kuney:

Mr. Sheets, Principal of the Schools, informs me that he is short about sixteen shades for the windows on the south side of the new schoolhouse. He has already removed the shades from the old building.

If you have not these in stock, I would be pleased if you would take necessary action to have them purchased locally and furnished for the school.

Manager.

LAND AND INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

Anchorage, Alaska.
January 31, 1917.

Mr. Kuney:

Referring to my letter to you of the 16th instant, and your reply of the 17th instant concerning the use of the lower floor of the old schoolhouse for a gymnasium: It will not be necessary to place iron bars in front of the windows, nor to take out any of the partitions. The school is much in need of play rooms and especially a room in which to practice basketball. I would therefore be pleased if you would have some boards or a screen of some kind placed over the windows in both rooms on the lower floor.

I also wish you would have one of your carpenters confer with Mr. Sheets with reference to putting up a basket in one of the rooms. Mr. Sheets will furnish the basket and some of the other material, and all we need is the assistance of a carpenter with a few pieces of timber.

I hope that this can be attended to at an early date in order that the basketball teams that are now practicing may have use of the rooms. At the present time it is necessary for them to secure the use of the Labor Hall, and that is not always convenient.

AC-c

Manager.

IN REPLY REFER TO 25:044

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Alaskan Engineering Commission

LAND AND INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

Anchorage, Alaska

May 5, 1917.

Mr. Mears:

I have conferred with Messrs Watts and Kuney on the matter of completing the new school building and improving the grounds, and I have asked Mr. Watts to look into the subject and submit detailed plans and recommendations.

We are all of the opinion that the old school house should be removed from the block and it is respectfully recommended that action be taken to sell it to the highest bidder. This can be done either at public auction or else by submitting proposals for bids. The Parent Teachers' Association is planning to put in some paraphernalia for the playgrounds and the old building seems to be in the way.

Manager.

25:044

July 7, 1917.

Capt. F. Mears:

The Committee appointed by you, in your letter of May 14, 1917, to investigate and report on certain needed alterations and additions to the new schoolhouse, has decided that the old schoolhouse cannot be advantageously used for any school purposes; and we, therefore, recommend that it be sold.

We believe that the minimum price at which it should be sold is $1,000.00, and we recommend that immediate steps be taken to advertise it in order that it may be sold and removed from the grounds as early as possible.

Chairman of Committee.

25:044

July 19, 1917.

Mr. Mears:

By your letter of May 14, 1917, you directed a committee composed of Messrs. Kuney, Watts, Arbuckle and myself to investigate and report upon certain needed alterations and additions to the new schoolhouse and grounds at Anchorage, and also as to the disposition of the old school building.

By my letter of July 7, I informed you that the Committee had decided that the old schoolhouse could not be advantageously used and, therefore, recommended that it be sold. I understand that such action has now been taken and that it was sold to the Pioneers for $625.

I am also informed that you have heretofore approved A.F.E. for $11,203.54, the estimated cost of the necessary alterations and improvements to the new building.

I attach herewith copy of an estimate of the work, included in the A.F.E., which is self-explanatory. The details of the work is set forth therein and it would seem that any comment thereon is unnecessary. Your committee was unanimous in recommending that these additions and alterations be made.

Chairman of Committee.

cc Mr. Kuney
Mr. Watts
Mr. Arbuckle

SS ALL COMMUNICATIONS
TO THE
GINEERING COMMISSION

LAND AND INDUSTRIAL DEPT.
RECEIVED
DEC - 7 1917
FILE

25:0447

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
ALASKAN ENGINEERING COMMISSION

Anchorage, Alaska.
December 7th, 1917.

Mr. Christensen;-

Attached you will please find statement of the cost of construction of schools at Anchorage.

This statement, we are sending you at the request of Mr. Mears Office, of recent date.

D.B. Vanderlip.
Chief Accountant.

DBV;eco

Some outstanding charges.

CONSTRUCTION OF SCHOOLS

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA. November 30,1917.

Construction of School House #1		3726.08	
" " Wood Shed and Toilet		135.29	
		3861.37	
Less sale of School House #1	625.00		
" " of Toilet and Wood Shed	38.00	663.00	
		3198.37	3198.37
Construction of School House #2		28017.75	
Furniture for " " #2		4138.58	
A. F. E. #59 - Alterations and additions to School House #2		12948.49	
		45104.82	45104.82
Total			$ 48303.19

Anchorage, Alaska.

December 10, 1917.

Mr. Winfield Ervin,
President, Anchorage School Board,
Anchorage, Alaska.

Dear Mr. Ervin:

You are respectfully advised that the Alaskan Engineering Commission has completed the construction of the public school building at Anchorage, Alaska, and the Government of the United States hereby presents the said building to Anchorage School District No. 1.

The cost of construction of this building, as well as the cost of construction of the old building, will be paid for out of the funds received by the Government from the sale of lots within the Anchorage Townsite, under the provisions of the Act of Congress of April 17, 1917 (Public — No. 2 — 65th Congress), and under said Act it is presented to the people of Anchorage without cost.

As this building is now the property of the people of Anchorage and under the control of the Anchorage School Board, no further repairs or alterations will hereafter be made by the Alaskan Engineering Commission, and the responsibility for the maintenance and operation of the building now devolves upon the people of Anchorage through the duly constituted authorities.

Yours very truly,

(Sgd) F. Mears,

Acting Chairman.

J. W. Frame
PRESIDENT.

No. 106 Anchorage, Alaska, Nov 24th 1917

Igloo No. 15, Pioneers of Alaska

To the Treasurer:

Pay to the Order of [illegible]

Thirty Four no/100 ——— DOLLARS

Painting on Interior Pioneer [illegible]

$ 34 00 J. L. Matthews Sec.

This is the Only Itemized Bill You Will Receive

RAY C. LARSON

DEALER IN

SASH, DOORS, GLASS

Anchorage, Alaska Dec. 3 1917

Sold to [illegible]

Address

	Amount brought forward		
1	door 2-10 x 6-10	5	00
1	door lock	1	25
1	pr hinges		35
"	- Cartage		50
		7	10

PAID
JAN 11 1918
RAY C. LARSON

OK
O E Chorest

A.E.C. 872.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Alaskan Engineering Commission

Telegraph and Telephone Department—Electric Light and Power Service

BILL FOR ELECTRIC ENERGY

ALASKAN ENGINEERING COMMISSION
ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER
TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE DEPT.
AUG 2 1918
BY

Meter No. 716 Anchorage, Alaska, July 31, 1918 191

Pioneer Hall

PLEASE PRESENT [illegible] TELEPHONE BUILDING WHEN MAKING PAYMENT. THIS ACCOUNT WILL BE CONSIDERED OVERDUE AFTER THE TENTH OF THE MONTH AND SERVICE WILL BE DISCONTINUED. CHARGE FOR RESTORATION $2.00.

DATE READ	Present Reading	Last Reading	K. W. Hours Consumed	RATE	Minimum Charge	Previous Balance Unpaid	TOTAL BILL
July 26	831	815	16	15			2.40

J. E. CHOVIN **P. O. BOX 221**

Anchorage, Alaska Oct 31 — 1918

M Pioneer Hall Pioneers Igloo

TO **CHOVIN SUPPLY CO.** DR.

ELECTRIC & GAS ENGINE SUPPLIES
WIRING & REPAIRING

Sept 14	4	100 watt Lamps	5 00	
6	1	100 " "	1.25	
	12	ft Lamp cord	70	
	1	chain Socket	85	
	1	writing Button	20	
Oct	1	100 watt	1.25	
	5	40 "	2 00	
				$11,2
	4	Shades	4 00	
	4	" Holders	1 00	5 00
				16,2

O.K.

J.E. Chovin

DOORS
BUILDING PAPER
WINDOWS

LUMBER

SHINGLES
ROOFING PAPER
LATH

ANCHORAGE SUPPLY CO.

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA, Jan 3 1919

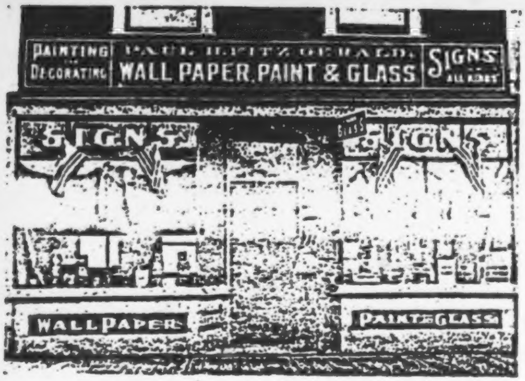
Sold to Pioneers

1 ton Coal	$ 9.	50
2000 lbs. Home Scale-weight.		

Paddy Welch

[illegible]

H. J. Bou[illegible]


PAINTING DECORATING
PAUL H. FITZGERALD
WALL PAPER, PAINT & GLASS
SIGNS
SIGNS
WALLPAPER
PAINT & GLASS

Paul H. Fitzgerald
Paints & Oils
SIGNS
WALL PAPER
40 FRONT ST.
WINDOW GLASS

Practical House, Sign and Decorative Painter
Gilt Room and Picture Moulding,
Lincrusta, House Lining, Burlap, Etc.

832 Fourth Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska, May 1st 1917

Sold to Igloo No 115

1		To Painting Club Room ceiling			10	00
		" Lettering 2 glass doors			7	50
					17	50
			Pd			

STATEMENT

[illegible] 19

M [illegible] Hall

To F. Koth Dr.

Statements No. 40

For Plumbing $8.50

Rev. S Seymour
Robt. T White

Paid Oct 10.

Anchorage. Alaska, Dec 26. 1919

M Pioneer Hall

To **FRANK KORTH** Dr.

SHEET METAL AND PLUMBING WORKS

All Kinds of Stoves Made to Order

Combination Air-tight Heater and Cooker a Specialty

FOURTH AVENUE AND K STREET

1 Range Boiler installed as per contract	32.00
Rep. Pioneer Hall	3.00
	$35.00
Lining Drain Board	2.50
	$37.50

Paid 1/2/20

Wm H Lynch

Municipality of Anchorage

MEMORANDUM

DATE: January 16,1980

TO: Frank Huber, Construction Division

FROM: Don Shiesl, Cultural and Recreational Services

SUBJECT: Cost estimates for additional services in the Pioneer School Project

Cost estimates are requested for the following:

1. Painting (color:off-white) of the stairway which leads from the diagonal entrance to the upstairs.
2. Painting (color:off-white) of the wallboard in the other stairwell
3. Repairing the acoustical ceiling as required to replace stained or damaged tile.
4. Window trim - the following is desired:
    a. Basement windows - strip as needed and varnish
    b. First floor windows - leave as is.
    c. Stairways and second floor - strip and varnish.
5. Placing a removable rubber mat over the carpeting on the landing at the bottom of each stairway.
6. Reconstruction at rear entranceway (at northeast corner) to reflect earlier, frame "Artic" entrances and to shed run-off from the school's roof. A work authorization for drawing assistance will be prepared if needed.

If further information is required, please contact me at x4364.

cc: Jim King

91-010 (5/78)

Municipality of Anchorage

MEMORANDUM

ATE: January 16, 1980

TO: Jim King, Public Works

FROM: Mike Carberry, Planning
Don Shiesl, Cultural and Recreational Services

SUBJECT: Carpeting for Pioneer School House

After reviewing the interior of the school building, we have decided on the following for the carpeting of the two stairways:

> Mohawk carpeting (as presented in the 1975 sample book);
> Pattern: WSL - 1; Color: Tortoise Shell.

If any other questions arise, please contact us.

MEC/sw

United States Department of the Interior
HERITAGE CONSERVATION AND RECREATION SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

The Director of the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service
Chris Therral Delaporte

is pleased to inform you that the historic property listed on the enclosed sheet has been nominated by the State Historic Preservation Officer responsible for your State's implementation of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, P.L. 89-665 (80 Stat. 915), as amended. It has accordingly been entered in the National Register of Historic Places. A leaflet explaining the National Register is enclosed for your information and convenience.

Enclosures

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE ALASKA

Date Entered DEC 3 1980

Name	**Location**
Pioneer School House	Anchorage Anchorage Division

Also Notified

Honorable Ted Stevens
Honorable Mike Gravel
Honorable Don Young

For further information, please call the National Register at (202)343-6401.

CERTIFICATE OF MERIT
in
HISTORIC PRESERVATION

PIONEER SCHOOL HOUSE

"FOR LISTING IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES"

December 3, 1980

As Russian explorers reached new areas of Alaska they presented bronze crests to Alaska's natives. Many of the natives interpreted the double-headed imperial eagle as a symbol of back-to-back effort in common causes. For this meaning, the crest has been adopted as the symbol of historic preservation in Alaska — signifying the efforts of all Alaskans to preserve and interpret the Great Land's past.

Robt D Shaw
State Historic Preservation Officer

©GOES 463

LITHO IN U.S.A.

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF PARKS

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

619 WAREHOUSE DR., SUITE 210
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

PHONE: 274-4676

January 22, 1981

Re: 3330-3 (Pioneer School House, ANC-244)

Mayor George M. Sullivan
Municipality of Anchorage
Pouch 6-650
Anchorage, AK 99502

ATTN: Michael E. Carberry, Senior Planner
Municipal Planning Department

Dear Mayor Sullivan:

We have just received notice from the Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, U. S. Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, that the Pioneer School House has been listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

It joins thousands of other important locations in the nation's catalog of its cultural resources. Your cooperation in obtaining this recognition is very much appreciated.

A copy of the document officially entering the property in the National Register is enclosed for your records.

Sincerely,

Robert D. Shaw
State Historic Preservation Officer

RDS/bad

Enclosure

1 - PUBLIC FAC - PION
SCHO

MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE

MEMORANDUM

DATE: November 2, 1984

TO: Bob Edwards, Public Works

FROM: Michael Carberry, MC Community Planning

SUBJECT: Pioneer School House

Enclosed is a report on the Pioneer School House which may be useful in determining the appropriateness of the proposed work from the viewpoint of historic fabric.

I would suggest that you ask Bob Mitchell, State Historical Architect, Office of History and Archaeology to review the plans (274-4676). As an architect and historic preservationist, he can far better respond to this type of detailed level regarding preservation projects.

mc12/rm10

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF PARKS AND OUTDOOR RECREATION

225A CORDOVA STREET
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
PHONE: (907) 276-2653

MAILING ADDRESS:
POUCH 7001
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99510

May 9, 1985

Re: 3330-3 Pioneer School House (ANC-244)
M.O.A. Roof Insulation Project

Dave Forsland, Contract Administrator
Facility Operations and Maintenance Division
Pouch 6-650
Anchorage, Alaska 99502-0650

Dear Mr. Forsland:

The detail drawing dated 11/7/84, for your insulation project on the Pioneer School House, sent to us recently by Mr. Gene Turlak of your office, has been reviewed by OHA staff architectural historian, Paul Chattey, and Bob Mitchell, historical architect.

The insulation/vapor barrier assembly shown is acceptable, with certain additional/alternative recommendations.

The existing ceiling and wall surfaces are painted plywood with taped joints, down to top of wainscot/chair rail. There are no battens over any of the joints in ceiling or wall above the wainscot. In a few locations near windows, there appears to be plaster, painted and/or papered. The taped plywood wall/ceiling finish is not historic fabric. You might investigate records of the 1965 building relocation and see if the plywood was applied at that time. Analysis of existing and original conditions, to the extent currently understood, suggests a few possible methodologies for dealing with the insulation and finishes:

A. Leave all existing material in place and insulate/refinish the sloped and horizontal ceiling planes as you have shown. (This would leave all existing material intact for future investigation, but such investigation would require limited destruction of new finishes.) The only major disadvantage of this method is that the junction of new gypsum board to old plywood at the wall/ceiling line will not be a neat joint, and there will be obvious disparity between the quality of wall and ceiling finishes.

B. Given the apparent lack of historical value in the plywood finishes above the wainscot chair rail, you might remove all existing plywood wall and ceiling finish above that line. This should be initiated very carefully, because it is believed by some researchers that a layer of original beaded tongue-and-groove board finish may underlay it which should be preserved.

1) If such proves to be the case, we would recommend that it be restored, replacing only unrepairable material, and insulating only on the unfinished side of the plane in order to leave it exposed. This will improve the thermal transfer situation, although not as much as your proposed double sandwich.

2) If the original T&G material is not found, then we would recommend insulation and new gypsum board finish over the entire area above the chair rail.

We suggest that, prior to finalizing your contract documents, you may wish to conduct some limited destructive testing of the wall and ceiling finishes under guidance of our staff. If so, please notify Bob Mitchell at 265-4539 or Paul Chattey at 265-4109 to coordinate and document this effort.

A few additional suggestions:

1. It would be advantageous in any case to open the walls in the area of the tie rod penetrations, to examine the soundness of their wall anchor configurations.

2. It would not be advantageous, and is not recommended, to cover the existing plywood wall finish with gypsum board, because it will change the trim characteristics at door/window openings.

3. In order for the insulation (regardless of thickness) to be effective in reducing eave ice-damming, cool air must move between the insulation and the underside of the roof sheathing. This will happen only if each rafter space is vented at the eaves, which will permit flow up to the roof vent dormers. We suggest one or more round, louvered, screened, pop-in vents installed in the eave face at each rafter space; they can be painted out to match the surrounding wood and will be relatively unobtrusive. At the corner hips, some of the rafter spaces dead-end against the hip rafter; in order to get air circulation at the corners, vent holes must be bored through the hip rafters; otherwise, the ice-damming problem will remain.

4. If the wall surface is to be removed, we request that a paint/wallpaper color and pattern sequence investigation be done beforehand. Annette Clarke (561-8552) is a local person qualified to do this

sort of thing. It may possibly cost between $50 and $200 depending on scope required; check with her to confirm costs.

Thank you for this opportunity to review your project.

Sincerely,

Neil C. Johannsen
Director

Judith E. Bittner

By: Judith E. Bittner
State Historic Preservation Officer

cc: Mike Carberry
Paul Chattey
Bob Mitchell

RAM:clk

/- MISC. PUB. SITES - PIONEER :

MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE

MEMORANDUM

DATE: April 7, 1986

TO: Dick Raynor, Facility Maintenance

FROM: Michael Carberry MC, Senior Planner

SUBJECT: Pioneer School

The Historic Landmarks Preservation Commission has placed priority on fire protection for the remaining Pioneer School grant Funds (i.e. $60,000). We would appreciate your assistance in ascertaining what can be feasibly accomplished to protect the building from fires in view of the remaining funds.

One of the architects on the Commission feels that a dry standpipe sprinkler system, backed up by on-site and remote alarms, would probably be in keeping with the remaining $60,000 budget. You may wish to call Steve Peterson, Co-Chair of the Commission to get his thoughts on the matter (272-3567).

Please let me know your thoughts in order that the Commission can make a recommendation for the expenditure which is within the available funding.

Thank you.

mc15/cm5

1 - PUBLIC FAC - PIONEER SCHOOL

orm o. 10-300 (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

ONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC
The Pioneer School House

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
N.W. Corner of Third Avenue and Eagle Street

__NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN
Anchorage

__ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE
Alaska

CODE

COUNTY

CODE

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY
- __DISTRICT
- X BUILDING(S)
- __STRUCTURE
- __SITE
- __OBJECT

OWNERSHIP
- X PUBLIC
- __PRIVATE
- __BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION
- __IN PROCESS
- __BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS
- X OCCUPIED
- __UNOCCUPIED
- __WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE
- X YES: RESTRICTED
- __YES: UNRESTRICTED
- __NO

PRESENT USE
- __AGRICULTURE
- __COMMERCIAL
- __EDUCATIONAL
- __ENTERTAINMENT
- __GOVERNMENT
- __INDUSTRIAL
- __MILITARY
- __MUSEUM
- __PARK
- __PRIVATE RESIDENCE
- __RELIGIOUS
- __SCIENTIFIC
- __TRANSPORTATION
- X OTHER: Recreation

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME
The Municipality of Anchorage

STREET & NUMBER
Pouch 6-650

CITY, TOWN
Anchorage

__ VICINITY OF

STATE
Alaska 99502

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. District Recorder

STREET & NUMBER
941 West Fourth Avenue

CITY, TOWN
Anchorage

STATE
Alaska 99501

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
Patterns of the Past: An Inventory of Anchorage's Heritage Resources

DATE
1979

__FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY X LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS Planning Department, Municipality of Anchorage

CITY, TOWN
Anchorage

STATE
Alaska

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
_EXCELLENT	_DETERIORATED	_UNALTERED	_ORIGINAL SITE
X GOOD	_RUINS	X ALTERED	X MOVED DATE C. 1920 and 1965
_FAIR	_UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Pioneer School was designed and built in 1915 by the Alaska Engineering Commission, (A.E.C.), the Federal agency (U.S. Department of Interior) which constructed the Alaska Railroad. The two-story building served approximately ninety elementary and high school students in 1915 and 1916. Two classrooms were located on each floor of the building. A handful of teachers used those rooms in teaching consolidated classes (for example, third and fourth grades were in the same room). In its era, the school was labeled "entirely inadequate," "insanitary," and was characteristically "of an order of the early eighteenth century." The school lacked paint, restrooms, running water, a satisfactory heating system, and a solid foundation. The unheated, outdoor toilets did not meet townsite standards. Despite the shortcomings, the school was able to launch public education in Anchorage.

Like most of the buildings constructed by the A.E.C., the hip-roofed structure (30'4" by 58'4") was frame and covered with shiplap siding. Each classroom had four to six large sash windows (38 by 60 inches) to provide light and venilation; the upper sash of each window was small (17½ by 38 inches) and decorated with a symmetrical pattern of small rectangular panes.

Entrances and exits to the building were provided on the front side in a corner of the building, on the side and on the rear at the second floor level. Another entrance, a diagonal one on the front side, another stairway was added after 1940.

The building originally stood on the School Reserve, a full square block (300 by 300 feet) which was platted by the A.E.C. in creating the Anchorage Townsite. After the completion of the second school (1917), the school was moved across the street to the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and E Street.

The Pioneers of Alaska (Igloo 15) used the building as their social hall from the 1920's to 1964. (The Pioneers are a social organization whose membership requires long-term residency in Alaska.) The Pioneers were instrumental in a number of changes to the building. Early on, they converted the upstairs into a dance floor: its hardwood floor is set in a concentric, rectangular pattern, and a chair-ledge surrounds the dance area. Other modifications include the addition of a kitchen and alternations to the first floor for public meeting space.

Form No 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

Following the 1964 Earthquake, the building was saved from demolition through the efforts of the Anchorage Women's Club. It was moved eleven blocks to the eastern edge of the Original Townsite in 1965. It was set on a cinder block foundation; a basement was provided under the structure. The setting of the school is Ben Crawford Memorial Park, named after Ben Crawford, who along with his wife (president of the Women's Club in 1965), was active in its preservation. The school, now owned and maintained by the Municipality of Anchorage, is used for public meetings.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

ERIOD
_REHISTORIC
_1400-1499
_1500-1599
_1600-1699
_1700-1799
_1800-1899
X1900-

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW

_ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC
_ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC
_AGRICULTURE
_ARCHITECTURE
_ART
_COMMERCE
_COMMUNICATIONS

_COMMUNITY PLANNING
_CONSERVATION
_ECONOMICS
XEDUCATION
_ENGINEERING
_EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT
_INDUSTRY
_INVENTION

_LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
_LAW
_LITERATURE
_MILITARY
_MUSIC
_PHILOSOPHY
_POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

_RELIGION
_SCIENCE
_SCULPTURE
XSOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
_THEATER
_TRANSPORTATION
_OTHER (SPECIFY)

SPECIFIC DATES 1915

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Alaska Engineering Commission

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The city of Anchorage saw its educational system come to life through this school. The town was created by the Alaska Engineering Commission (A.E.C.), a Federal agency, in 1915 to serve as headquarters in constructing the Alaska Railroad. Besides railroad building, the A.E.C. laid out and managed railroad towns, and built many public facilities. The foremost of its towns was Anchorage. In addition to its railroad buildings and terminal yards, the A.E.C had constructed a post office, Territorial Marshall's office, Telephone and Telegraph office, Municipal Building, hospital, as well as the school building. That educational facility, now known as the Pioneer School, is the only one of those early public buildings still in existence.

The fact that the school was developed during Anchorage's first year of growth was remarkable. Provisions for townsite management were drawn up so hastily during the summer of 1915 that the A.E.C. overlooked means by which a school could be financed. When the lots were sold, it was understood that the lots could be assessed to finance such public services as water and sewer utilities, fire protection and garbage pick-up. Somehow, schools had not been included in the list of items for which assessments could be made. Because Anchorage was a government town, the Commission had to accept the responsibility for public education.

The dilemma of providing a school took months to solve. In June 1915, before the first auction, the local editor called for a school. "If we are to retain the families, and they compose the backbone of any community, we must provide the children with adequate school facilities. It is highly important that this shold be done without undue delay..."

Under the laws which affected school operation in the territory, Anchorage was to receive few benefits. The so-called Nelson Law of 1905 provided financing through the "Alaska Fund" for schools in non-incorporated areas. However, that fund was based on local receipts from Federal licenses on businesses located in unincorporated areas - a large part of which was liquor licensing. It has been pointed out that because Anchorage did not have any saloons that the territorial governor was probably reluctant to give the government town those funds. Had he done so, Anchorage would have received far more than its share. Not more than a thousand dollars were received from the territory that first year.

In August 1915 a school board was elected to oversee the development of a school and the hiring of teachers. Its members were: A.J. Wendler, Mrs. W.T. Normile, and M. Finkelstein.

The question of who was to finance the school remained unanswered. With the interest in public education, the Women's Club was formed that first summer. Also formed that first year was the Parent-Teacher's Association.

Finally, in late September the Federal government solved the problem through the efforts of Commissioners William C. Edes and Frederick Mears. By their request, the Comptroller General issued funds for the construction of what is now known as Pioneer School. The first allocation of Treasury Department funds was made possible in that the broad power of the Alaska Railroad Act was liberally interpreted.

The school was not completed until November 1915. The A.E.C. constructed the building to serve about 90 pupils during the first school year. The most notable of the first five teachers, Miss Orah Dee Clark, also acted as principal that year. She was "identified with every movement towards the school's progress and by her consistent work has aided materially in making the school year an avowed success." She served in Anchorage as a teacher until her retirement in 1944. (Clark Junior High School is named after her.)

Andrew Christensen, the Townsite Manager, was ordered by Edes to take over the responsibility of "school director in addition to your other duties." In December, 1916, he inherited three major problems: personnel, the construction of a new school, and permanent financing. The school board was apparently relieved when Christensen took over. The services of Mrs. W. T. Normile and Mr. A.J. Wendler during the first year had been admirable. Starting from nothing, they had developed the school and oversaw its operation. However, by the middle of the fall term of 1917, enrollment had doubled to over 200 pupils and management problems were surfacing. Besides the petty bickering, there was a severe teacher shortage. One teacher had seventy primary students and was teaching them in half-day shifts.

Because of the growth in Anchorage's population, a new school was desperately needed when the second school year was underway. The Pioneer School as well as rented space was still in use until the second school was finished in December 1917. (That school was torn

Form No. 10-300a
(R . 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

IATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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DATE ENTERED	

CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

down in 1938.) Some classroom space within Pioner School continued to be used on a periodic basis during the 1920's and early 1930's.

The Pioneer School House remains as a symbol of Anchorage's early public facilities and the pioneer spirit which established the city's public educational system.

Form No 10-300a
(Rev. 10-74)

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 1

Atwood, E. *Anchorage: All America City*, Portland, Oregon: Binfords and Mort, 1957.

Wilson, W.H. "The Founding of Anchorage: Federal Townbuilding on the Last Frontier," Pacific Northwest Quarterly, July 1967.

"Clerk Wendler Makes a Report," Anchorage Daily Times, July 21, 1916.

"Public School is Needed," Cook Inlet Pioneer, June 19, 1915.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Carberry, M. Patterns of the Past: An Inventory of Anchorage's Heritage Resources. Municipality of Anchorage, 1979.

Wilson, W. Railroad in the Clouds: The Alaska Railroad in the Age of Steam, 1914-1945. Boulder, Colorado: Pruett Publishing Company, 1977.

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10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 1.0

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	0 6	3 4 4 3 4 0	6 7 9 1 0 2 0
B			
C			
D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Acre Lot 1, Block 37 B, East Addition

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE
Michael E. Carberry, Senior Planner, Municipal Planning Department

ORGANIZATION
Historic Landmarks Preservation Commission, Municipality of Anchorage

DATE

STREET & NUMBER
Pouch 6-650

TELEPHONE
(907) 264-4224

CITY OR TOWN
Anchorage

STATE
Alaska 99502

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL ___ STATE ___ LOCAL ___

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

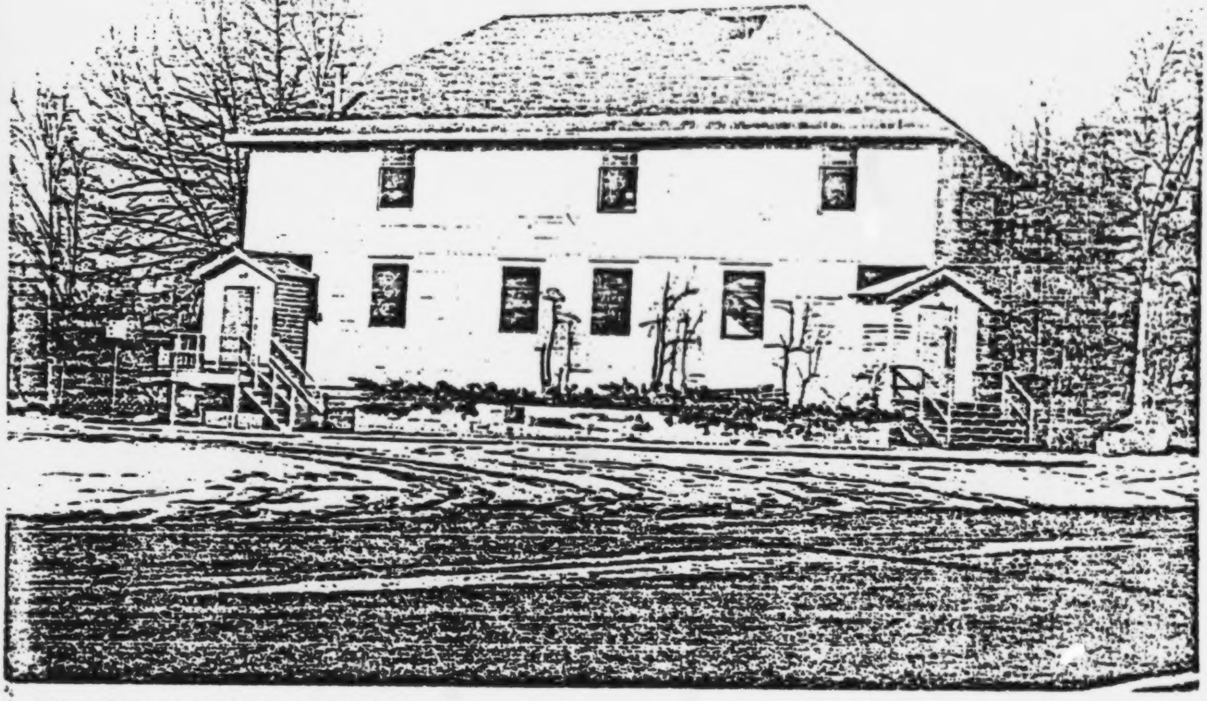
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

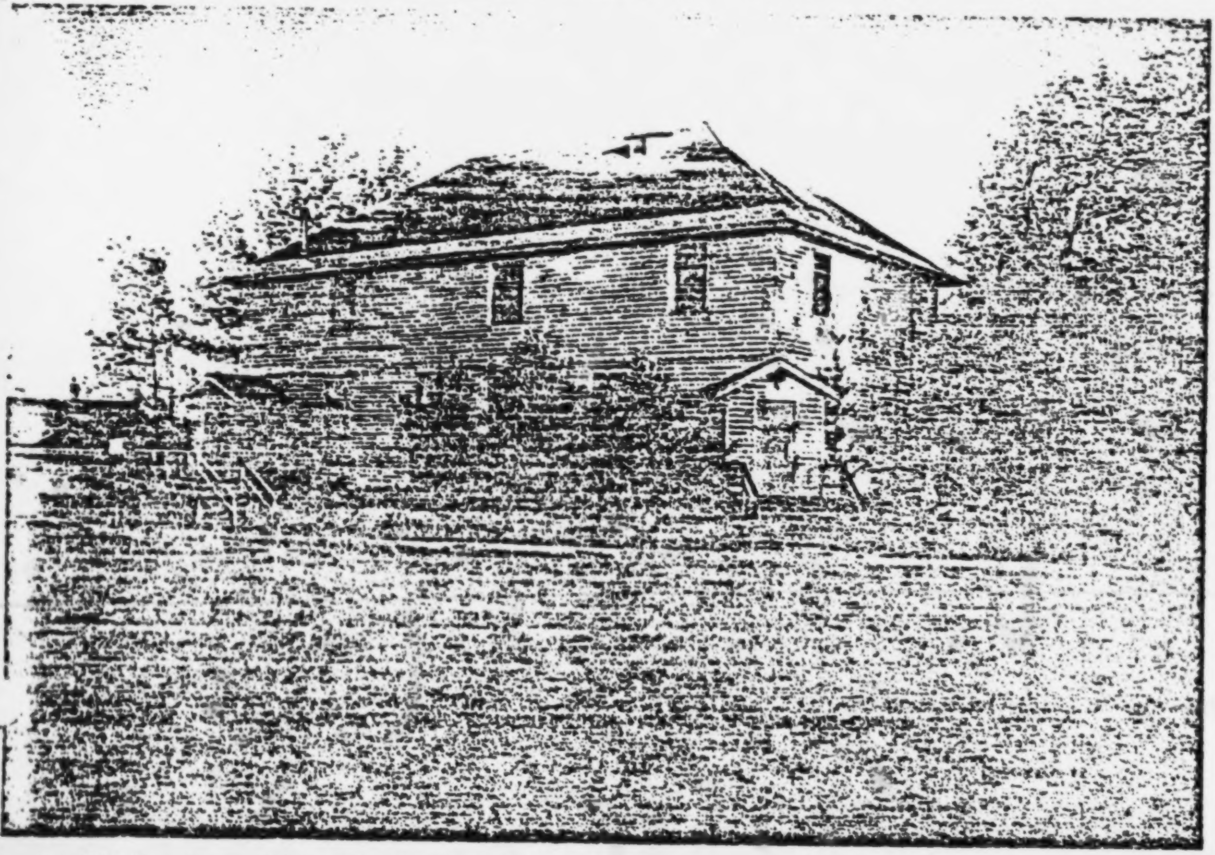
ATTEST:

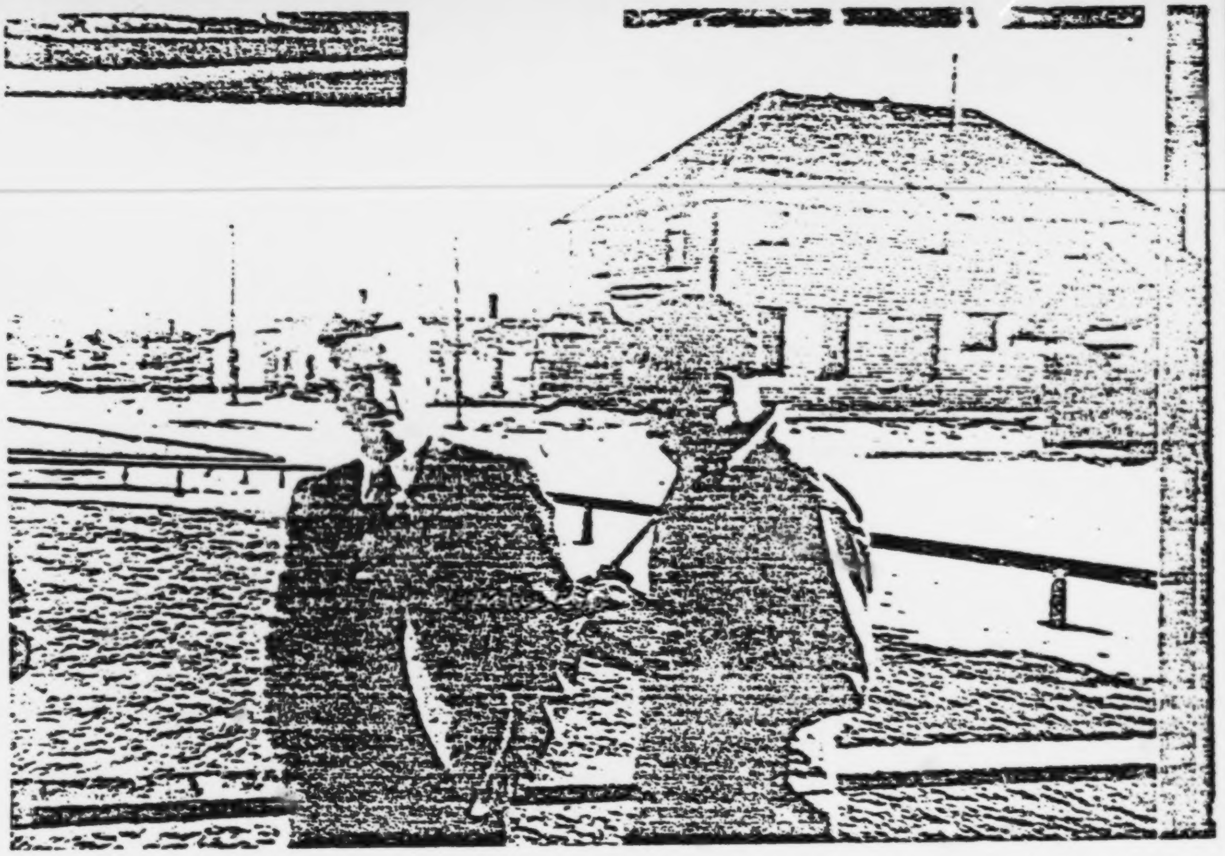
DATE

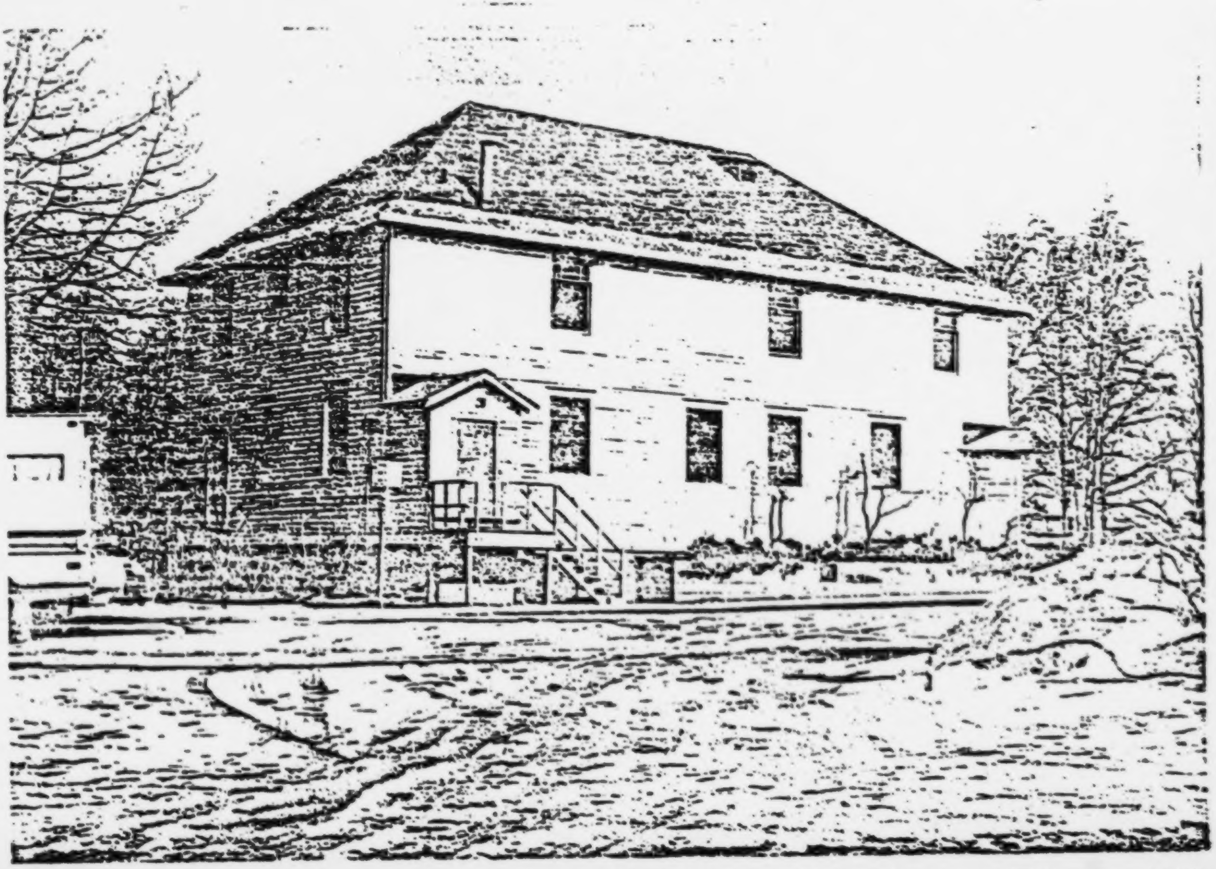
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

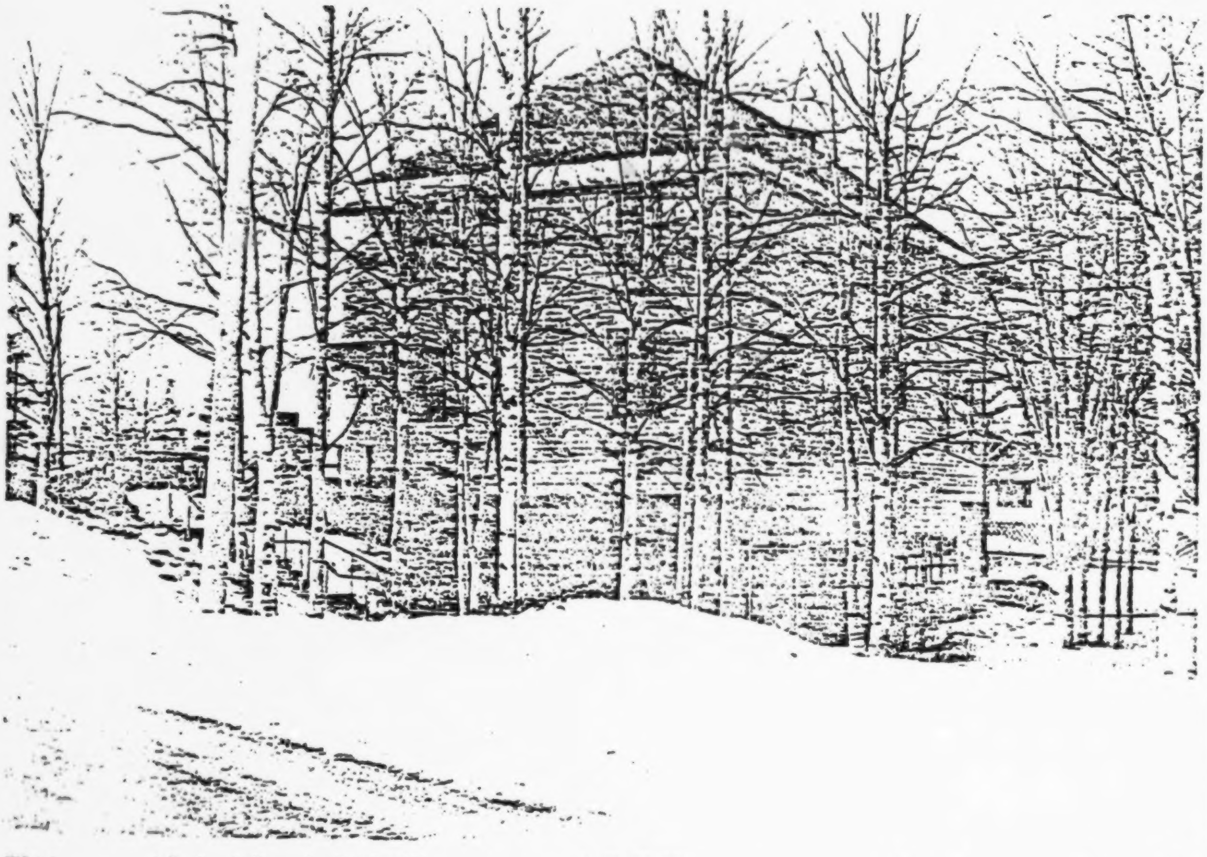
384











Municipality of Anchorage

POUCH 6-650
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99502
(907) 279-8686

GEORGE M. SULLIVAN,
MAYOR

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
Engineering Division
(3500 East Tudor Road)

September 28, 1979

INVITATION TO BID
Contract No. 79-C42
Addendum No. 1

TO: Planholders

SUBJECT: PIONEER SCHOOLHOUSE PAINTING

Gentlemen:

This addendum forms a part of the contract documents and modifies the original specifications.

1. Special Provisions: Item 3, Time of Contract, delete in its entirety and substitute the following:

   All interior work shall be completed within fourty-five (45) calendar days after the Notice to Proceed is issued. All exterior work shall be completed by June 15, 1980.

2. Technical Specifications: Section 7, add the following:

   D. Aluminum Flashing

   After the surface of the aluminum flashing has been throughly cleaned, apply one (1) coat zinc chromate primer and two (2) coats Pratt and Lambert Effecto Enamel or equal to match the color of the roofing.

3. Technical Specifications: Additive Alternate #1 consist of providing carpeting for interior stairs from the first to the second floor (see attached specifications TS-5 and TS-6)

4. Technical Specifications: Additive Alternate #2 consist of furnishing all labor, material, and equipment to furnish and install the shingles on all block foundation walls and the area covered by siding on the north side of the building as shown on attached revised drawings.

5. Drawings: Delete sheets 1 of 2 and 2 of 2 in their entirety. Substitute sheets 1R of 2 and 2R of 2 in their place (attached).

6. Drawings Sheets 1R and 2R: All references made to power washing shall include any method the Contractor may choose to remove all the old existing paint.

7. Bid Summary Sheet: Delete in its entirety the original bid summary sheets and substitute the attached revised bid summary sheets RBS-1 and RBS-2.

The bidder must acknowledge receipt of this addendum in the space provided on the bid proposal. Failure to do so will subject the bidder to disqualification.

Very truly yours,

Lee Browning

Lee Browning, P.E.
Municipal Engineer

LB:ET:cl

Attachments

cc: Wilda Hudson
Mike Carberry
Quadra Engineering

ADDITIVE ALTERNATE #1

CARPETING OF INTERIOR STAIRS

1. SCOPE

A. The Contractor shall provide all labor, equipment, and materials required to complete the work herein specified and reasonably implied and necessary to make the project complete.

B. Location for carpet installation is Pioneer Hall, 3rd Avenue and Eagle Street.

C. The areas to receive carpet are the stairs leading from the first to second floor on the south and west sides including all risers, treads, and landings.

2. MATERIALS

A. Seam Cement: Follow manufacturer's recommendations.

B. Adhesives: Use Henry's #356 Latex Waterproof or equal.

C. Color shall be selected by the Owner from actual samples submitted by the Contractor.

D. All accessories shall be new and of high quality American manufacture.

E. Carpeting shall be "Perfect Choice" as manufactured by Mohawk Carpet Mills or equal. Carpet shall meet the following specifications:

Weave	Tufted
Guage	1/10"
Rows per Inch	8.6
Rows per Square Inch	8.6
Pile Height	.220 Pile - .200 Finished
Surface Yarn	3 Ply 100% Antron III with Static Control
Yarn Weight	28.00 oz. per Square Yard
Total Weight	63.50 oz. per Square Yard
Backing	Primary Woven Polypropylene Tuff Lock Backcoating
Flammability	Passes ASTM E-84 Flame Spread Test Requirements 25 or Less

3. INSTALLATION

A. The Contractor shall install carpet by the direct gluedown method. This contract includes any new rubber base.

B. All work shall be performed by workmen skilled and experienced in the craft of carpet laying and shall be properly supervised. The Contractor shall contact the Parks and Recreation office to arrange a time convenient to both parties for installing the carpet.

C. The carpet shall be free of any residue such as glue, tape, loose threads, and other debris.

D. No material will be placed over any irregularities in the floor. The Contractor will inspect the floor areas to receive carpeting and report any such irregularities to the Owner.

E. The Contractor shall install the carpet in one piece wherever practical and fitted to abut existing carpet in doorways. Wherever the carpet terminates at a floor covering of a different height than the carpet itself, such as tile, a metal strip or trim piece shall be installed to properly transition from one floor covering to the other.

F. The Contractor shall leave the installed carpet clean and free from all bits, scraps, loose threads, dirt, and other debris. Leave in a clean, vacummed, static free condition.

4. SPECIFIC REFERENCE

Reference to materials or procedures by name, make or catalog number is for the sole purpose of establishing a standard of quality. Substitutions if such materials or procedures will be accepted but only after the Municipaltiy of Anchorage has determined that such substitutions are equal in quality to the materials or procuders originally specified and the Contractor or Vendor has been notifed to this effect in writing. The Contractor shall submit complete information including reference to commercial standards or specifications, manufacturers data and guarantees, and a report from an independent testing laboratory to enable the Owner to make this assessment.

ANNETTE J. CLARKE
RESTORATION CONSULTANT
511 S. PINE STREET
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99504

Department of Cultural and
Recreational Services
Pouch 6-650
Anchorage, Alaska
Att'n Mr. Don Shiesl

Dear Mr. Shiesl;

As per our discussion on July 25, 1979, the following items comprised the scope of work for my services on the Pioneer School House, located at 3rd & Eagle St.
-Exterior paint analysis
-Results of Paint Analysis with recommended color matches using two or more paint manufacturers.
The findings and conclusions of my research are attached.

As we discussed my services were to be billed at the rate of $25.00/hr, with a maximum allowance of $250.00.

This document will also act as an invoice with my hours totaling five hours or $125.00 to complete the necessary paint analysis.

I would like to thank you for allowing me to participate in the restoration of the Pioneer School House. If there is any way I can further assist you in your attempts to complete the restoration of this project or any other you undertake, please feel free to contact me.

If this document reflects our agreement and meets with your approval, please sign the original and return a copy.

Very truly yours,

Annette J. Clarke

Annette J. Clarke

PAINT ANALYSIS

PIONEER SCHOOL HOUSE
3rd & EAGLE STREET
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

LOCATION: South Face of Main Building

METHOD: Bulls Eye

ANALYSIS: There appears to be 6 layers of paint with the two upper most layers being a fairly modern latex paint.

CROSS SECTION: From bottom layer to present

-white (appears to be a white wash - thin and easily removed)
-yellow-orange
-grey
-yellow-orange
-grey
-beige

CONCLUSION: The white appears to be a thin layer of white wash or priming paint. I would consider this an undercoat and not the original color. The yellow-orange is what I consider to be the original color. A chemical analysis would better verify if there is a dirt layer between the yellow-orange and the white and would also date each layer by pigment content and availability.

Further testing was done about the middle of the south face and near the south corner of the west face (above the gas meter). The same results were realized.

COLOR MATCH: Alaskan Paint Manufacturer's Company

yellow-orange - Tan Bamboo Q5-35D
grey - Smokestone Q14- 59D

Pratt & Lambert

yellow-orange - Gold Coast F20-5512
grey - Mercury Grey A2-2611

Glidden

yellow-orange - 20723 L.R. 44.6%
grey - 75373 L.R. 26.2%

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

ANCHORAGE ALASKA

PIONEER SCHOOLHOUSE PAINTING SPECIFICATION

MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
1979 CONSTRUCTION

PIONEER SCHOOLHOUSE

MASTER INDEX

I ADVERTISEMENT FOR BIDS
II SPECIAL PROVISIONS
III TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS
IV MINIMUM RATES OF PAY
V CONTRACT
VI CONTRACT PERFORMANCE AND PAYMENT BOND
VII BID BOND
VIII BID PROPOSAL

.MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE
PURCHASING DIVISION
Invitation to Bid

No. 79-C42

Sealed bids will be received in accordance with the time schedule shown below by the Municipality of Anchorage at the Office of the Purchasing Officer, 825 "L" Street, 3rd Floor, Anchorage, Alaska 99501 for:

The exterior preparation and painting of the Pioneer Schoolhouse as specified in the contract documents.

Pre-Bid Conference at 2:00 P.M., ADST September 26, 1979

Bids Opened at 2:00 P.M., ADST October 4, 1979

Post Bid Conference at 2:00 P.M., ADST October 5, 1979

At the above indicated time, the bids will be opened publicly and read. Bids received by the Purchasing Officer after the time fixed for opening of the bids will not be considered.

Plans, specifications and contract documents may be examined and will be available for review at 825 "L" St., 3rd Floor, Anchorage, AK. Said documents will also be available for pickup at this location.

The Municipality of Anchorage reserves the right to reject any and all bids and to waive any informalities in the bids. No bidder may withdraw his bid after the hour set for the opening of bids or before the award of contract unless said award is delayed for a period exceeding forty-five (45) days from the time of the opening.

A pre-bid conference will be held at the above indicated time in the Office of the Purchasing Officer for the purpose of answering any questions bidders may have and to consider any suggestions they may wish to make. Any changes resulting from this conference will be made by addendum immediately following the conference. This conference is held for the benefit of the bidders. It is requested that some person of authority from the office of the prospective bidder attend this meeting.

A one hundred percent (100%) performance and payment bond is required of the successful bidder. Each bidder shall submit a ten percent (10%) bid bond with his bid proposal.

Publish One Time September 19, 1979
Date

L.P.O. #19761

Peggy R. Thomas
Purchasing Officer

PIONEER SCHOOL BUILDING
PAINTING CONTRACT

SPECIAL PROVISIONS

1. LOCATION

Pioneer School Building located at the corner of 3rd and Eagle Street.

2. UNIT PRICES

At the option of the Owner, the Contractor shall furnish a detailed list of unit prices. Such unit prices will govern any adjustment of the contract amount for additions or deletions to the Scope of Work.

3. TIME OF CONTRACT

All work included in this contract shall be completed within thirty (30) calendar days after the Notice to Proceed is issued.

4. MATERIALS

All materials shall be new, unused, and of first line quality unless otherwise specified.

5. CONTRACT DOCUMENTS

Contract documents shall include but are not limited to the following:

Invitation to Bid
Bid Summary
Bid Bond
Contract Performance and Payment Bond
Contract
Special Provisions (paragraphs 1 through 9)
Technical Provisions (sections 1 through 8)
All Addenda, Change Orders, and Revised Drawings Modifying any of the Documents Listed Above.
All Supplementary Documents Required by the Foregoing Documents Listed Above.
Drawings Entitled: Pioneer Schoolhouse

6. MEASUREMENT AND PAYMENT

All work under this contract shall be paid on a lump sum basis, the Contractor is specifically cautioned to visit the jobsite before submitting his bid to assure himself of the conditions as they exist and to verify the quantity and nature of the work. Any discrepancies between the conditions existing and those shown on the plans or herein specified must be reported in writing before the bid opening. The Municipality of Anchorage is not responsible for any discrepancy not so reported.

7. PRE-BID CONFERENCE

A pre-bid conference shall be held before the bid opening to discuss the plans and specifications and to take note of suggestions or discrepancies. Changes resulting from this conference shall be made by addendum immediately following the conference.

8. SUPPLEMENTARY DOCUMENTS

The Municipality of Anchorage Standard Construction Specifications dated May 1976 govern this contract and are available at the office of the Purchasing Officer, 825 "L" Street, Anchorage, Alaska for a fee of $10.00. The Standard Construction Specifications need be purchased only once and are updated annually.

9. ALASKA STATUTES - PUBLIC CONTRACTS

Modify Section 10.06, Article 6.23 to include the following paragraphs:

ALASKA STATUTES

TITLE 36. PUBLIC CONTRACTS

Section 36.05.010. Wage rates on public construction. A contractor or subcontractor who performs work on public construction in the State as defined by AS 36.95.010(3), shall pay not less than the current prevailing rate of wages for work of a similar nature in the region in which the work is done. The current prevailing rate of wages for each pay period is that contained in the latest determiniation of prevailing rate of wages issued by the Department of Labor before the end of the pay period.

Section 36.05.070. Wage rates for laborers and mechanics on public contracts. (a) The advertised specifications for a public construction contract exceeding $2,000 to which the State or a political subdivision of the State is a party which requires or involves the employment of mechanics, laborers, or field surveyors shall contain a provision stating the minimum wages to be paid various classes of laborers, mechaincs, or field surveyors and that the rate of wages shall be adjusted to the wage rate for each pay period applicable under Section 10 of this chapter.

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

EXTERIOR PAINTING

1. SCOPE

Furnish all labor, material, and equipment for a thoroughly complete job of repainting in every respect. It is the intent of these specifications to include all painting throughout the exterior of the building on wood or other surfaces requiring paint as designated in the drawings and specifications. Interior window frames and sash shall also be painted. Any area or item not specifically called out or shown on plans and specifications but which is reasonably implied and necessary for a complete and satisfacoty job shall be included without extra cost to the Owner.

2. GENERAL

A. Colors and Finishes

Prepare and submit samples in accordance with finish schedule for approval of the Owner before starting application, when required.

B. Samples

Contractor should be prepared to execute samples on the jobsite when requested by the Owner.

C. Color Schemes

Color schemes may be varied only with the express approval of the Owner. Very slight difference in shades or tones will be permissable.

D. Finish Work

All finish work shall exactly match the samples in color, quality, and texture.

E. Vouchers

Contractor will furnish vouchers or other evidence when required to prove that materials are as specified.

F. Delivery of Materials

Materials shall be new and delivered to the jobsite in unbroken packages with the original labels intact.

G. Surface Conditions

All surfaces must be clean, dry, and sound. Owner shall inspect prepared surfaces before priming or painting begins.

H. Defective Wo-k

The Contractor shall be responsible for defective workmanship and/or material.

I. Inflammable Materials

Contractor will take extraordinary care in storing and handling inflammables. Conform to provisions of Fire Prevention Codes and Ordinances.

3. BASIC MATERIALS

A. All materials are to be the best of their kind as manufactured by Preservative Paints, Gliddens, Fuller, Pratt, Lampert, and Parker or equal.

B. Reference to materials or procedures by name, make or catalog number is for the sole purpose of establishing a standard of quality. Substitutions of such materials or procedures will be accepted, but only after the Municipality of Anchorage has determined that such substitutions are equal in quality to the materials or procedures originally specified and the Contractor or Vendor has been notified to this effect in writing. The Contractor shall submit complete information including references to commercial standards or specifications, manufacturers data and guarantees, and a report from an independent testing laboratory to enable the Owner to make this assessment.

C. Substitutions may be made only with the expressed consent of the Owner.

D. Oils, turpentine, thinners, and other materials shall be the best of their kind.

E. Spraying equipment shall be of a safe and approved type and shall be the best suited for the work being done.

F. Brushes shall be new and of good quality.

4. WORKMANSHIP

A. Workmanship shall conform to the highest standards of the industry and shall be performed by skilled mechanics.

B. Remove all splatters, drips, and runs as work progresses. Remove all paint spots and other blemishes from glass and other surfaces. All windows and other glass and aluminum surfaces will be cleaned thoroughly. Sand smooth all rough surface resulting from putty work or other causes. Spread material smoothly and evenly without runs, sags, holidays, etc. Cut sharp lines against glass surfaces, dados or other cut in points. Apply second and third coats after preceeding coats are thoroughly set up, according to manufacturers recommendations. Finished surfaces shall be uniform in color and gloss and free from brushmarks or other blemishes. All cracks and imperfections shall be filled, sanded smooth, and dusted before finish coat is applied.

C. Leave jobsite clean and safe at end of each shift. Maintain safe conditions at all times. Special care will be taken to preserve and protect all flowers, shrubs, trees, grass, hanging vines, sidewalk surfaces, and flower gardens from any harm.

D. It will be the Contractor's responsibility to restore, replace or repair any property damaged by the Contractor including landscaping.

5. PREPARATION OF SURFACES

A. No exterior painting shall be done under conditions which jeopardise the quality or appearance of painting. The Contractor shall follow manufactures recommendation on all applications.

B. Prepare surface by removing all existing paint, dirt, oil or grease, dust, chalked material, stains, etc. Correct any defects that will impair proper bonding of new coating to the satisfaction of the Owner. The entire exterior area will be cleaned to sound substrata by power washing. Sand blasting, wire brushing, paint remover or any other approved means of paint removal that will not cup or otherwise damage the grain of the siding.

C. All minor depressions, holes or cracks will be filled with "Synkloid" spackling compounds or approved equal and sanded smooth. Where depressions are deep, patch-crete or an approved equal shall be used.

D. Concrete block sufaces shall be wire-brushed clean. Broken and eroded concrete blocks will be examined and any loose concrete removed and built basic to former shape with patch-crete or an approved equal. Concrete masonry shall be dry before any sealer or paint is applied. After primer-sealer coat is dry all visible suction spots shall be touched up before applying succeeding coats. Work is not be proceed until all such suction spots are sealed to the satisfaction of the Project Inspector.

E. If after removing existing paint rotted or defective siding is found, it shall be replaced with new siding to match existing.

6. STORAGE OF MATERIALS

All necessary precautions shall be taken to prevent fire. Rags and waste soiled with paint shall be removed from the premises at the end of each day's work or stored in metal containers with metal covers.

7. APPLICATIONS

A. Exterior Concrete Masonry

After the surface has been inspected and approved by the Owner, apply one (1) coat of preservative paint surface conditioner or approved equal. The surface conditioner shall be tinted the same color as the exterior latex which will follow. Next apply two (2) coats, each coat of a slightly different color or preservative paint PVA Exterior Latex or approved equal.

401

B. Exterior Horizontal Wood Siding

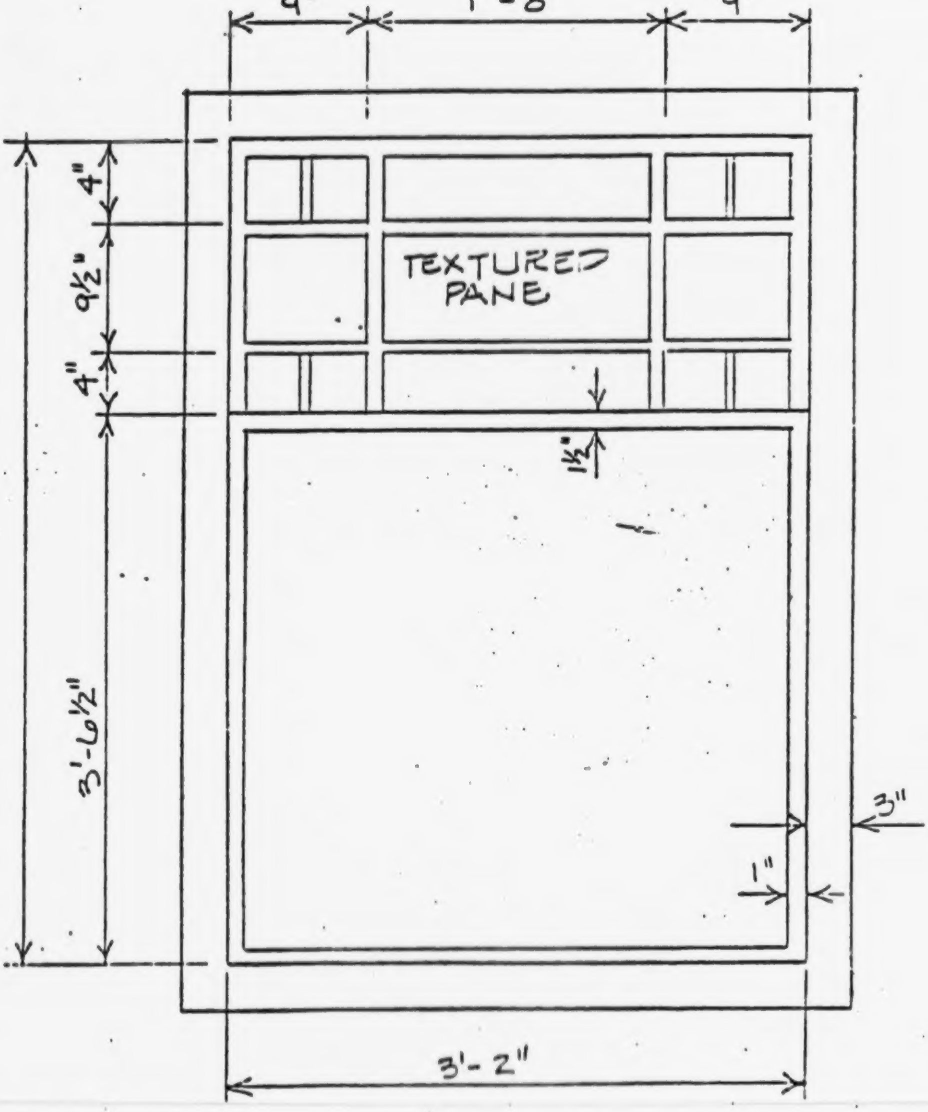
After the surface has been inspected and approved by the Owner, apply one (1) coat of perservative paint alkyd oil base primer or approved equal. Then apply two (2) coats of exterior latex house paint. Color between coats of paint shall differ. Color variations between coats shall be enough to distinguish color change but not enough to impair hiding.

C. Window Frames and Sash

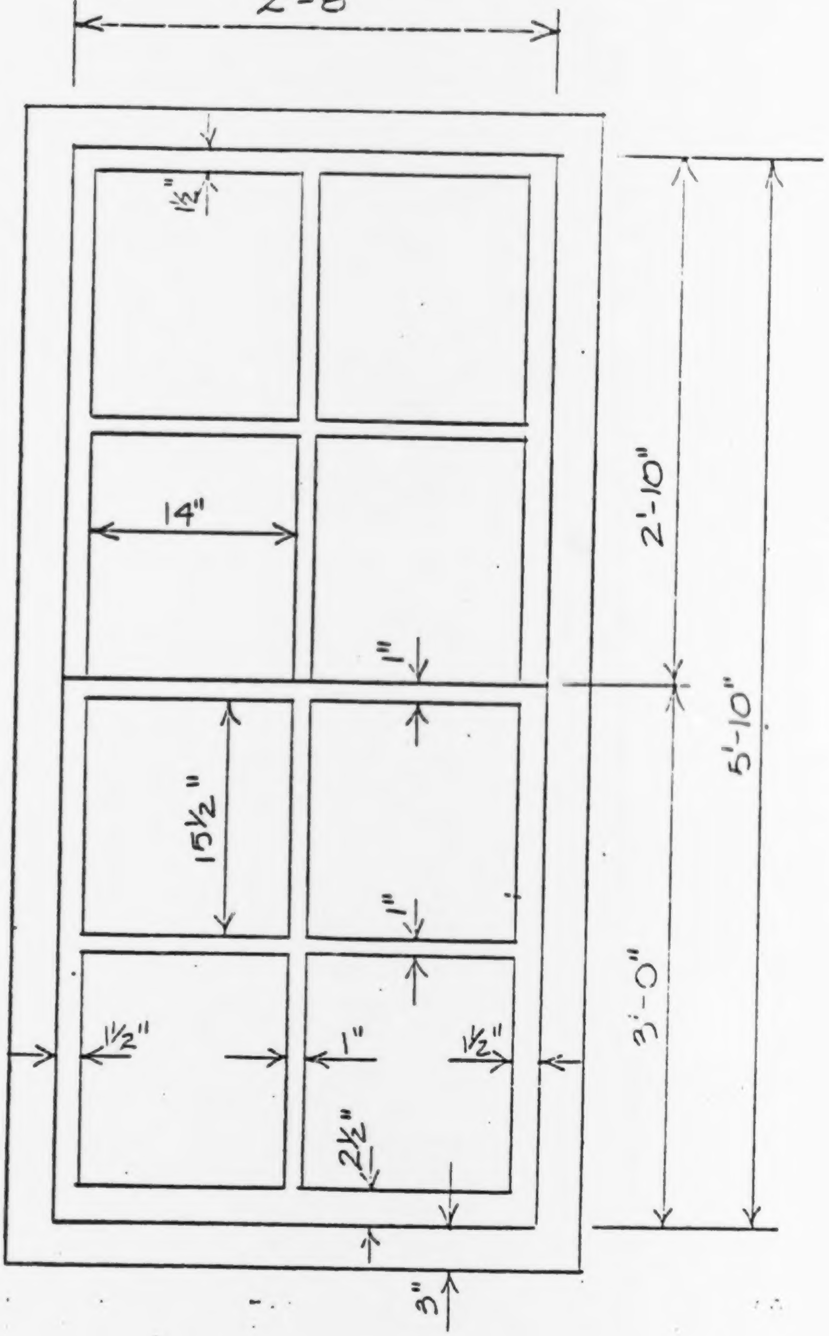
Remove all paint on window frames and sashes, clean thoroughly and sand smooth all rough surfaces. Remove all existing caulking and recaulk with "Silglaze" 2400 sealant by General Electric Co. or equal. Apply one (1) coat of latex base primer then two (2) coats of interior latex house paint.

WINDOW TYPES

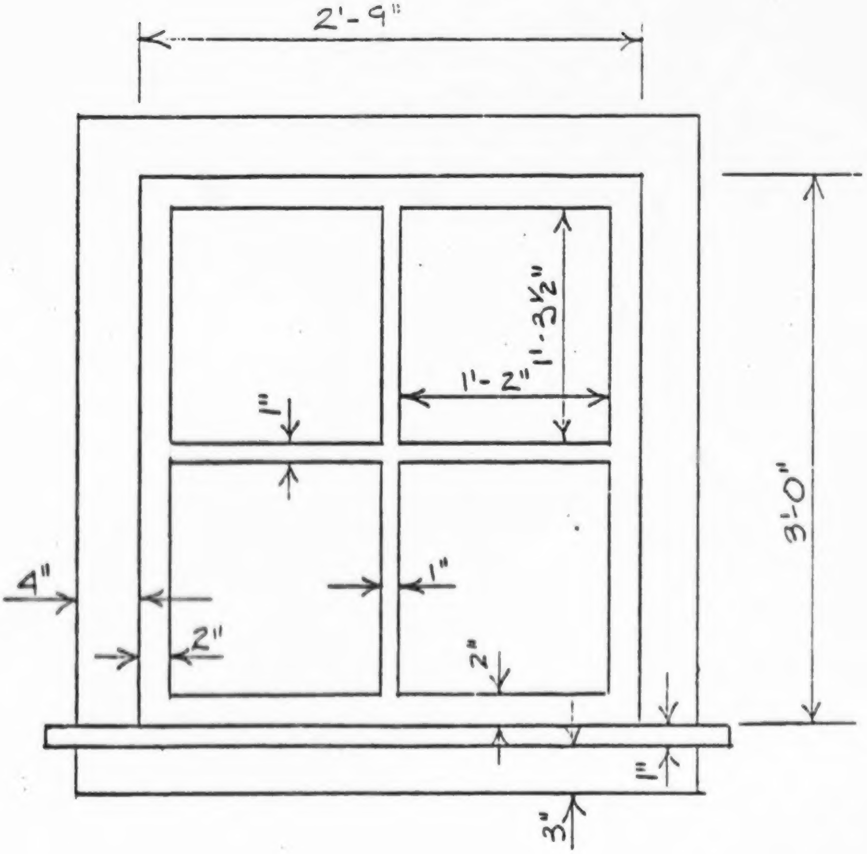
SCALE 1"=1'-0"


9'
1'-8"
9"
4"
9½"
4"
TEXTURED PANE
1½"
3'-6½"
3"
1"
3'-2"

TYPE 1 DOUBLE HUNG


2'-8"
1½"
14"
1"
15½"
1"
1½"
1"
1½"
2½"
3"
2'-10"
3'-0"
5'-10"

TYPE 2 DOUBLE HUNG


2'-9"
1'-3½"
1'-2"
1"
3'-0"
4"
1"
2"
2"
1"
3"

TYPE 3 SINGLE HUNG

Municipality of Anchorage

MEMORANDUM

E: October 11, 1979

TO: Purchasing Officer

FROM: Municipal Engineer

SUBJECT: AWARD OF BID - PIONEER SCHOOLHOUSE PAINTING

The Purchasing Division received and opened sealed bids for the project on October 5, 1979 at 2:00 p.m.

The project consists of removing all paint from the exterior of the building and repainting with the original colors; also repairing all windows, installing and painting wood shingles on the exterior of the foundation wall, and carpeting of the interior stairs.

The following bids were received:

BIDDER	BASIC BID	*ALT. #1	*ALT. #2	TOTAL BID
Alaska Industrial Coatings	$17,812.00	$ 888.00	$9,400.00	$28,100.00
Steenmeyer Corporation	29,721.00	1,1320.00	7,289.00	38,330.00
Engineer's Estimate	20,875.00	1,150.00	4,937.00	26,962.00

*Alternate #1: consists of the carpeting of the interior stairs.

*Alternate #2: consists of the installation and painting of shingles on the exterior foundation wall of the building.

Based on the above bids, it is recommended that the contract be awarded to Alaska Industrial Coatings, Inc. in the amount of $28,100.00. This amount consists of the basic bid plus alternates 1 and 2.

Completion date for the interior work is 45 days after receipt of Notice to Proceed. Completion date for the exterior work is June 15, 1980.

Funds for this work are available from account #461901.

Lee Browning

Lee Browning, P.E.
Municipal Engineer

LB:RME:cl

cc: Paul Diener
Wilda Hudson
Bob Robertson
Mike Carberry
Howard Holtan
Mitch Cravo

Municipality of Anchorage

MEMORANDUM

TE: February 14, 1980

TO: Files

FROM: Mike Carberry

SUBJECT: Pioneer School

I called Annette Clark yesterday to find what varnish would be most appropriate to match original finish as that of Pioneer School's interior window frames. She related that satin or semigloss varnishes best approximated the natural resin varnishes which were used earlier this century. The "natural resins" darken and loose their gloss within a few years causing more frequent refinishing.

The contractor will use a satin varnish on the windows. We asked him to leave the specifications with us so we could match that varnish on other windows.

MC/sdw

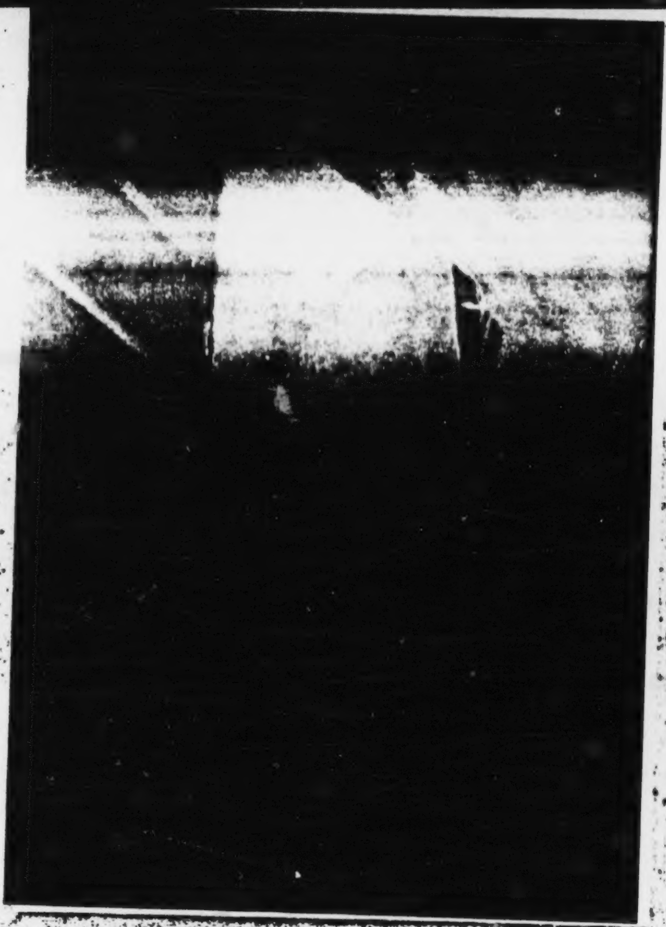
cc: Don Shiesl
Dave Gardner

I. Paint Sampling:

The photos of the paint samples are identified on the following location plan of the first and second floor. Thirteen bullseye paint samples were done in total, of which the first eight are included here.

More extensive paint sampling should occur during the demolition phase of the restoration/rehabilitation process. This will allow a greater sampling of the many surfaces of the building. Paint sampling of the exterior should also occur during exterior demolition.

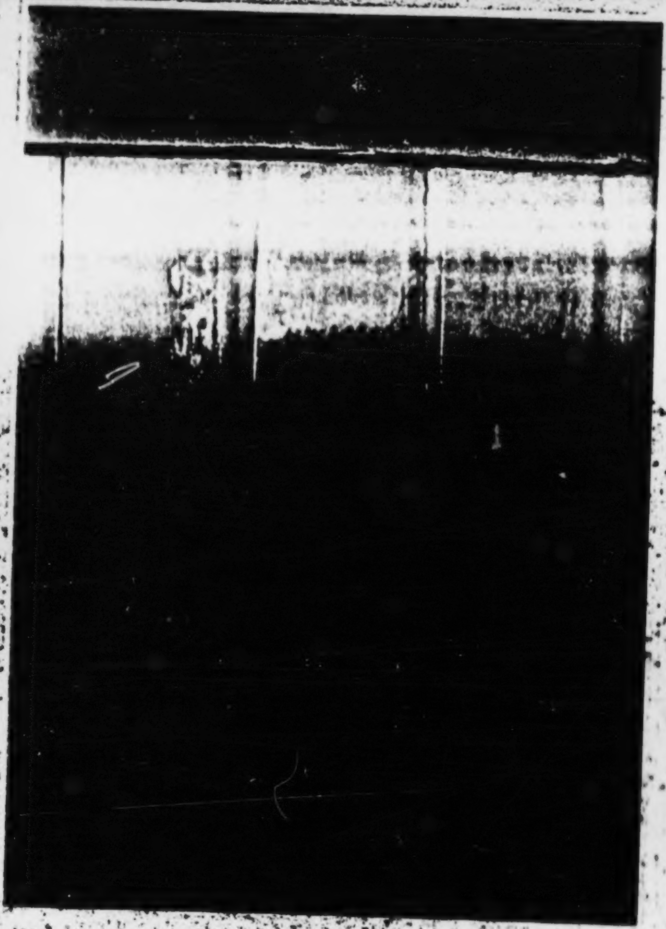
Paint matching of layered colors to a current manufacturer's colors should occur in the next phase also. There have been many layers of paint added over the years. For exapmle, in Paint Sample #3 (PS#3), there appears to be approximately 10 layers of paint on this column in Room 103.

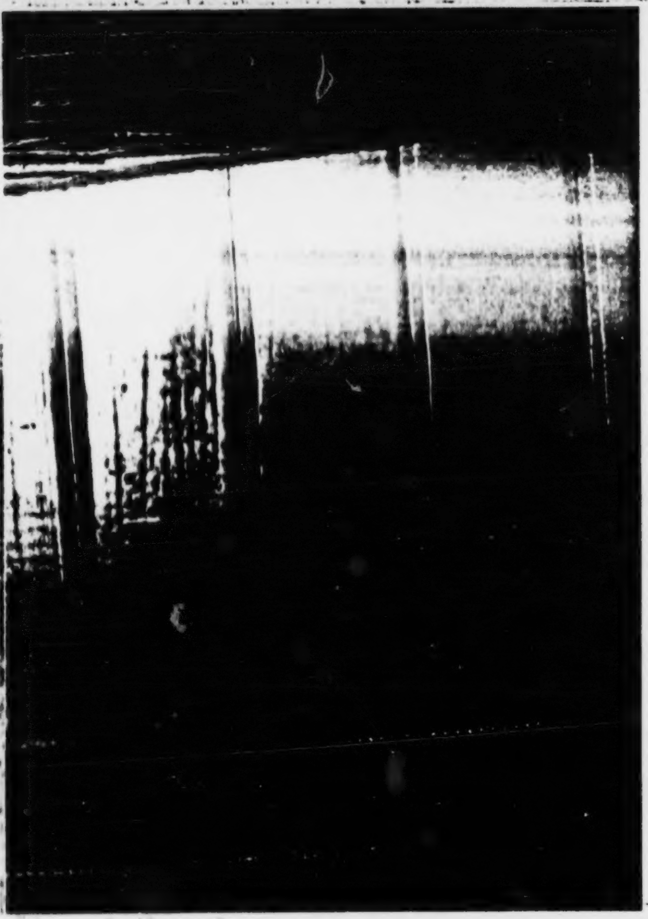


PS1: Rm. 103 on wall/ceiling frieze trim.
PS3: Rm. 103 on 8x8 column at center.

PS2: Rm. 103 on ceiling.
PS4: Rm. 103 on 8x8 column at bottom.

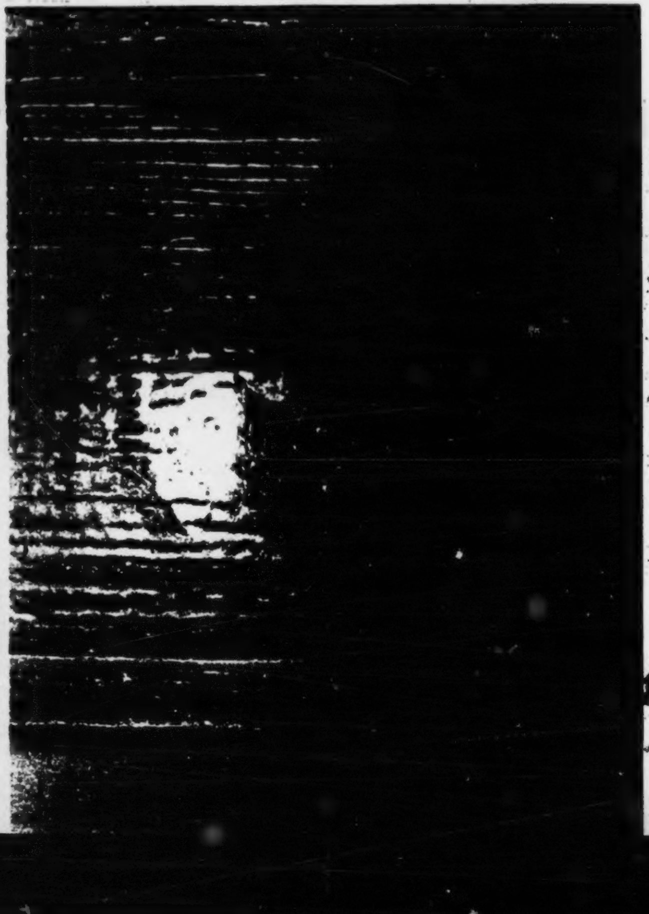
C-LINE #52584
35MM PRINTS

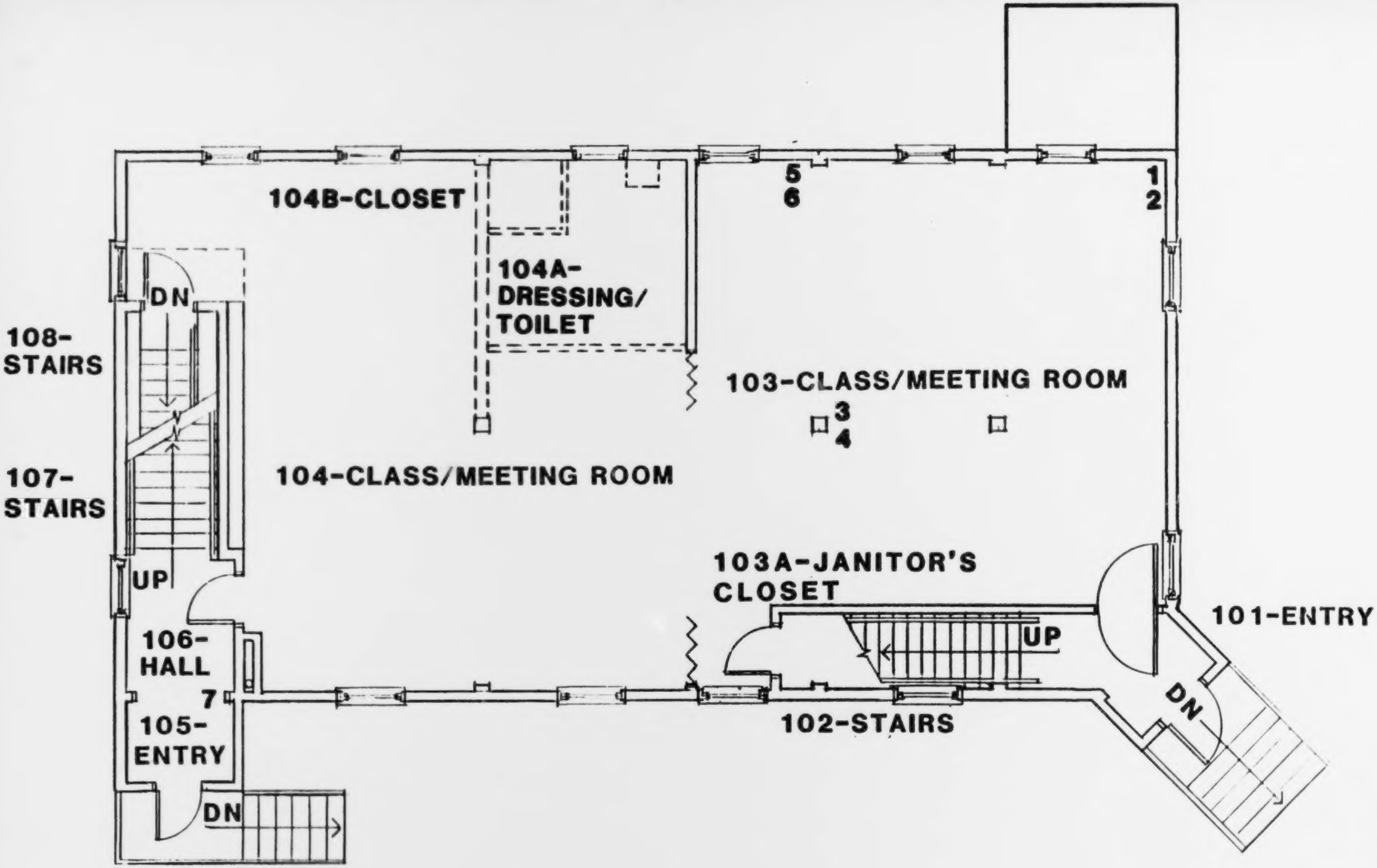




PS5: Rm. 103 at wall at center.
PS7: Rm. 106-107 at door trim.

PS6: Rm. 103 at wall at bottom.
PS8: Rm. 202 at door trim.

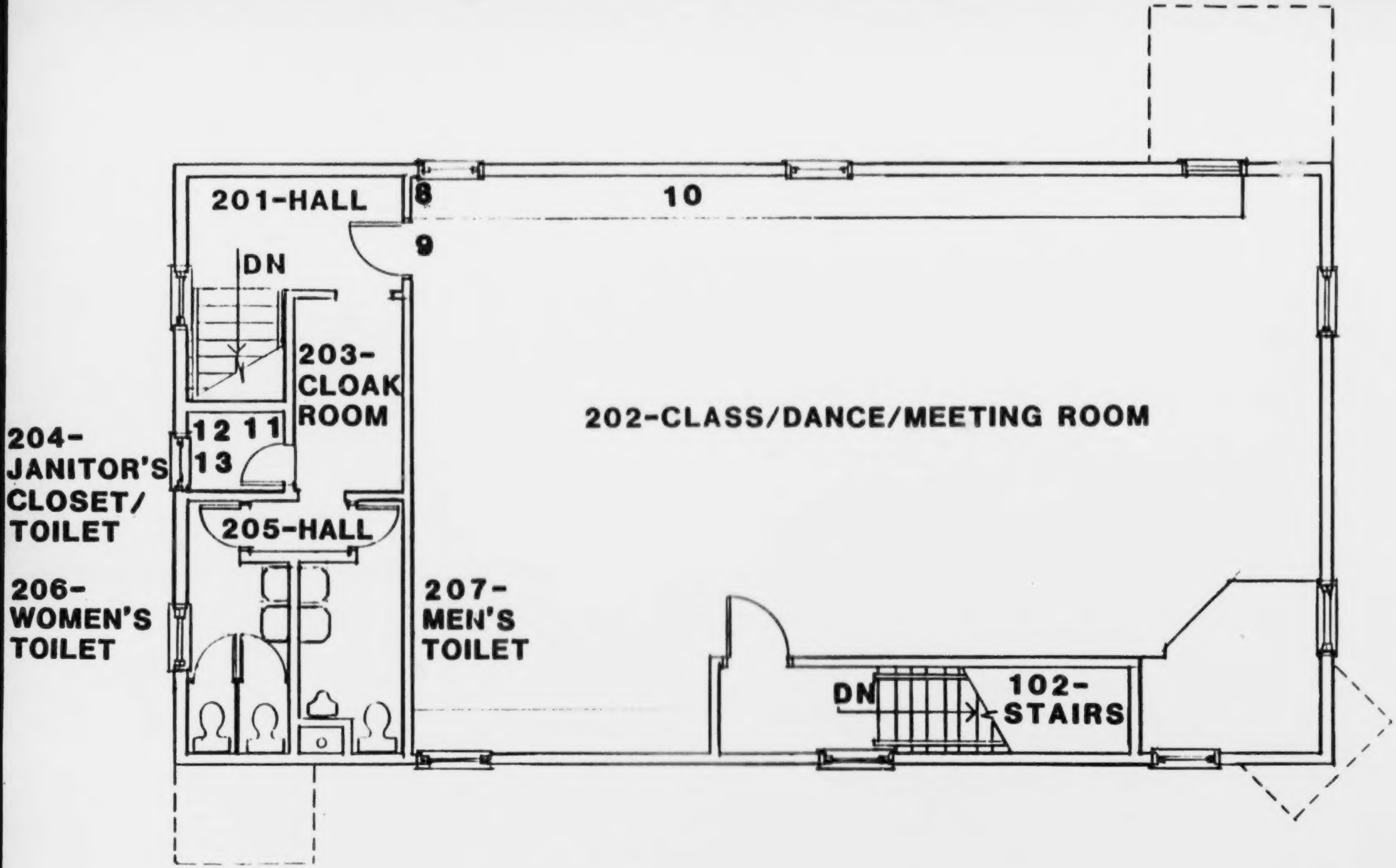



104B-CLOSET
5
6
1
2
104A-DRESSING/TOILET
108-STAIRS
DN
103-CLASS/MEETING ROOM
3
4
107-STAIRS
104-CLASS/MEETING ROOM
103A-JANITOR'S CLOSET
UP
101-ENTRY
106-HALL
UP
DN
7
105-ENTRY
102-STAIRS
DN

PIONEER SCHOOLHOUSE/HALL
FIRST FLOOR PLAN SURVEY - PAINT

SCALE: 1/8":1-0"

N


201-HALL
8
10
9
DN
203-CLOAK ROOM
202-CLASS/DANCE/MEETING ROOM
12 11
13
204-JANITOR'S CLOSET/TOILET
205-HALL
206-WOMEN'S TOILET
207-MEN'S TOILET
DN
102-STAIRS

PIONEER SCHOOLHOUSE/HALL
SECOND FLOOR PLAN SURVEY - PAINT

SCALE: 1/8":1'-0"

N

MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE

MEMORANDUM

DATE: January 12, 1987

TO: Dave Gardner, Development Planner, Design and Development, Parks and Recreation Department

FROM: Fred M. Selkregg, Chief Code Enforcement and Abatement, DPW

SUBJECT: Code Compliance on the Anchorage Original School House

LOCATED: Lot 1, Block 37, East Addition Subdivision, being 437 E. 3rd Ave.

OWNER: Municipality of Anchorage, Parks and Recreation

USE ZONE: PLI

TYPE CONSTRUCTION: Non Rated, Type V

TYPE STRUCTURE: School or Assembly Building

GROUP OCCUPANCY: A3

OCCUPIED: Yes

OBSERVATIONS

Deficiencies Noted:

A. STRUCTURAL

1. Uninsulated structure

The second and third floor of the original construction is totally without insulation. This was able to be observed from the access into the attic area from the third floor of the building, other observations confirm that there is also none in the walls. Current code calls for R-13 in the walls and R-30 in the lid. Reference ASRAE standards for calculating your insulating requirements.

2. Inadequate fire protection

The first floor (second floor in current building) is completely finished off in wood paneling, non-rated. Any assembly building in excess of 6000 sq. ft. is required to be a minimum of 1 hour throughout.

The second floor (third floor in the current building) is sheetrocked in part, and paneled in part, however the sheetrock does not appear to be 5/8-inch, 1-hour type X quality sheetrock as required for 1-hour quality separation.

The new first floor or daylight basement is properly constructed 1-hour quality. Reference Table 5C of the Uniform Building Code as to fire rating requirement for 1-hour assembly buildings.

3. Improper exit

On the first floor (second floor in the current building) the south exit door is required to swing in the direction of exiting which it does not. Reference Section 3304(b) of the Uniform Building Code.

4. Handicap accessibility

Currently there is a ramp of sorts from the basement to the street level. However, it is substandard in that it is of a rise greater than 1 to 12, the minimum allowed by the ANSI requirements.

5. Corridor opening not properly fire protected by rated assembly as required

Corridor doors in the first floor to the kitchen door is not self closing nor is there a smoke seal as required. The same situation prevails on the restroom doors.

However, that requirement could be eliminated by installing one door at the intersection of the corridor leading to the restroom protecting the main exit corridor from the downstairs and the kitchen. All openings entering into the exitway should be self closing, 1-3/4 solid wood core 20-minute doors with smoke seals. Reference 3305(h) of the Uniform Building Code.

6. Exhaust fan in men's room of the first floor (second floor in current building) bathroom not operating

The men's fan is not working. Reference Section 605 of the Uniform Building Code as to the requirement for proper ventilation.

7. Inadequate furnace room

The current furnace room has penetrations in the ceiling and around penetrating pipes which should be fire taped tight to provide a full one-hour separation as required. Reference Section 608 of the Uniform Building Code as to the requirement for a one-hour separation in furnace room.

Apparently currently the only combustion air is being drawn through the door of the furnace room, which has a hole cut in it, this in effect destroying its effectiveness as a one-hour separation to the corridor. The one-hour separation requires a solid fire rated assembly per Section 4306 and Section 608 of the Uniform Building Code.

8. Substandard width on stairwell from the basement to the first floor.

Considering occupancy loads in an exit way, it should be a minimum of 44 inches wide. However, this is an auxiliary stairway it is not a required exit, while it is substandard it is not life safety deficiency.

9. Restrooms are currently not handicap accessible.

Reference ANSI standards for handicap accessibility.

B. PLUMBING AND MECHANICAL

1. The toilet bowls or commodes are not a commercial type commode

The plumbing fixtures on the second floor restroom do not have elongated toilet bowls with open front seats as required. Reference Section 901 of the Uniform Plumbing Code.

2. Plumbing fixtures need caulking at wall and floor.

This should be done as required per Section 907(b) of the Uniform Plumbing Code.

3. No backflow preventor valve as required

Makeup water to the boiler is required to be protected by a backflow preventor valve. Reference Section 1002 A of the Uniform Plumbing Code.

4. Air gap potable water line in boiler room at floor drain

   Reference Section 1003(e) of the Uniform Plumbing Code.

5. Vacuum break is required in fresh water hose bibb in a boiler room.

   Reference Section 1003(i) of the Uniform Plumbing Code.

6. Furnace room does not have a proper source of combustion air.

   Currently the air is being drawn through the door through a hole in it in violation or as a penetration of the one-hour 20-minute door requirement in all exitways. It also runs the threat of allowing negative pressure to allow noxious gases to be drawn back into the building. A source of combustion air should be obtained from a point exterior to the building. Reference Section 601(b) 1 and 2 as to the requirement for volume of air, 602 as to the point of distribution within the room, 603(a) as to the requirement for exterior air, and 607 as to the quantity or volume of air. All of the Uniform Mechanical Code.

7. Low water cut off required on boiler

   Reference Section 2111 of the Uniform Mechanical Code.

8. Pressure relief valve of both the boiler and the hot water heater required to be drained within 6 inches of the floor per Uniform Local Amendment 23.25.1007(e) and Section 2108 of the Uniform Mechanical Code.

C. ELECTRICAL

1. Improper support for the exposed conduit

   Exposed conduits are required to be properly strapped and supported. Reference Article 346-12 and 348-12 of the National Electric Code.

2. Seal junction boxes

   All unused openings on all junction boxes are required to be sealed. Reference Article 110-12 of the National Electric Code.

3. All electrical boxes must be properly secured

   Reference Article 370-13 of the National Electric Code.

4. Electrical panels are required to have proper working clearance.

   Currently the furnace room panel has got illegal storage in there which is blocking and rendering proper access to the electrical panel. Reference Section 110-16 of the National Electric Code.

5. Junction boxes without covers

   All junction boxes are required to have proper covers. Article 370-15 of the National Electric Code.

6. The "T" fitting requires cover and 2" conduit must be properly supported at service meter location

   Reference Article 346-12 and 348-12 and 370 of the National Electric Code.

7. Improper wiring on emergency lighting

   Currently there are extension type cords being used. These are required to be wired with permanent wiring. Reference Article 400-8 of the National Electric Code.

D. FIRE

1. Building not properly identified

   Address is required to be posted on all buildings. Reference Section 10.208 of the Uniform Fire Code.

2. All first and second floor exit doors required to be equipped with panic hardware and to be self closing with smoke gaskets

   Reference Section 25.106B-2 of the Uniform Fire Code.

3. First floor west exit sign does not operate as required

   Reference Section 12.114C of the Uniform Fire Code.

4. Separate source of power required for exit signs

   Reference MOA Section 23.45.12.113B-2 and Uniform Fire Code 12.114D-2

5. West stairs and exitway from basement to be cleared of all storage

   Reference Section 12.1003.A and 12.1005.B both of the Uniform Fire Code.

6. Illegal storage in furnace room

   A furnace room is not to have any combustible storage in it at all. All storage currently there is also impeding working clearances as to the electrical panel. Reference Section 11.203C of the Uniform Fire Code and Article 110-16 of the National Electric Code.

7. Install manual fire alarm system as required

   Reference Alaska State Statute 13AAC50.030

Recommendations and Actions:

1. Provide insulation for the building throughout R-30 in the lid and R-13 in the walls or as per calculations of the ANSI requirements.
2. It is recommended that the first or second floor (the second and third floor of the original building) be brought up to 1-hour fire rated requirement.
3. Repair all penetrations by fire taping tight the furnace room.
4. Install a solid core door with self closer and smoke seal in the furnace room.
5. Render the door on the exit way of the first floor self closing with smoke seal.
6. Render handicap accessible restrooms in all handicap accessible areas of building.
7. Install elongated type commode bowls with open fronts as required by plumbing code, in first floor bathroom.

8. Caulk all fixtures at walls and floors.

9. Install backflow preventor valve of the makeup water supply to the boiler.

10. Provide air gap on the water line of the floor drain in boiler room.

11. Provide vacuum break on the fresh water hose bibb in boiler room.

12. Provide a source of combustion air from a source exterior to the building, 1 square inch of volume of air for each 2,000 BTU's of all gas fired units within room, half of the volume to be delivered within 12 inches of ceiling, half to be delivered to within 12 inches of the floor.

13. Provide low water cutoff on boiler.

14. Pipe pressure relief valves on boiler and hot water heater with a drain to within 6 inches from floor as required by code.

15. Secure all exposed conduit with proper support.

16. Seal all openings in exposed junction boxes and panels as required.

17. Secure all electrical boxes and panels with proper support.

18. Provide proper clearance to service panel by removing storage and materials from the furnace room as required.

19. Provide covers for all junction boxes and exposed live parts in compliance with code.

20. Provide permanent wiring to emergency lighting, eliminating all flex cords.

21. Provide address on the building.

22. Install panic hardware on the first and second floor doors.

23. Exit door on the second floor to swing in direction of travel.

24. Provide separate power source for required exit signs.

25. Remove all obstructions from west corridor.

26. Remove all combustible storage from the furnace room.

27. Install manual fire alarm system as per State requirements.

28. All work to be done under validly issued permits by licensed contractors.

29. All deficiencies to be corrected within 90 days of notice.

Fred M. Selkregg, Jr.
Chief Code Enforcement and Abatement
Building Safety Division

R. Courtney FOR KEITH WALSH
Keith Walsh
Plumbing and Mechanical Inspector
Building Safety Division

Gil Chambers
Electrical Inspector
Building Safety Division

Robert Taylor
Fire Inspector
Fire Prevention Division

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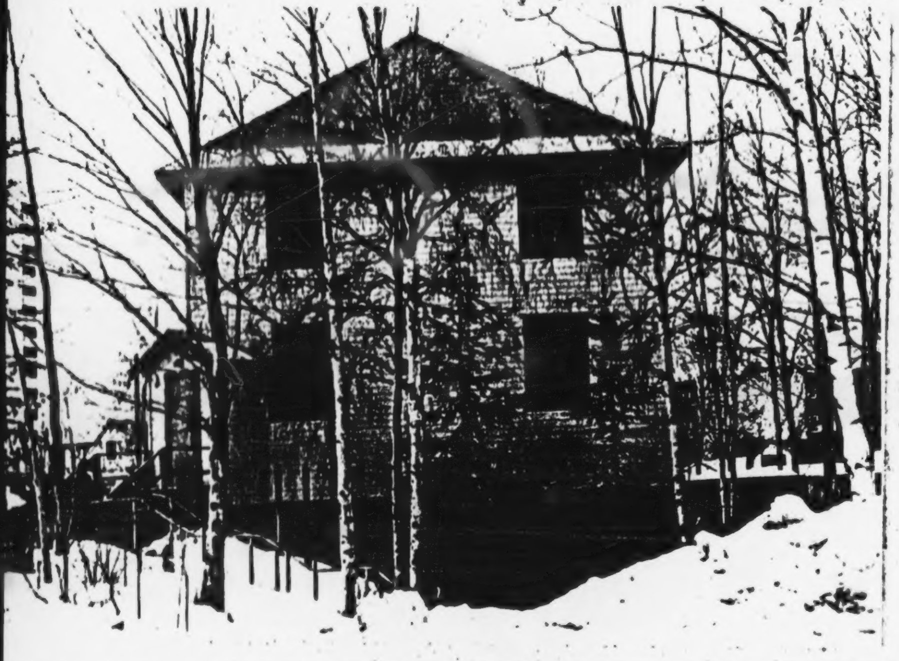
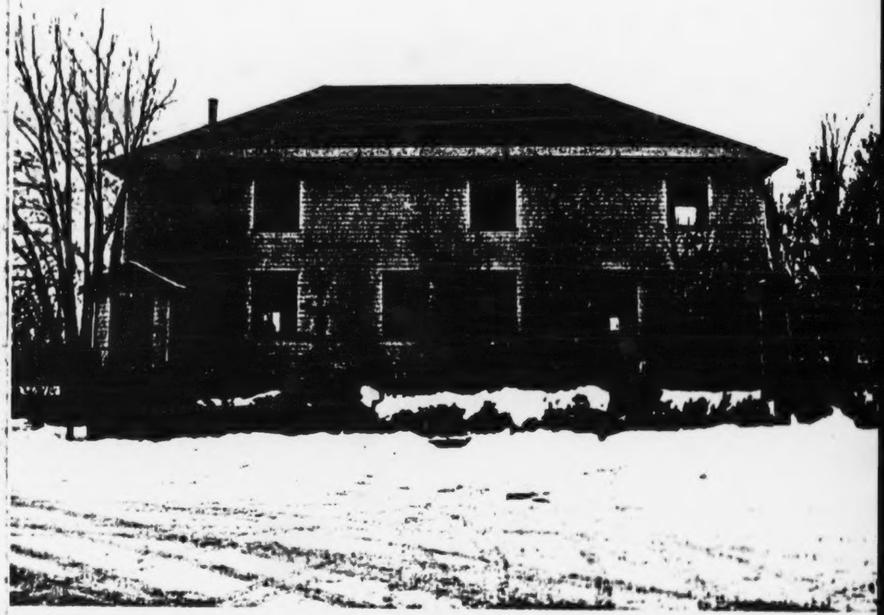
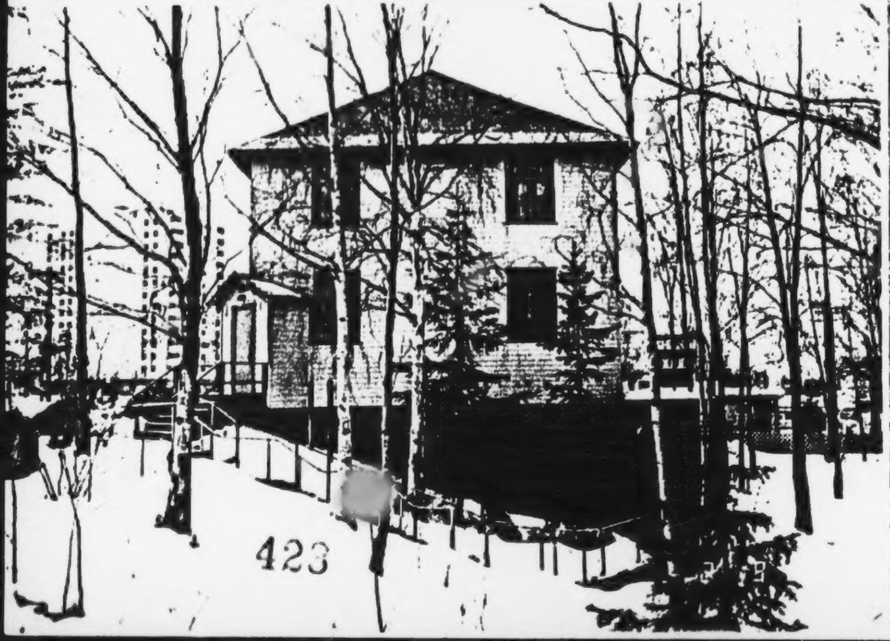


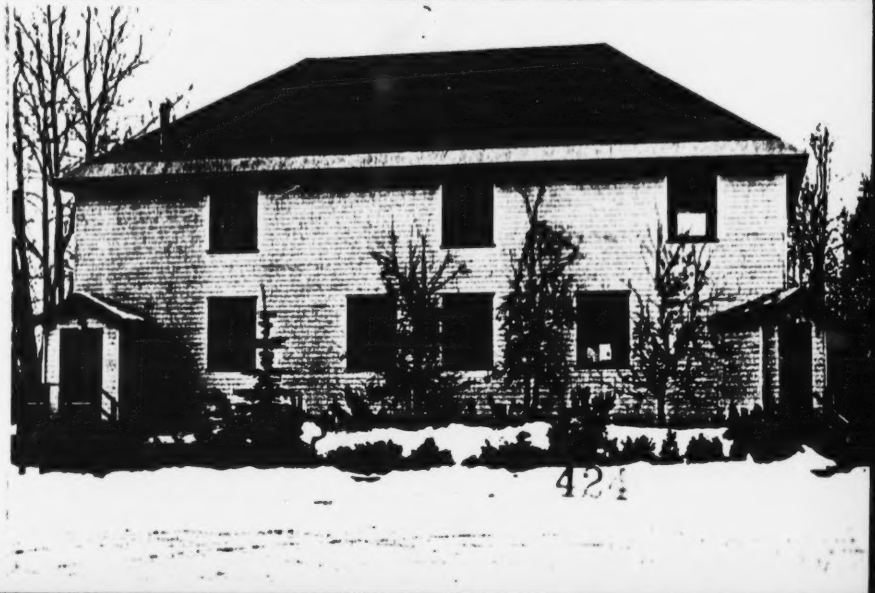
EEP3: East Elevation, wide angle



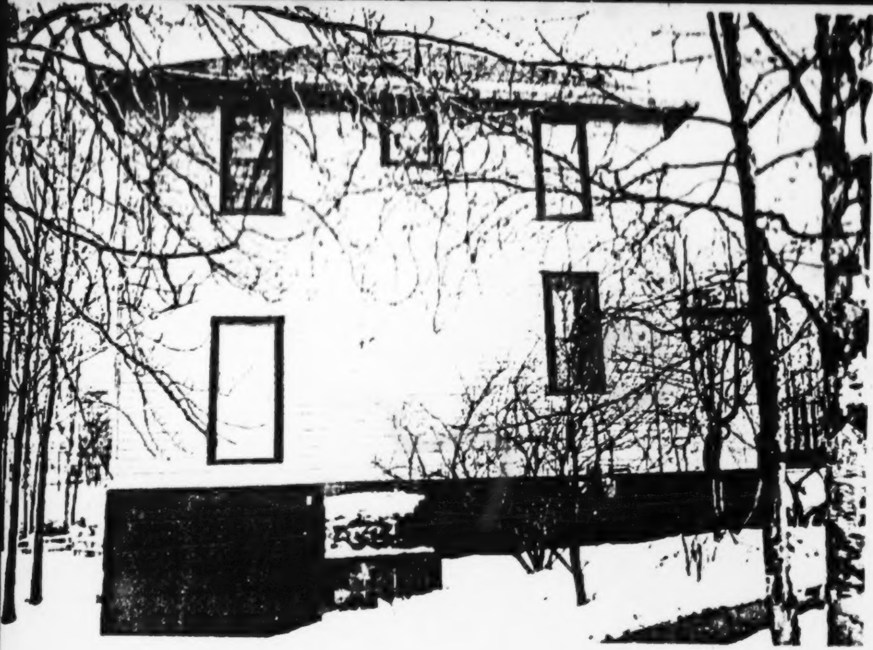
EEP1: South Elevation, wide angle



EEP4: East Elevation

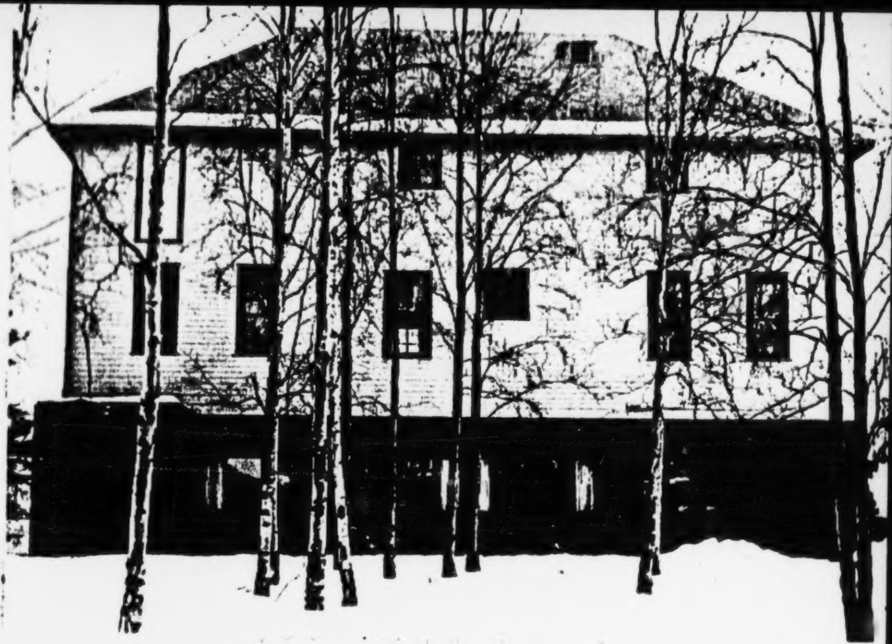


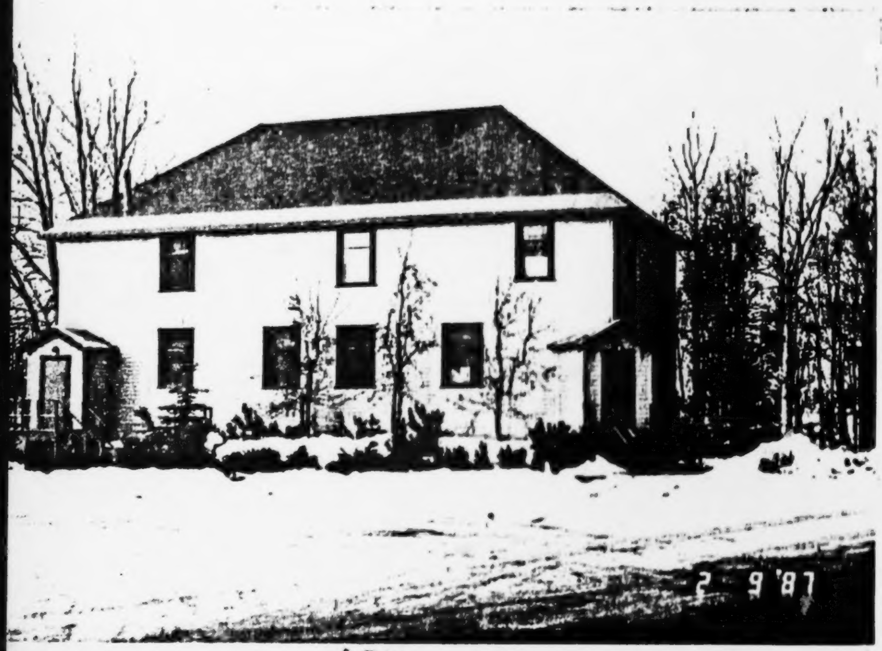
EEP2: South Elevation



EEP5: North elevation, wide angle

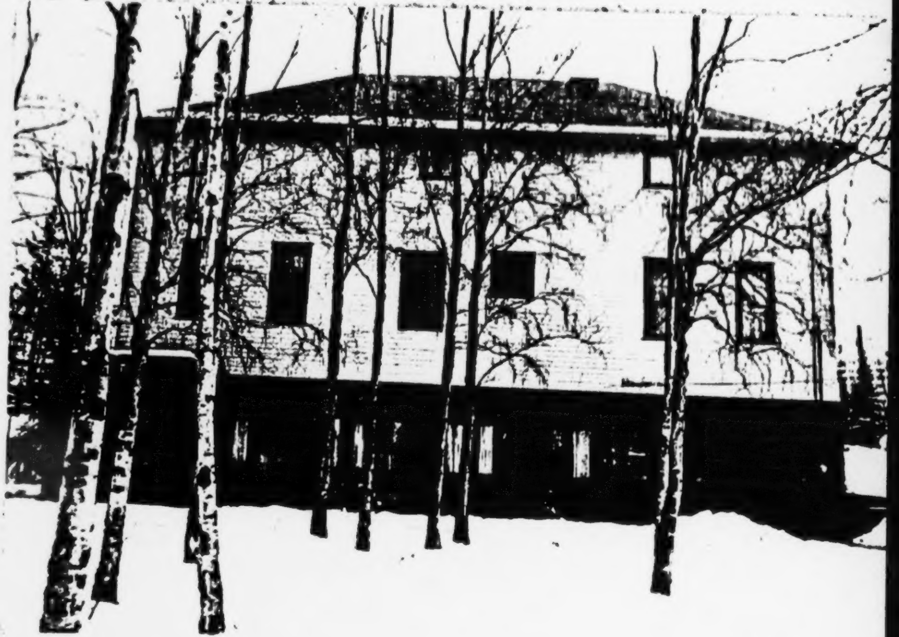
EEP7: West elevation, wide angle





EEP6: North elevation

EEP8: Southwest perspective



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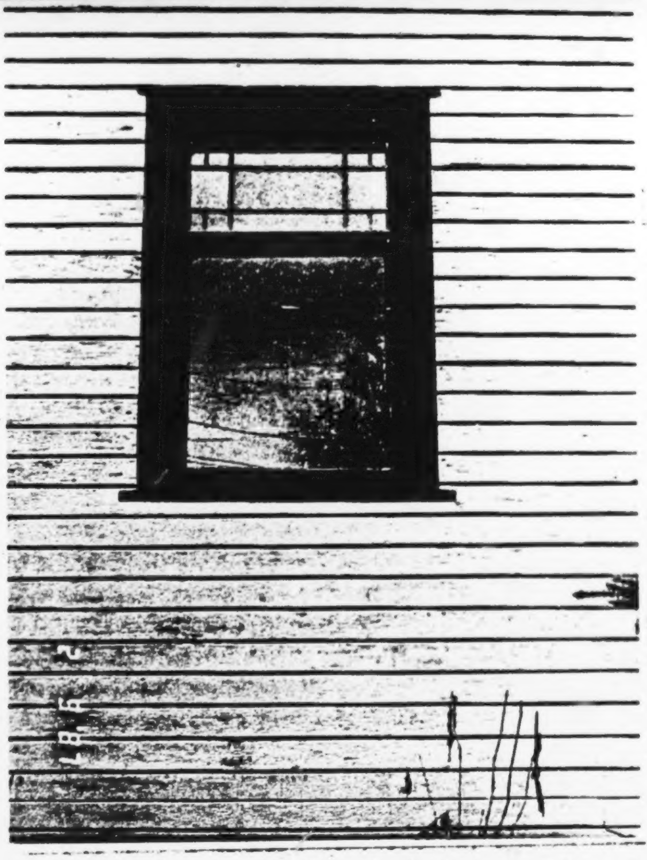
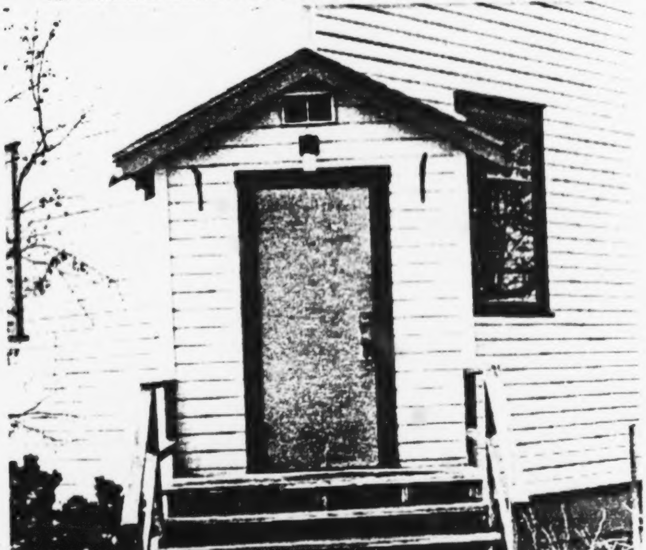
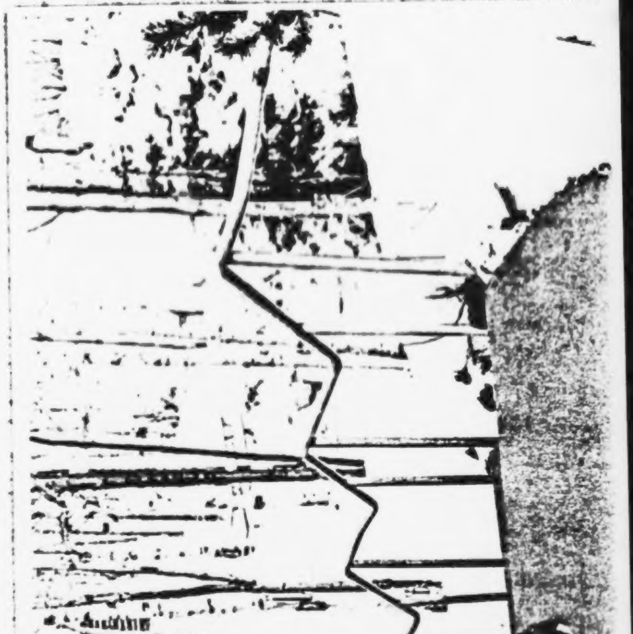


EEP9: Typical window on south elevation

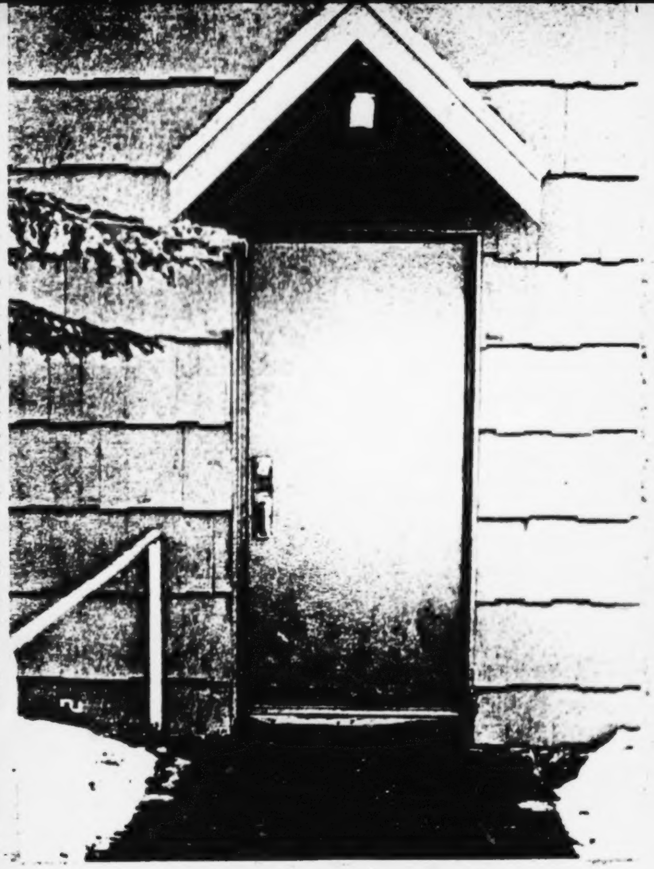
EEP10: Roof vents at south



EEP11: Southeast arctic entry

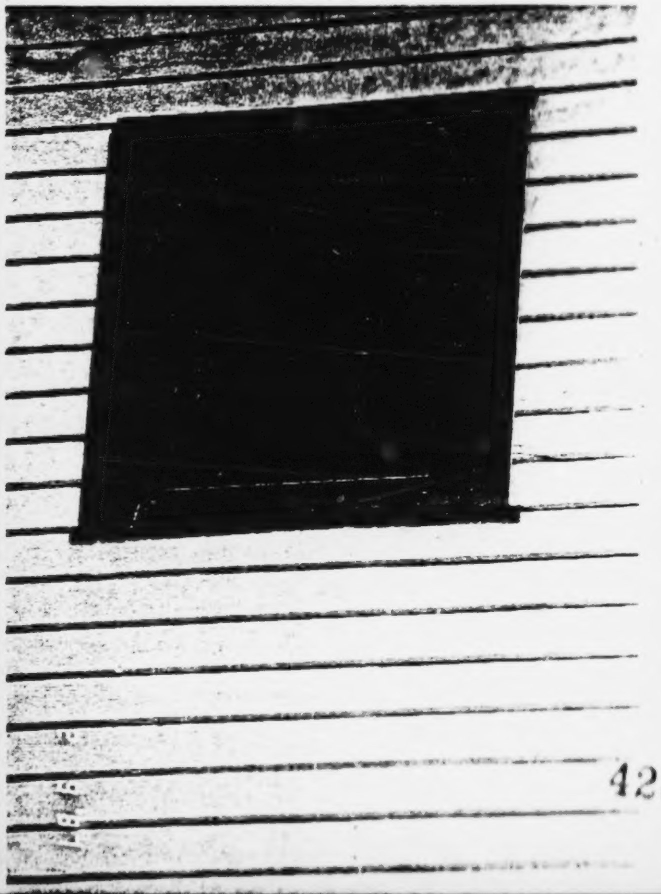


EEP12: Handrail at east

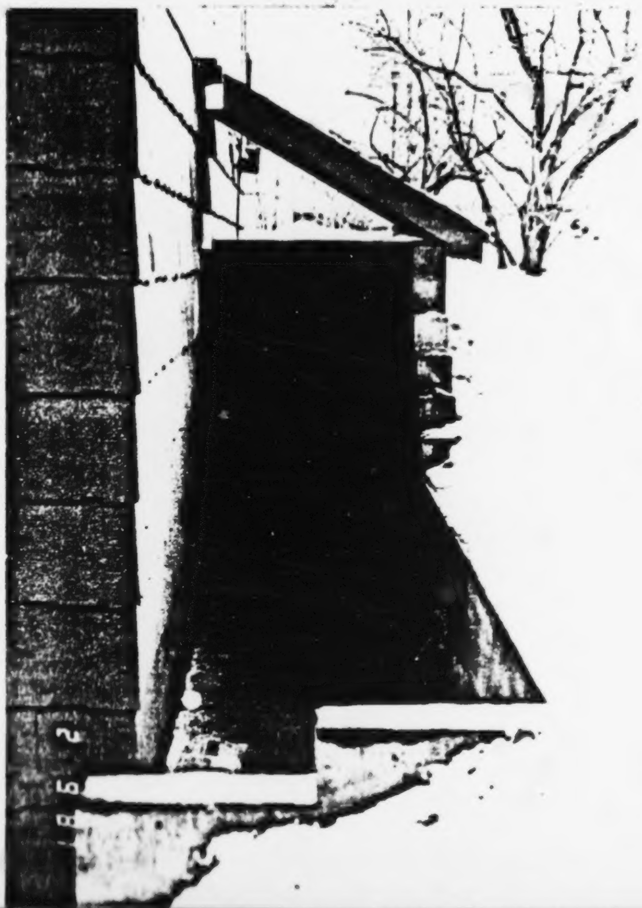


EEP13: Arctic entry at northeast

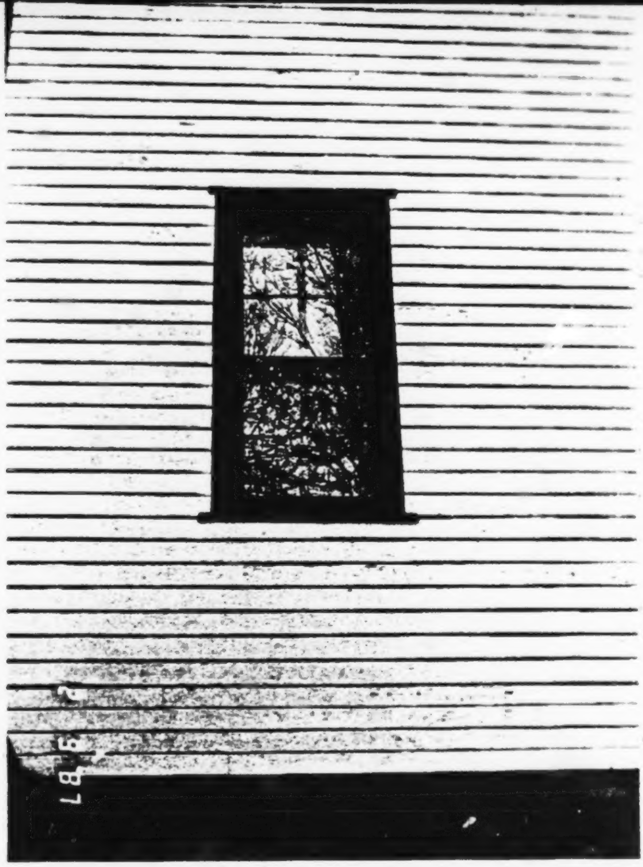
EEP14: Abandoned door on north elevation



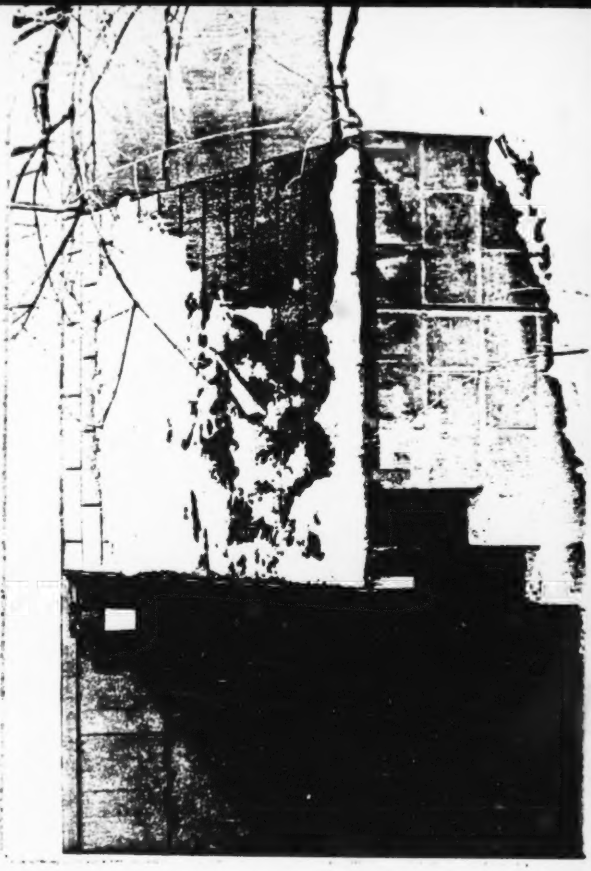
EEP15: Abandoned window on north elevation



EEP16: Lower level entry at west

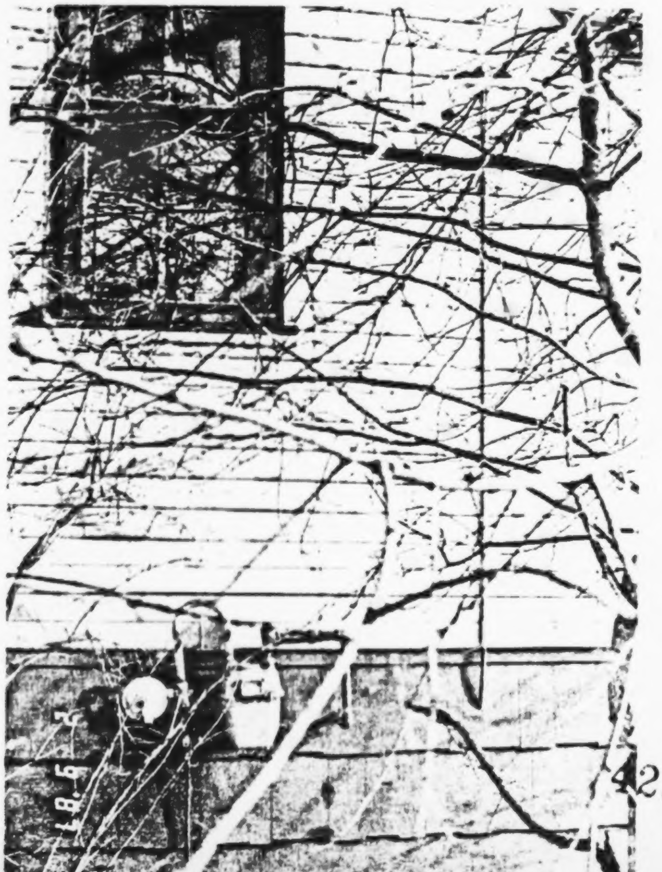


EEP17: Typical window at west elevation

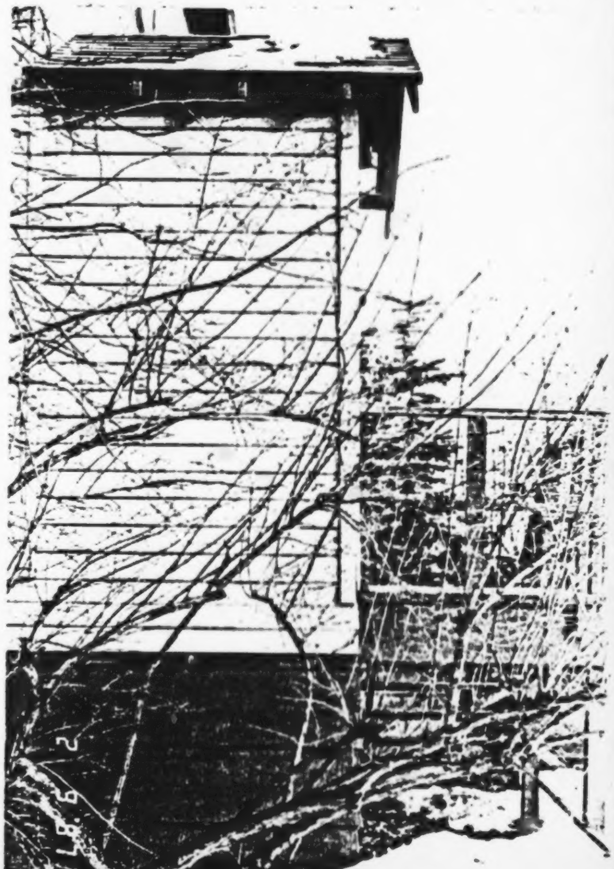


EEP18: Roof at lower level entry

EEP19: Gas meter at west elevation



EEP20: Arctic Entry at southwest



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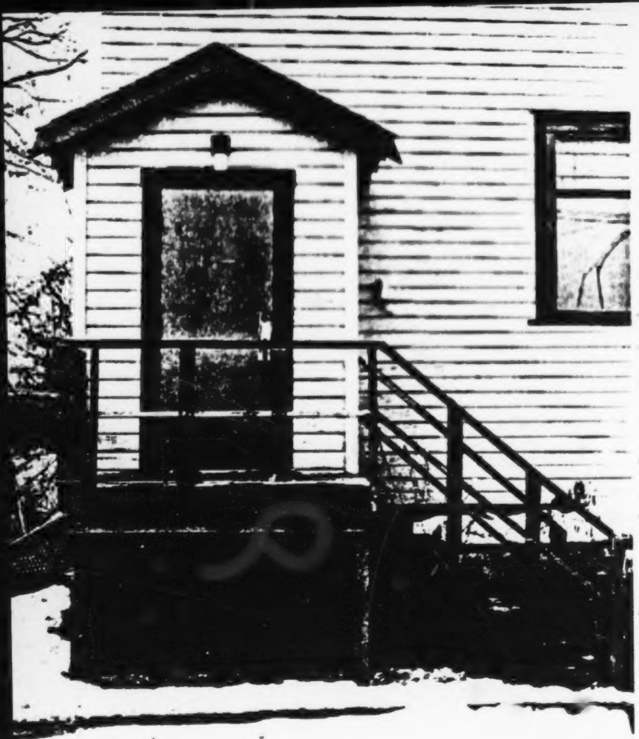
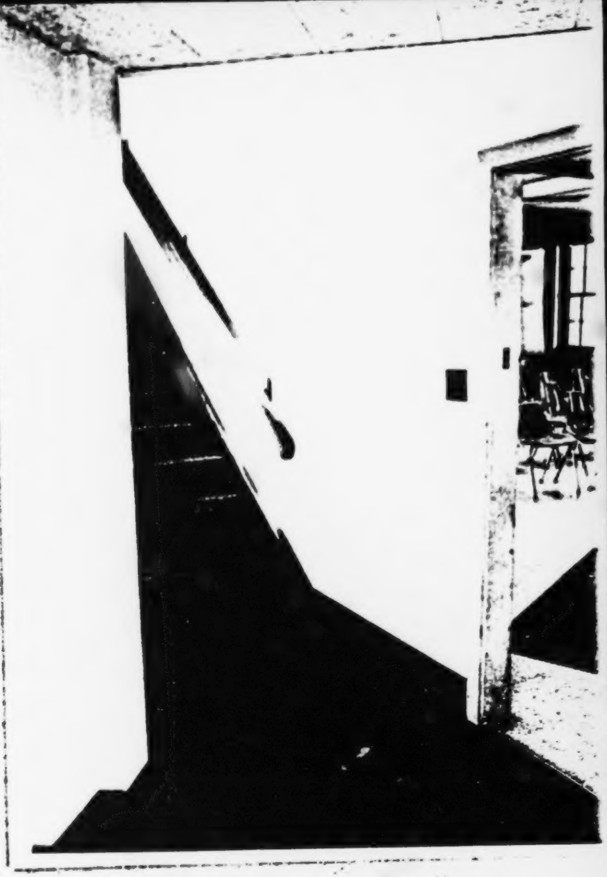


EEP21: Arctic entry at southwest

EP101-1: Entry from exterior, looking northwest.



EP101-2: Entry looking northwest

EP101-3: Entry looking southeast

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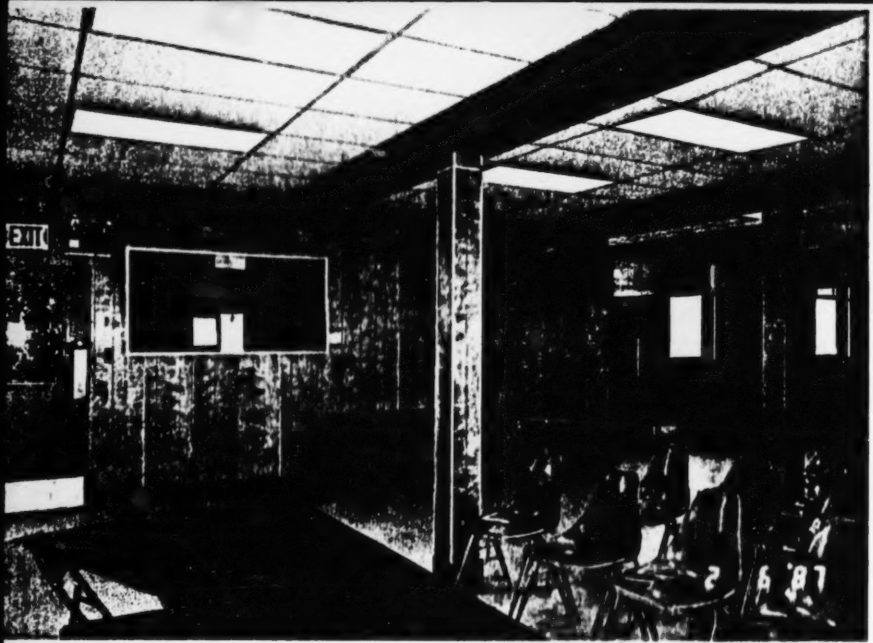
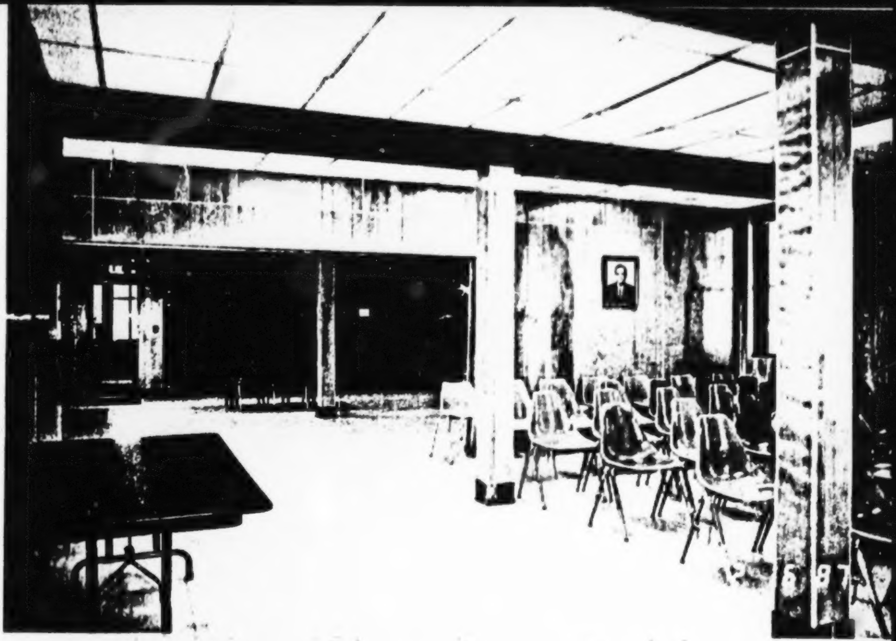
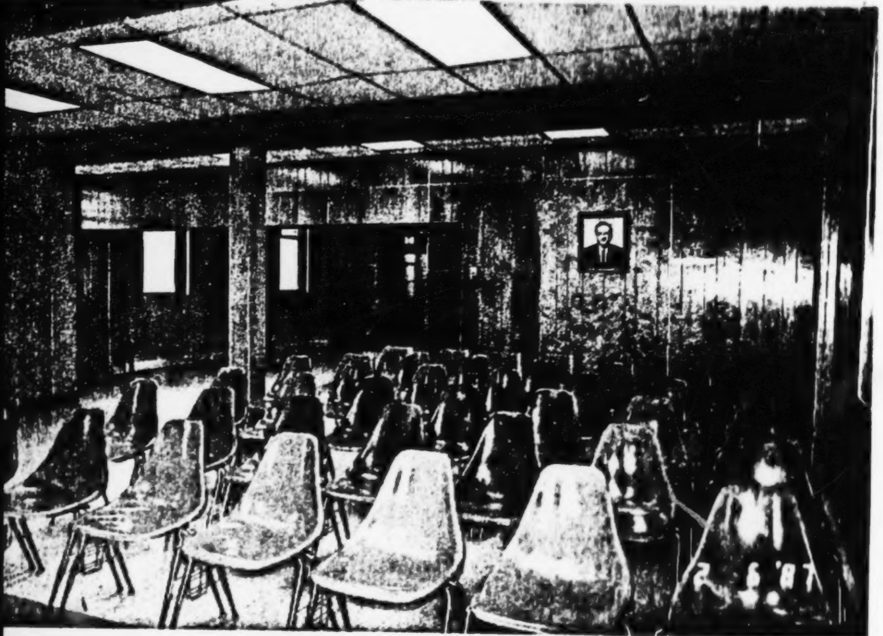
EP102-1: Stairs looking west

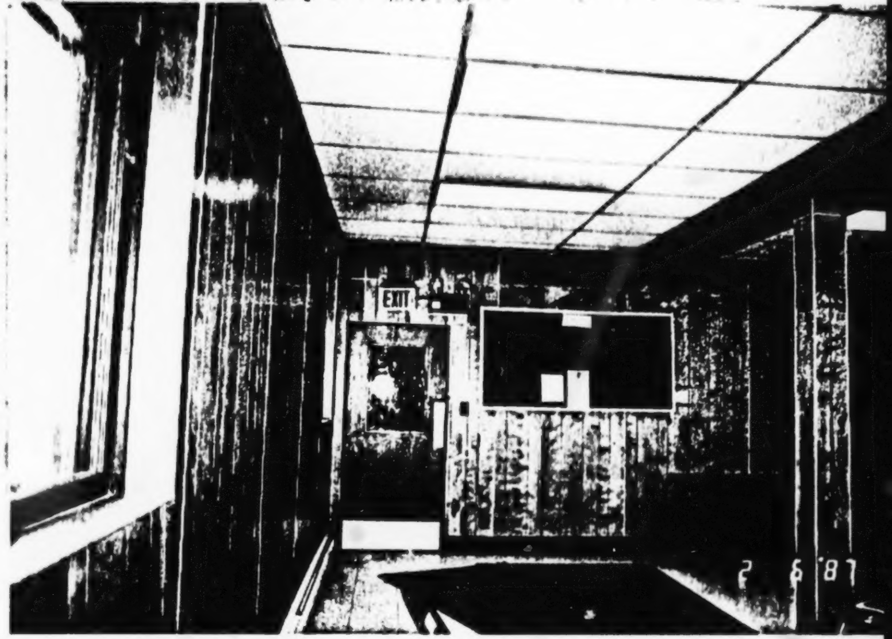


EP103-1: Looking northwest
EP103-3: Looking southwest





EP103-2: Looking south
EP103-4: Looking southwest



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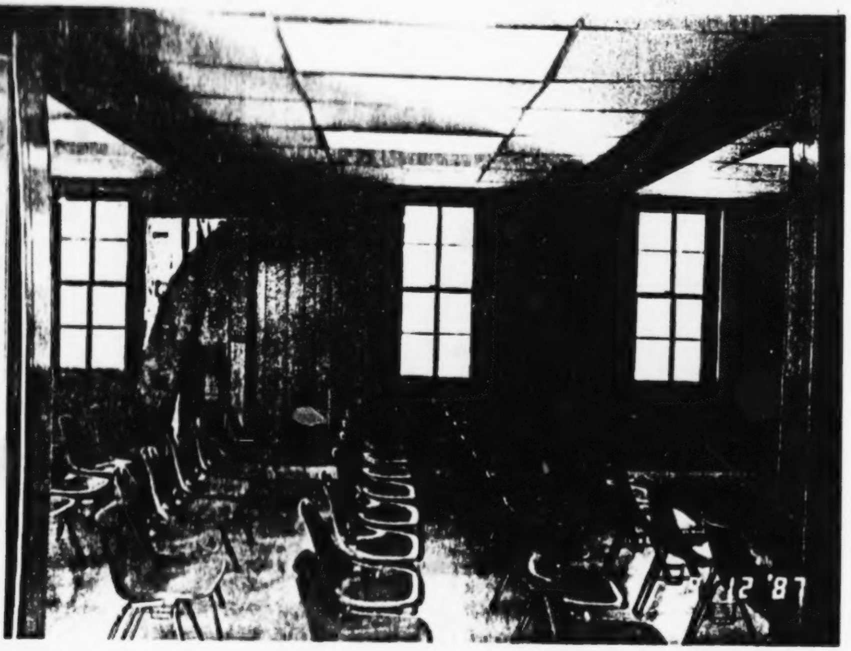
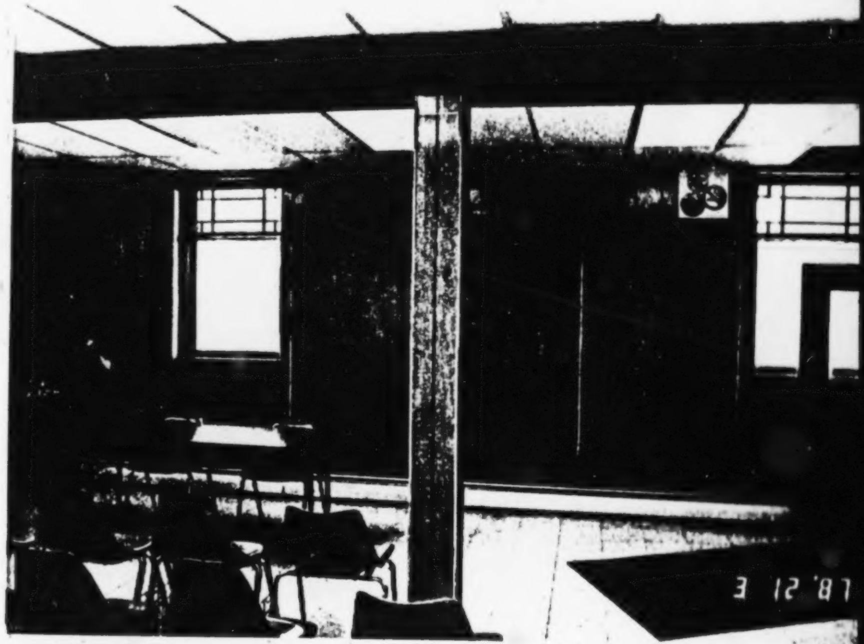
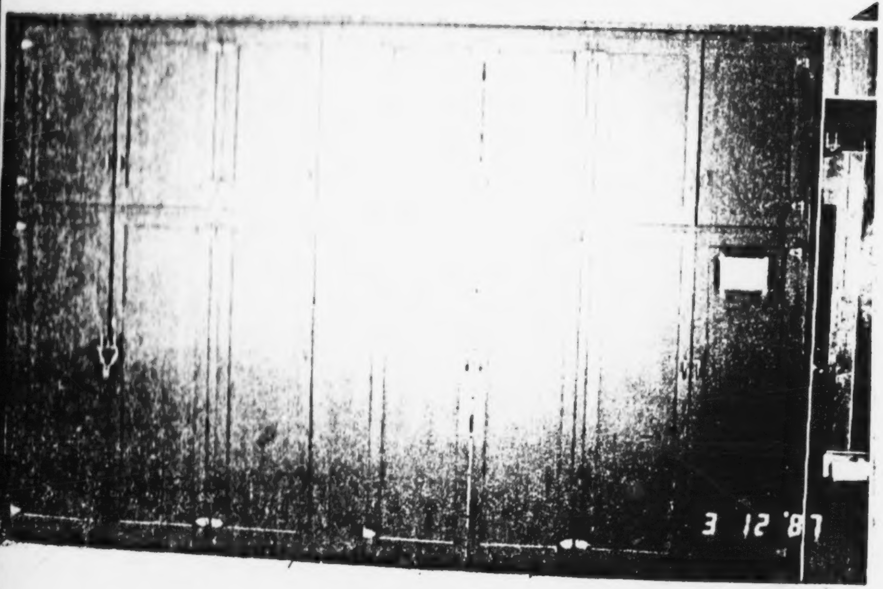


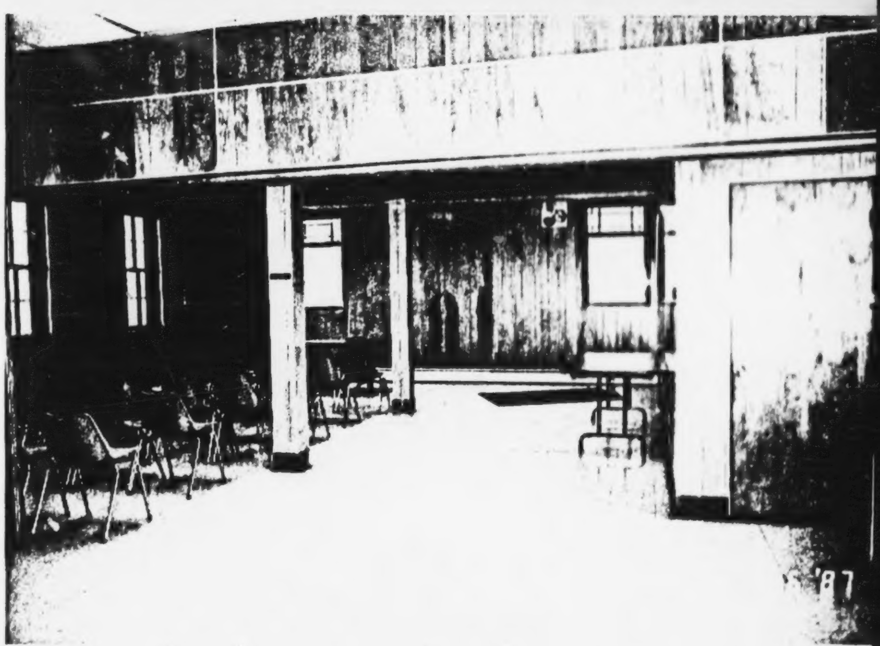


EP103-5: Looking east
EP103-7: Looking north

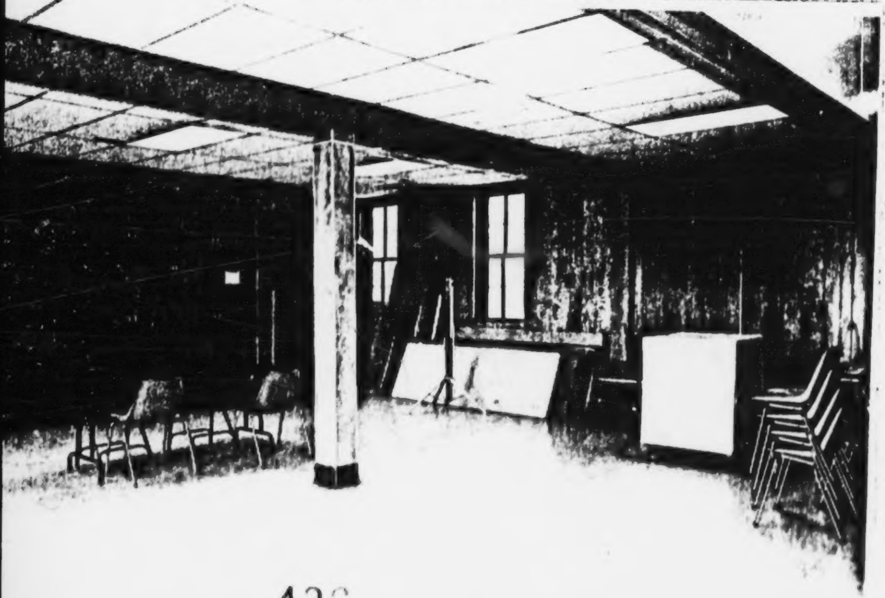
EP103-6: Looking south
EP103-8: Looking northeast



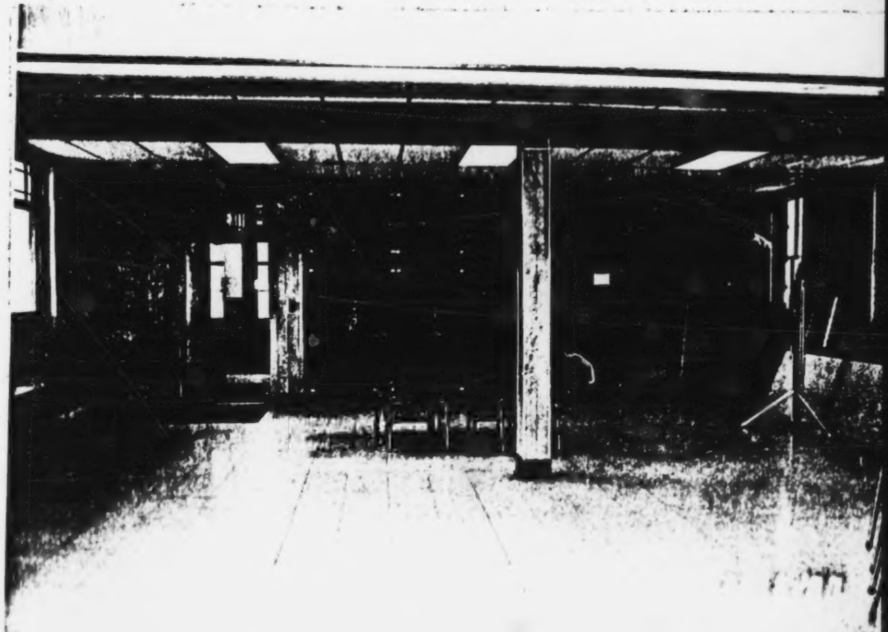
EP104-2: Storage detail



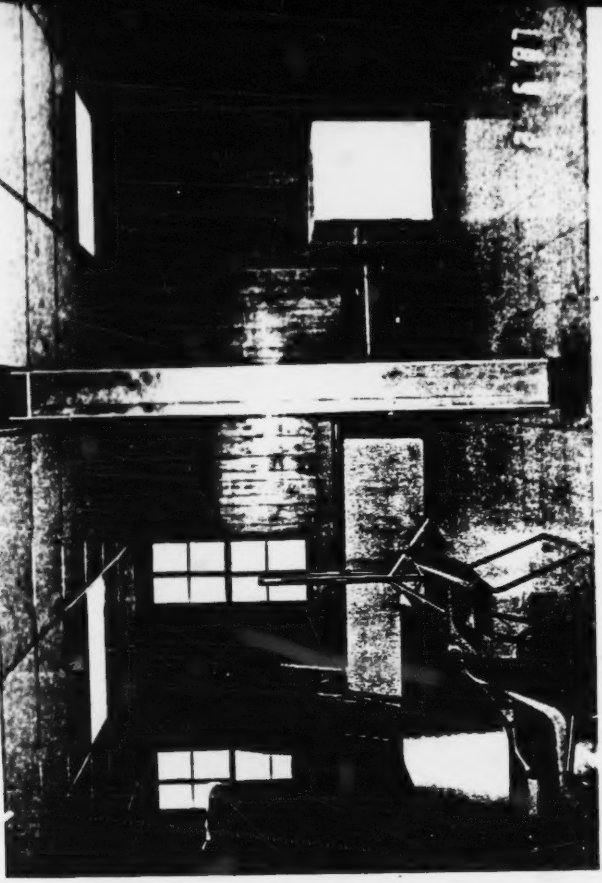
EP103-9: Looking east

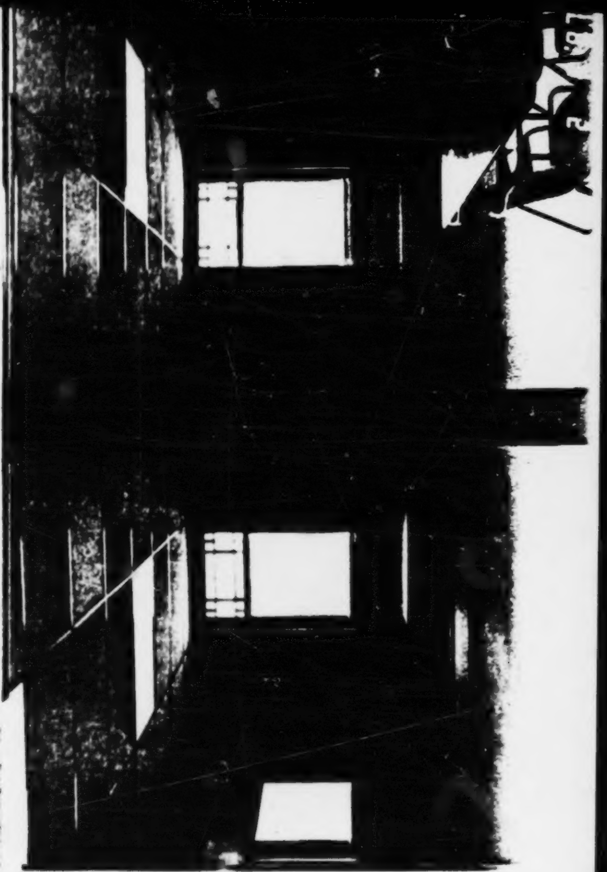


EP104-3: Looking northwest



EP104-1: Looking west





EP104-4: Looking North
EP104-6: Looking west at Rm103 Stairs

EP104-5: Looking south
EP104-7: Looking east

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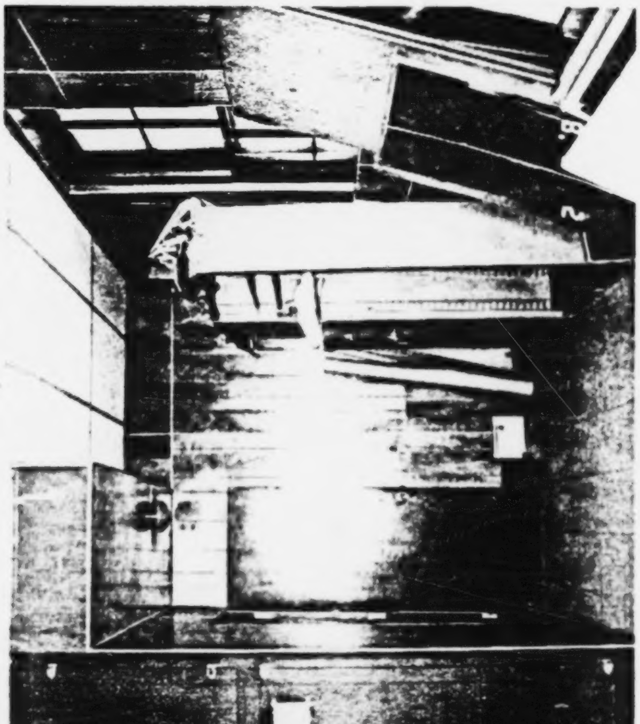
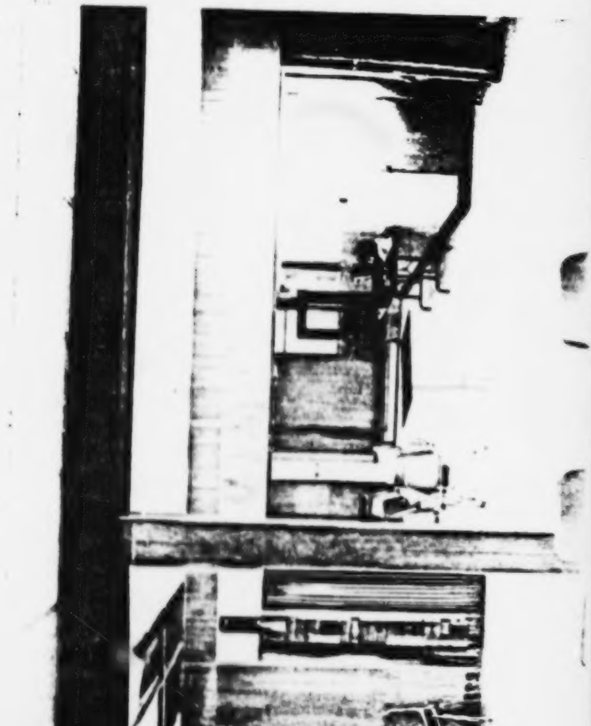
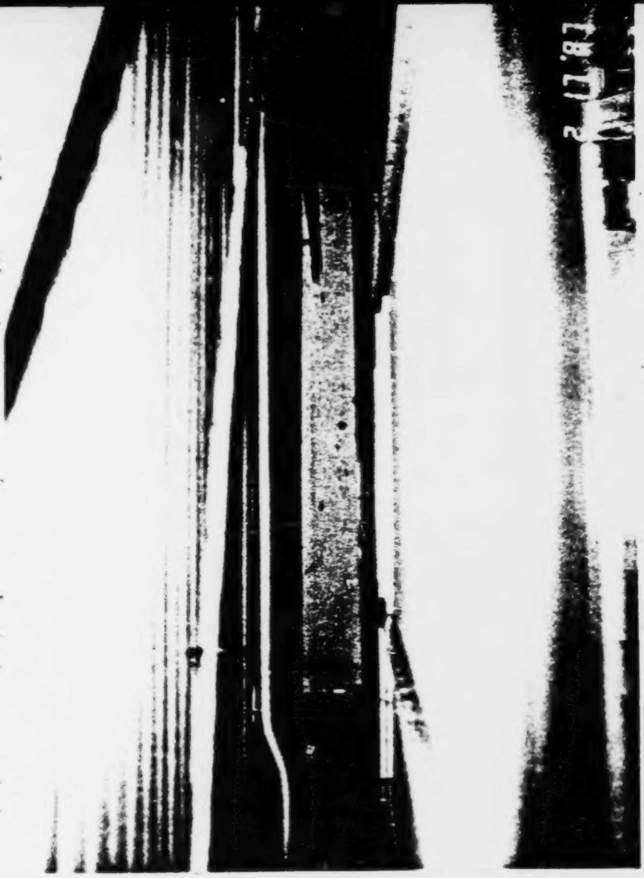
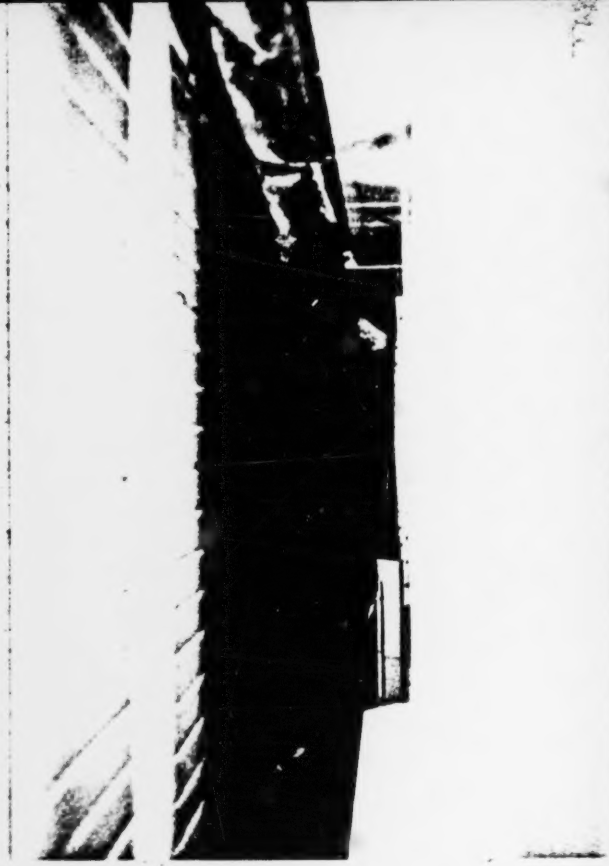






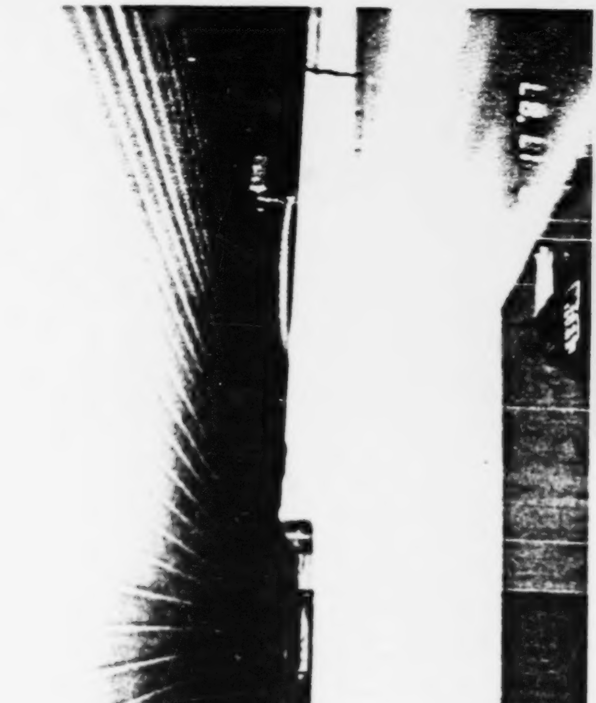


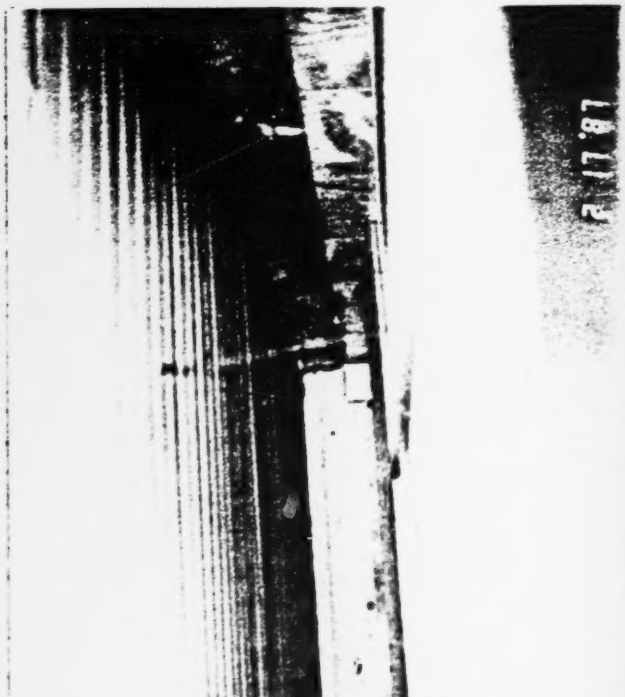
DEP103-1: Looking west at ceiling

DEP103-2: Looking north at ceiling

DEP103-3: Looking south at ceiling

DEP103-4: Looking west at ceiling





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DEP103-5: Column detail

DEP103-7: Wall detail

DEP103-6: Floor Detail

DEP 103-8: Beam Detail

C-LINE #52584
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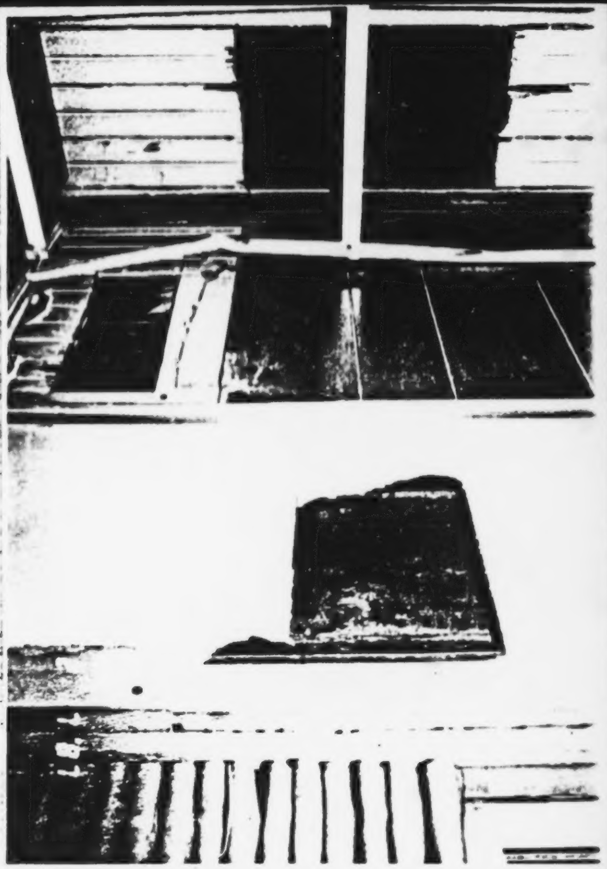
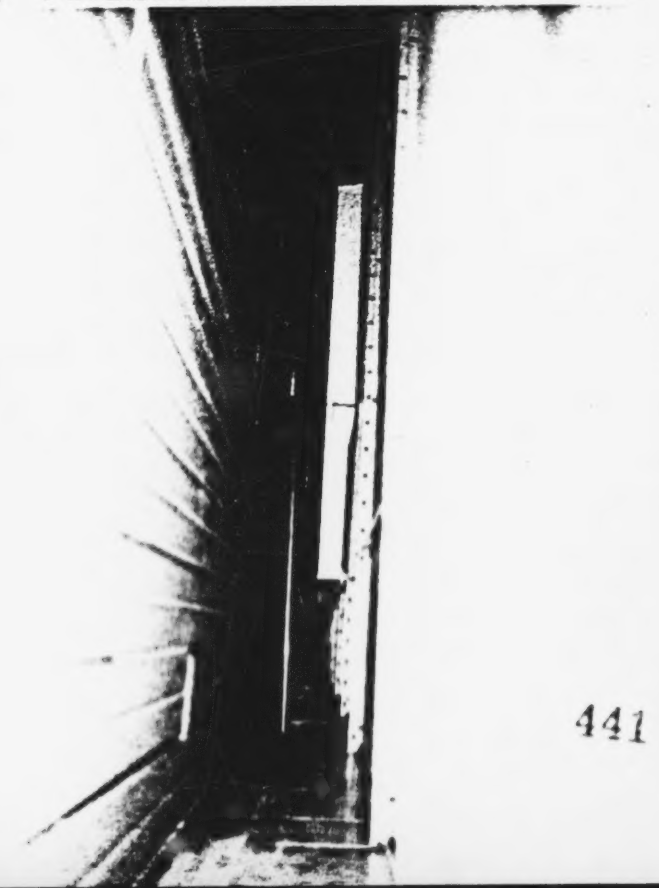
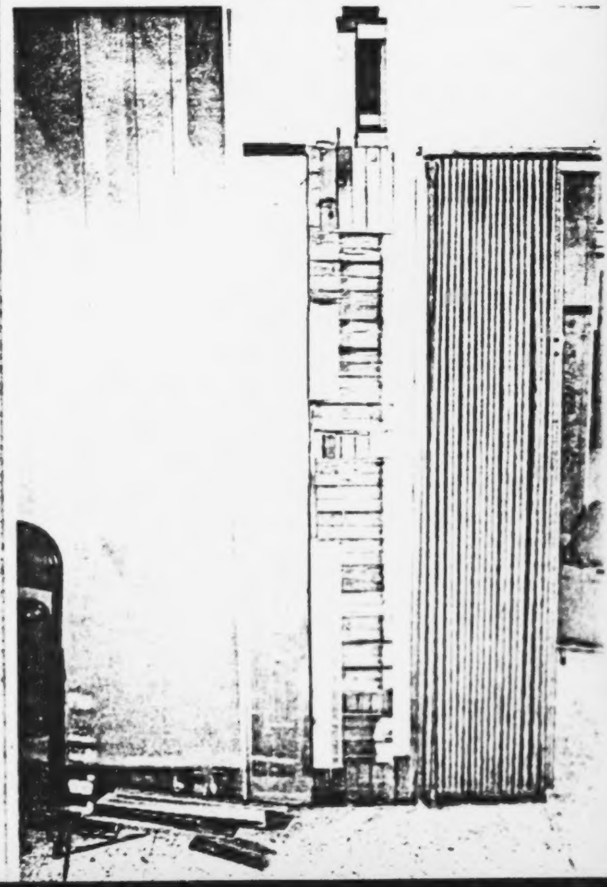
DEP103-9: Beam Detail



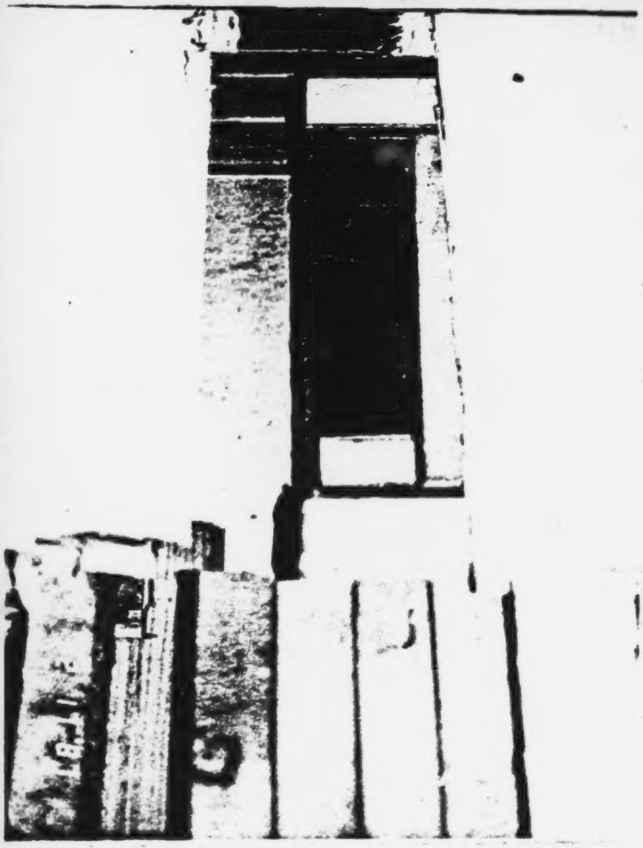
DEP103-10: Beam detail



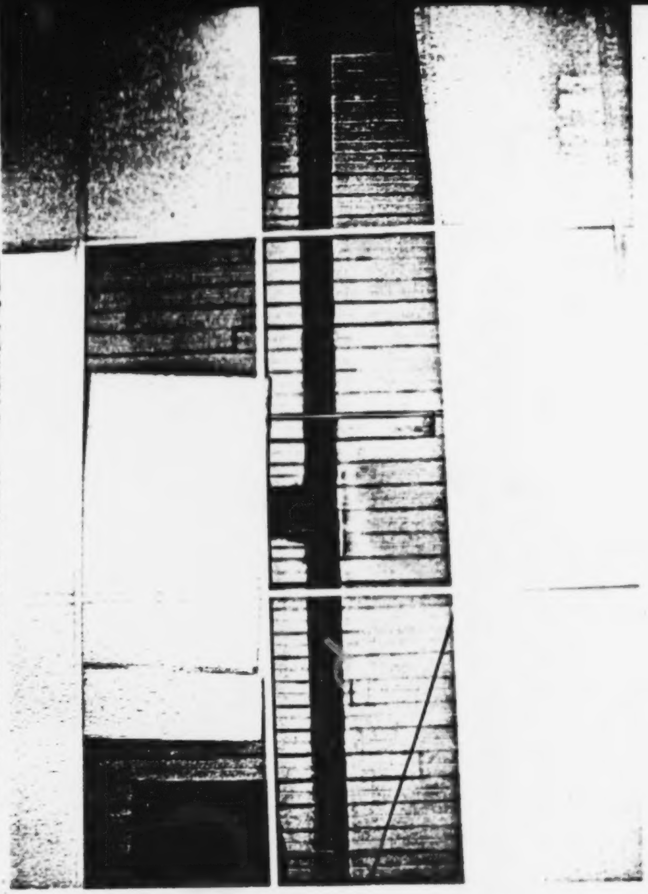
DEP103-11: Looking north at ceiling



DEP104-1: Column detail

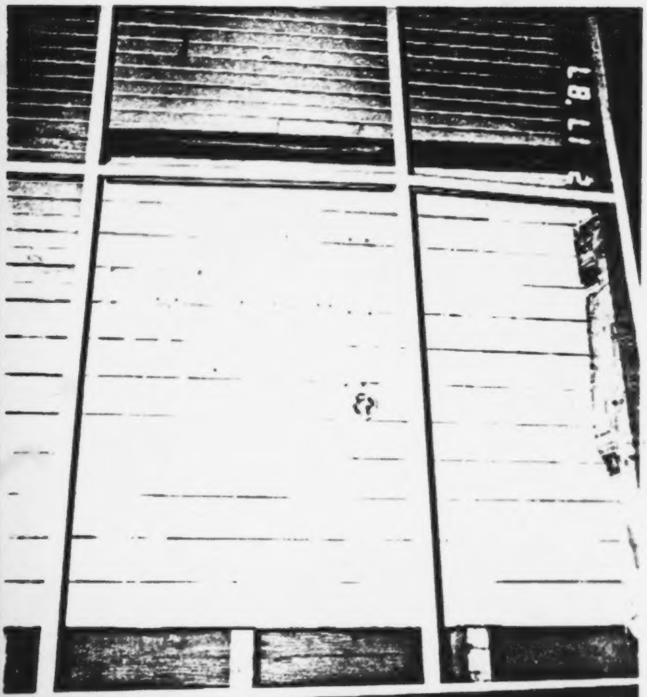


DEP104-2: Beam Detail

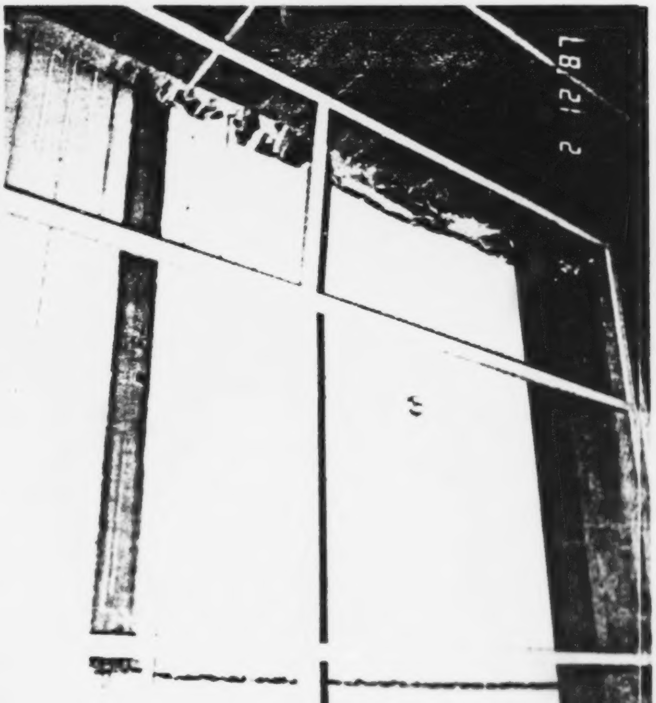


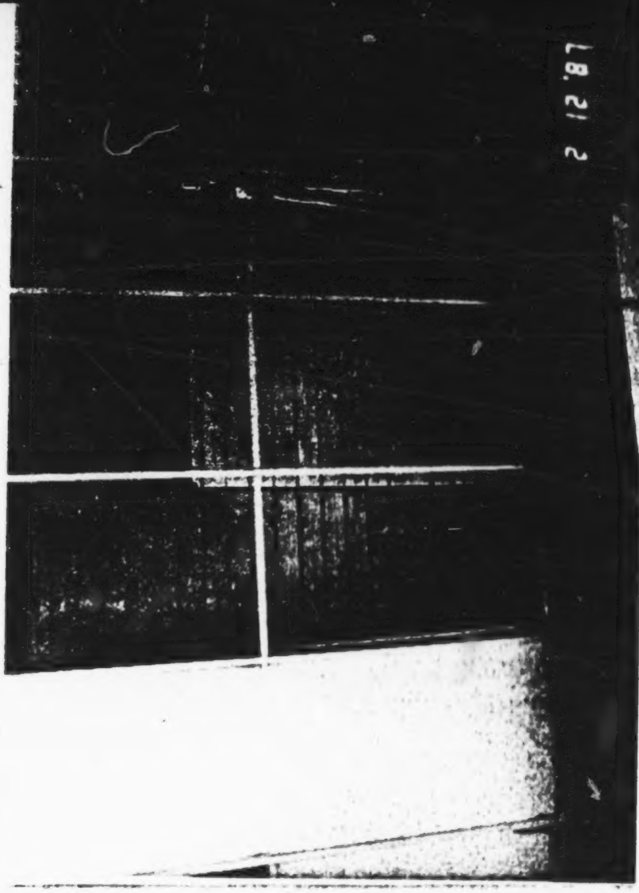
DEP104-3: Ceiling Detail at Rm 104A

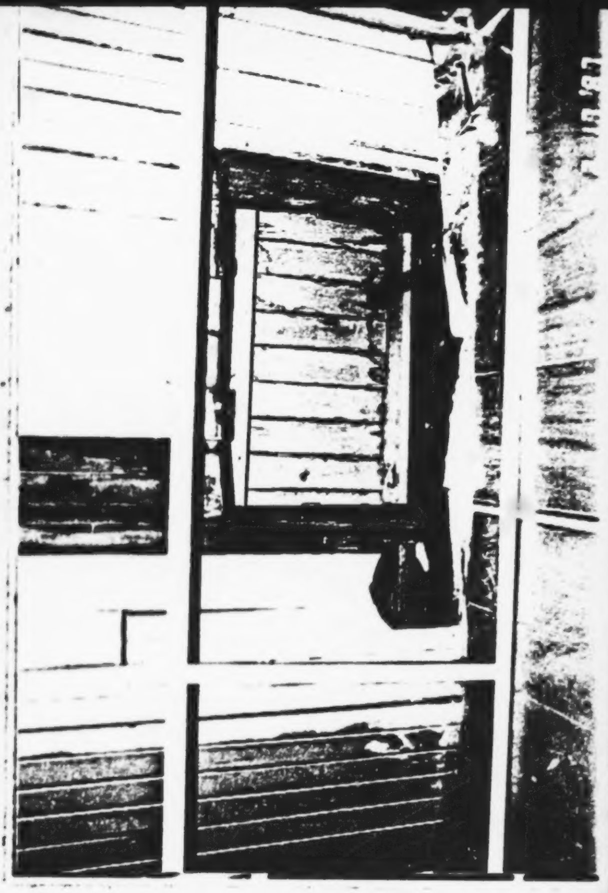
DEP104-4: Ceiling at Rm 104B



DEP104-5: Ceiling at Rm 104B







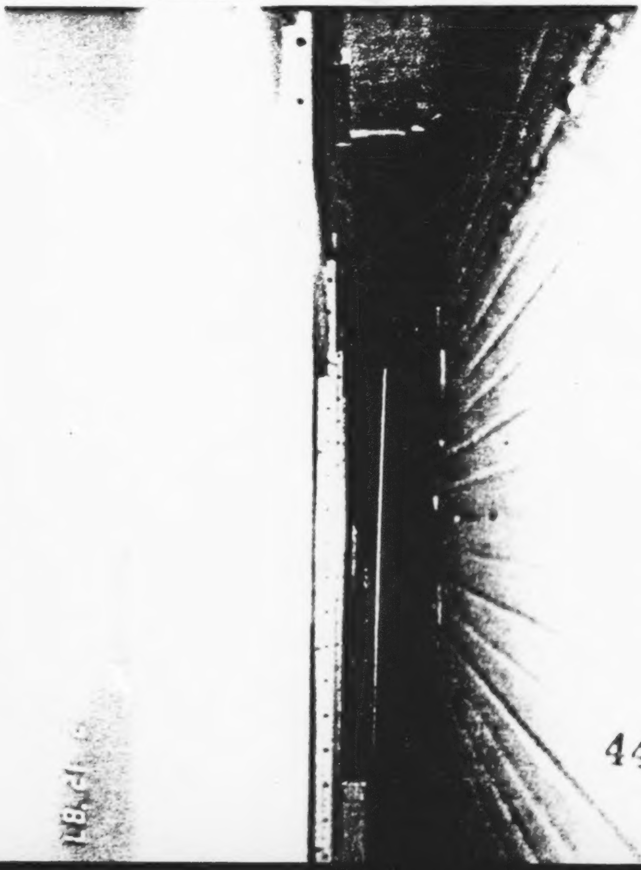
DEP104-6: Ceiling at Rm 104B

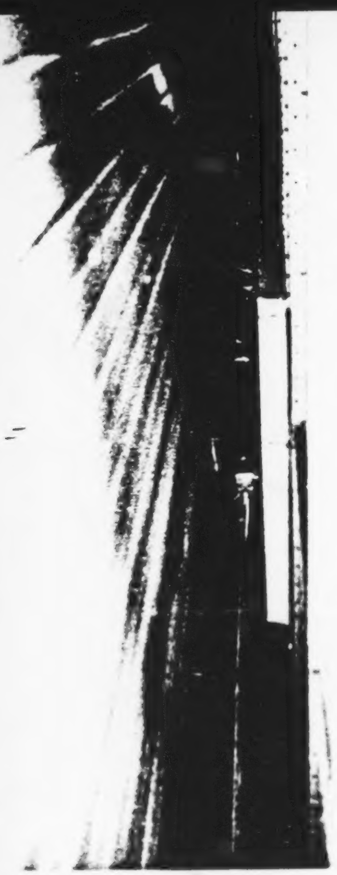
DEP104-8: Ceiling looking south at beam

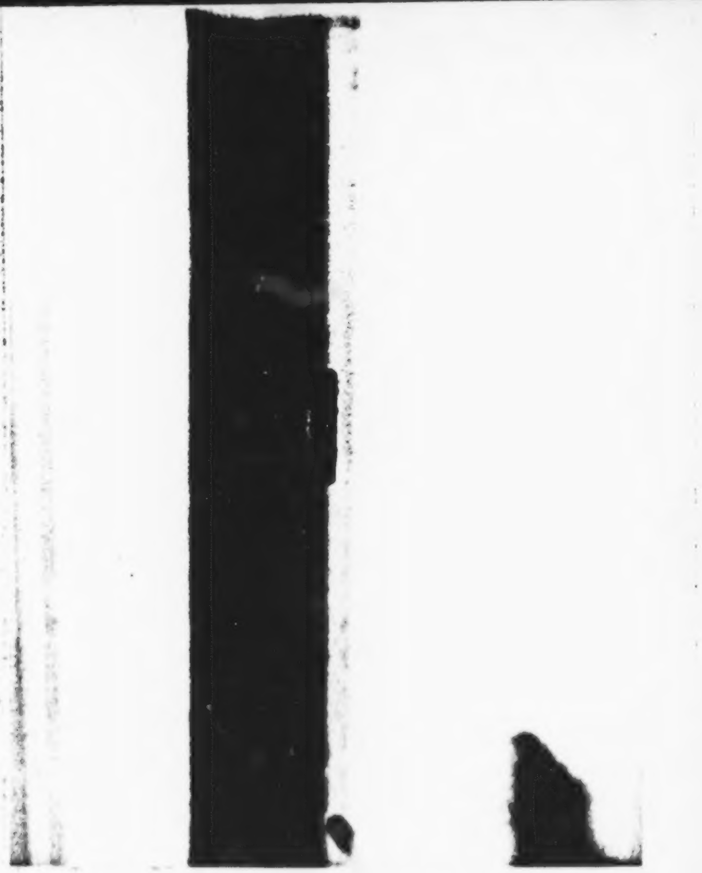
DEP104-7: Ceiling detail at old flue

DEP104-9: Looking S @ clg.& Rm108 Stair-

C-LINE #52584
35MM PRINTS





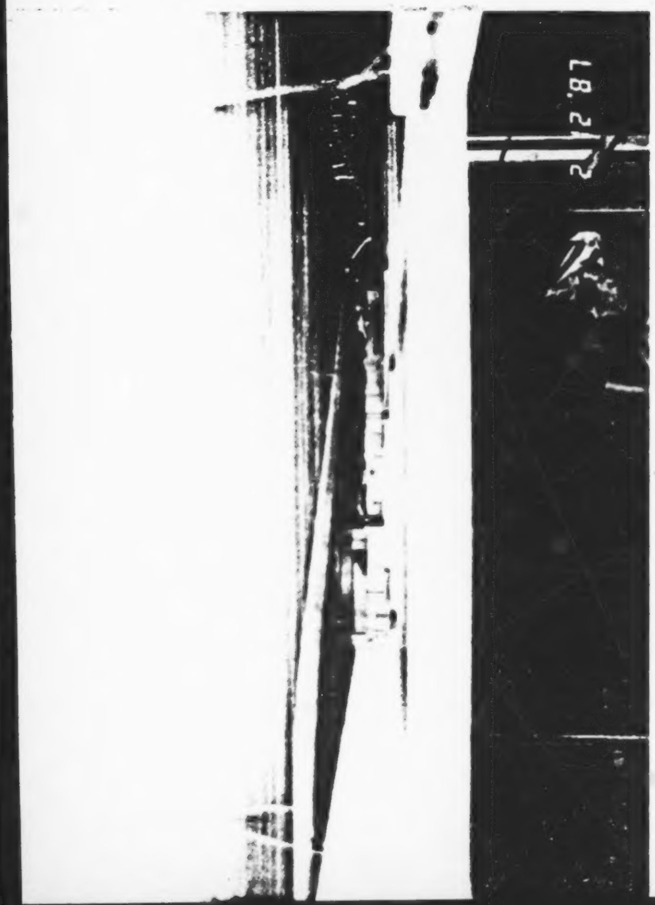


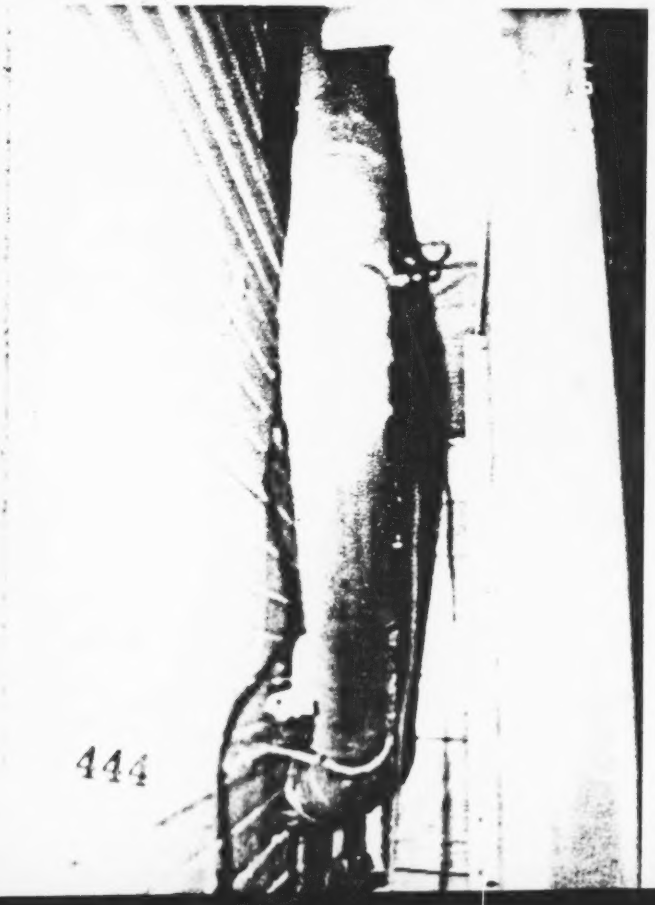
DEP104-10: Looking SE @ clg. from NW corner

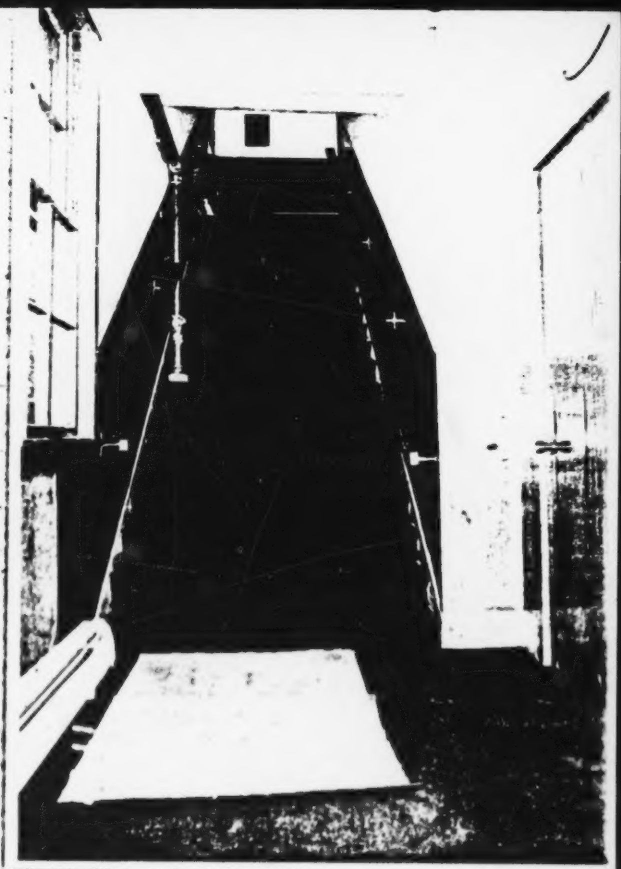
DEP104-12: Looking E @ clg. from SE corner

DEP104-11: Looking W @ clg @ orig. light @ Rm108 Stairs Wall

DEP104-13: Looking S @ drain @clg @SWcorner



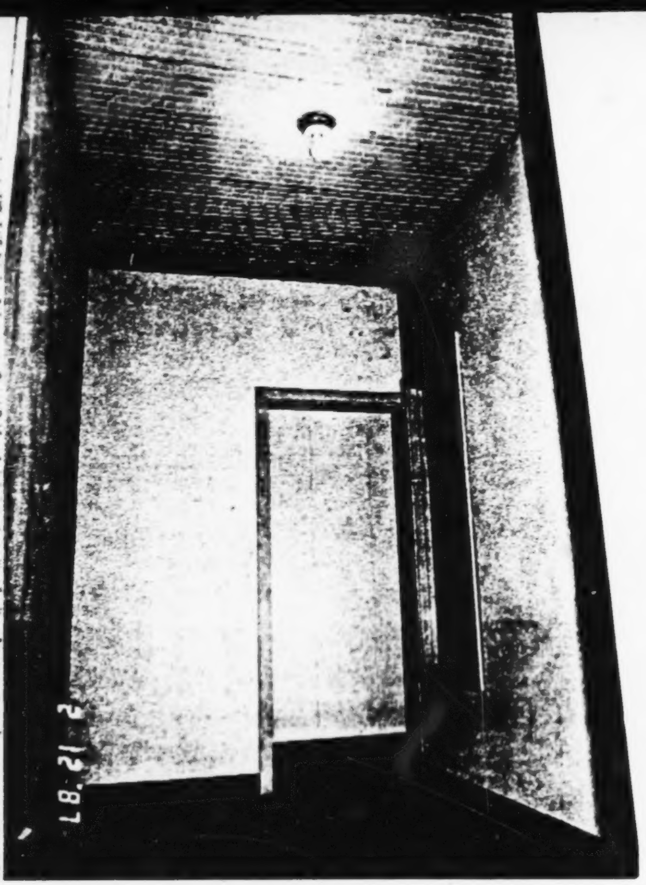




EP105&106-1: Looking south
EP107-1: looking south

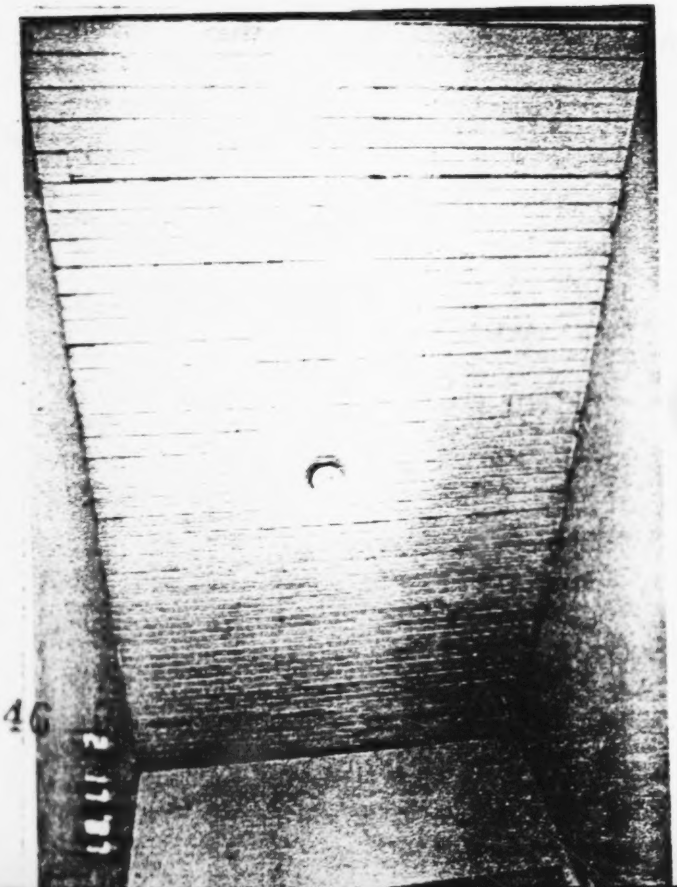
EP106&107-1: Looking north
EP201-1: Looking west

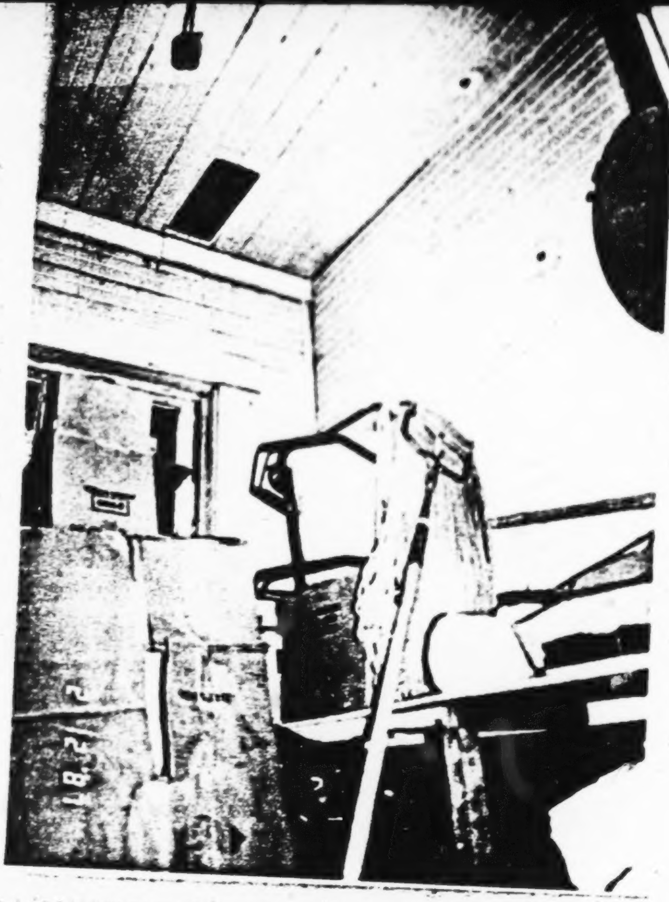
C-LINE #52584
35MM PRINTS



EP201-2: Looking east
EP203-2: Looking north

EP203-1: Looking south
EP203-3: Ceiling detail





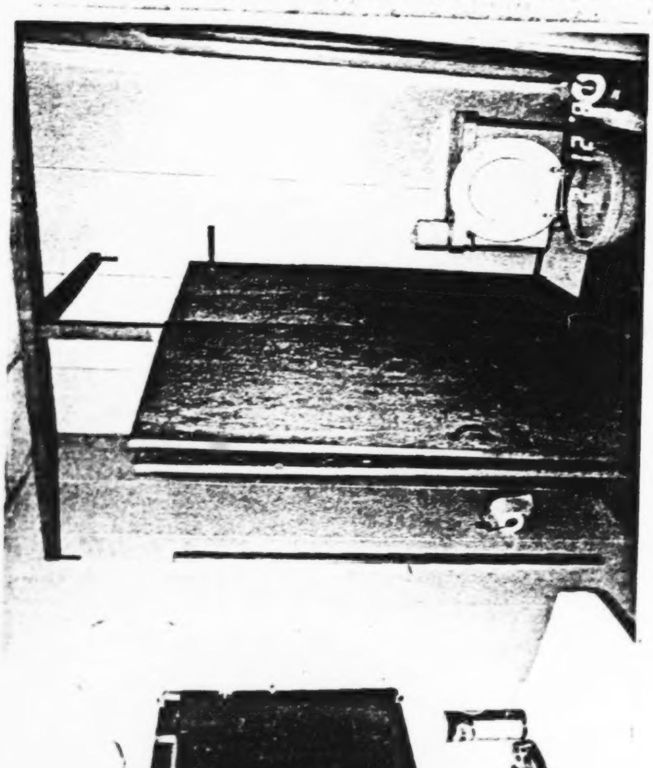
EP204-1: Looking northwest

EP206-1: Looking south

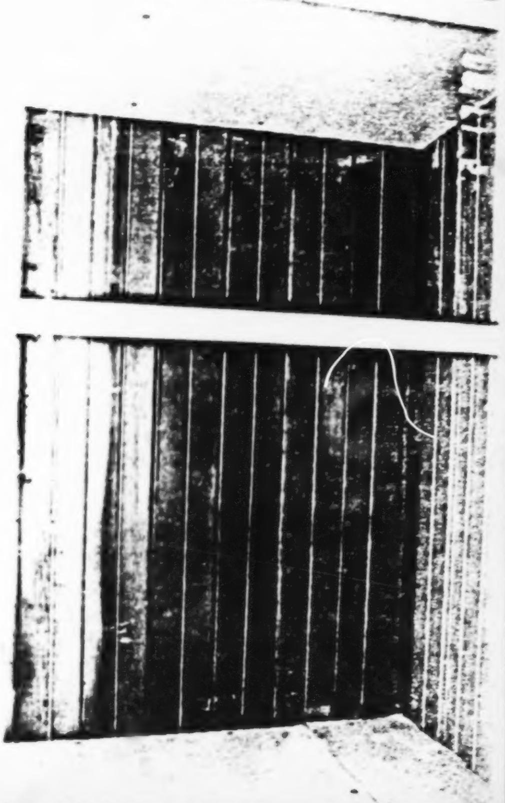
EP204-2: Ceiling detail

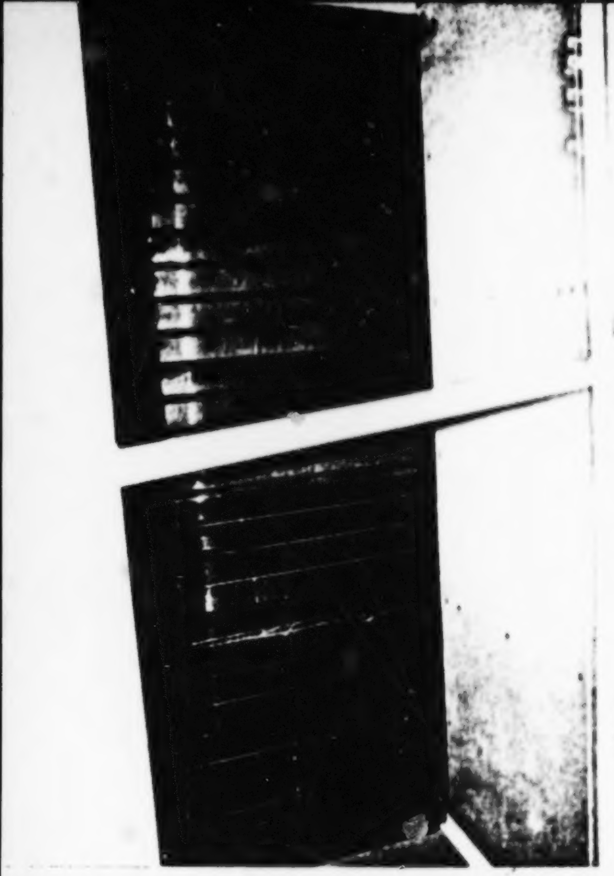
EP206-2: Ceiling detail

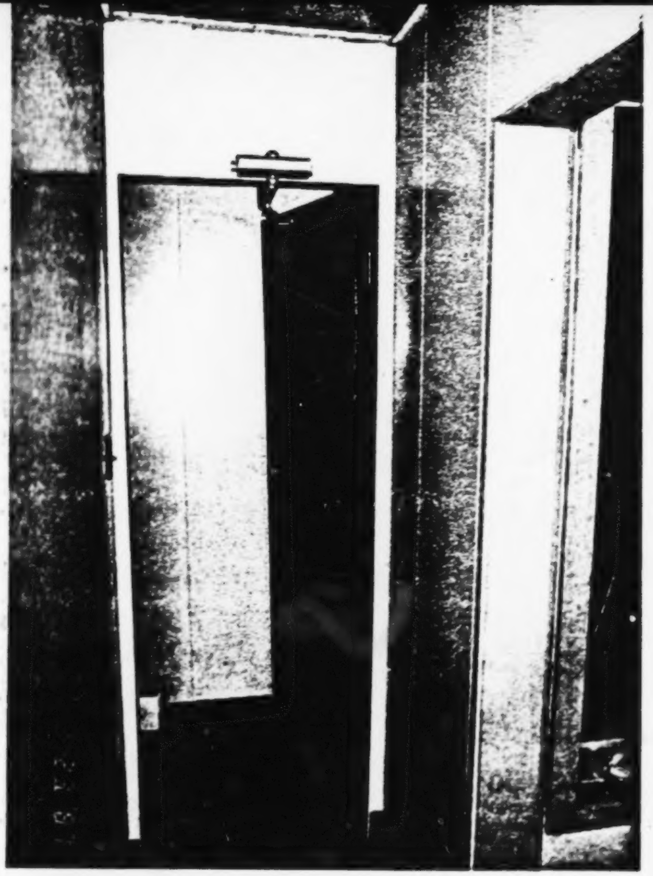
C-LINE #52584
35MM PRINTS



6





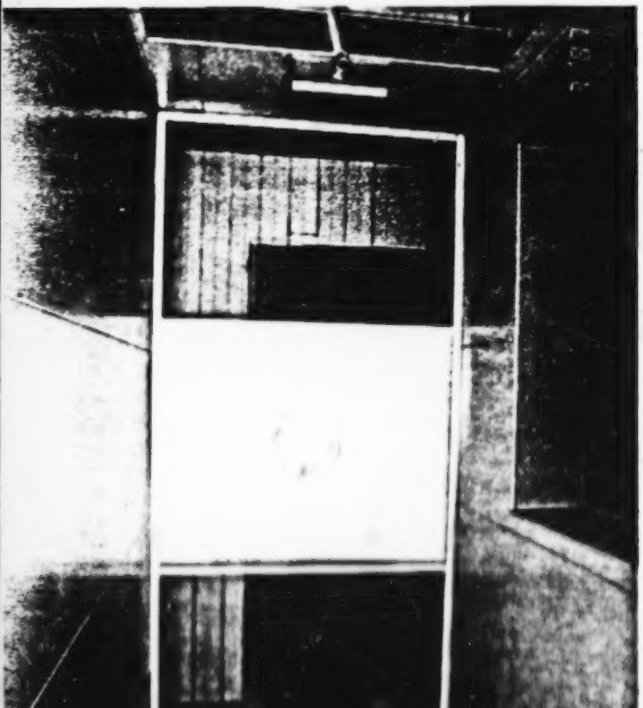


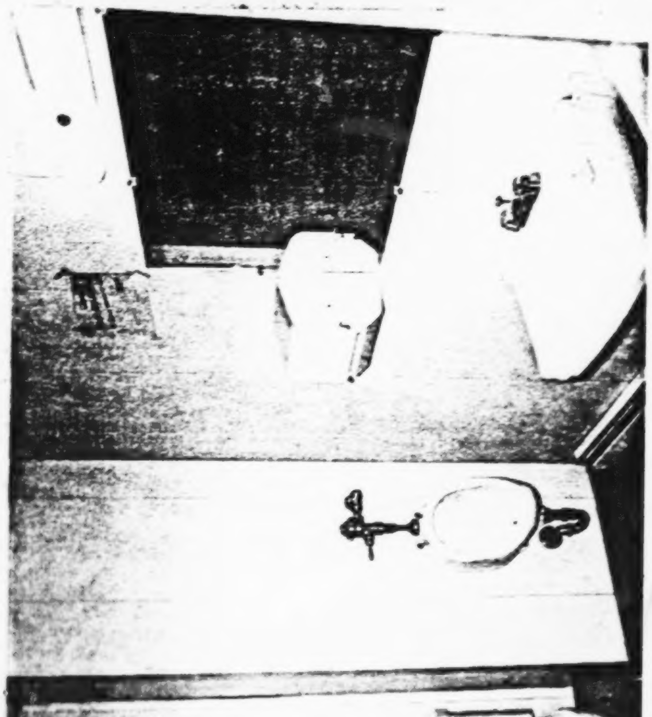
EP205-3: Ceiling detail.

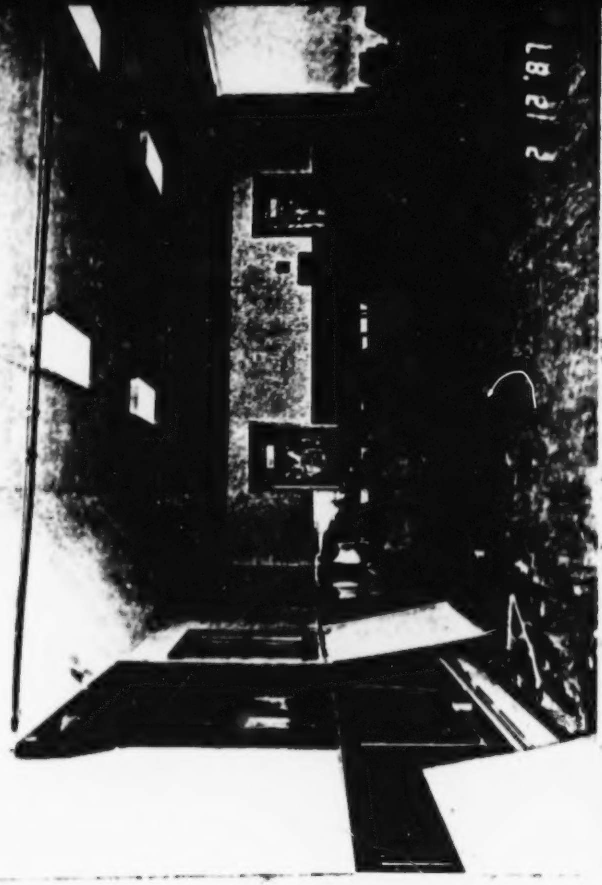
EP205-2: Ceiling detail.

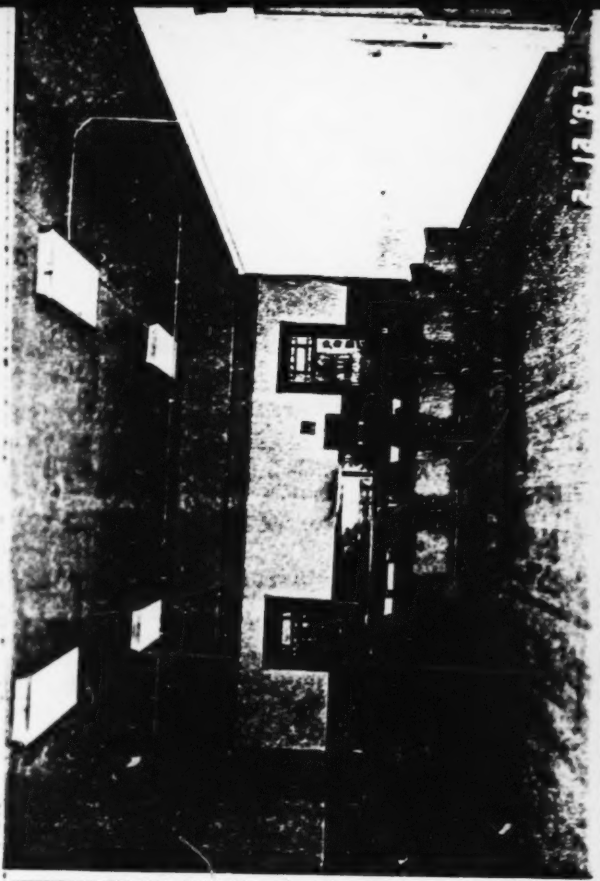
EP205-1: Looking west

EP207-1: Looking south









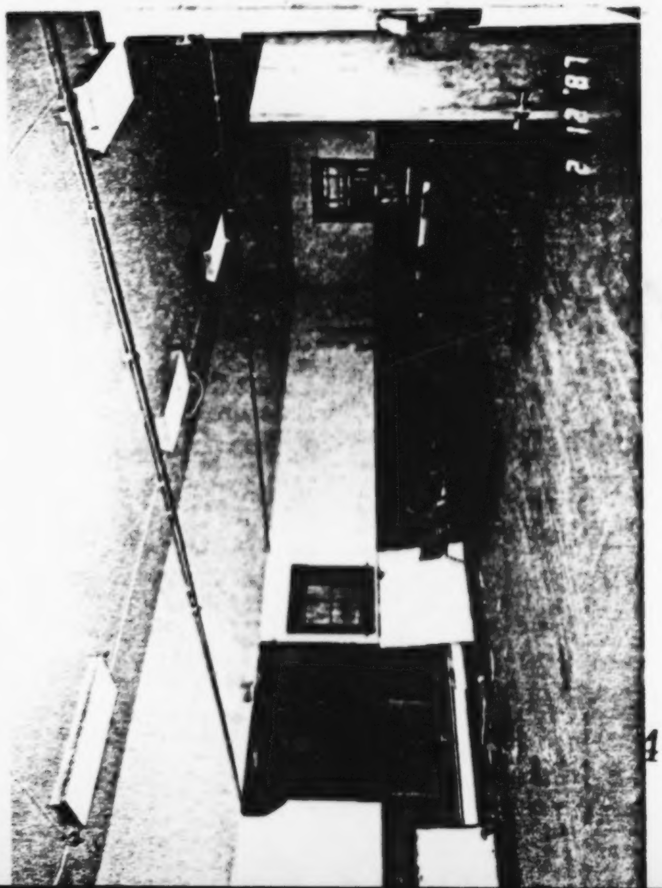
EP202-1: Looking east

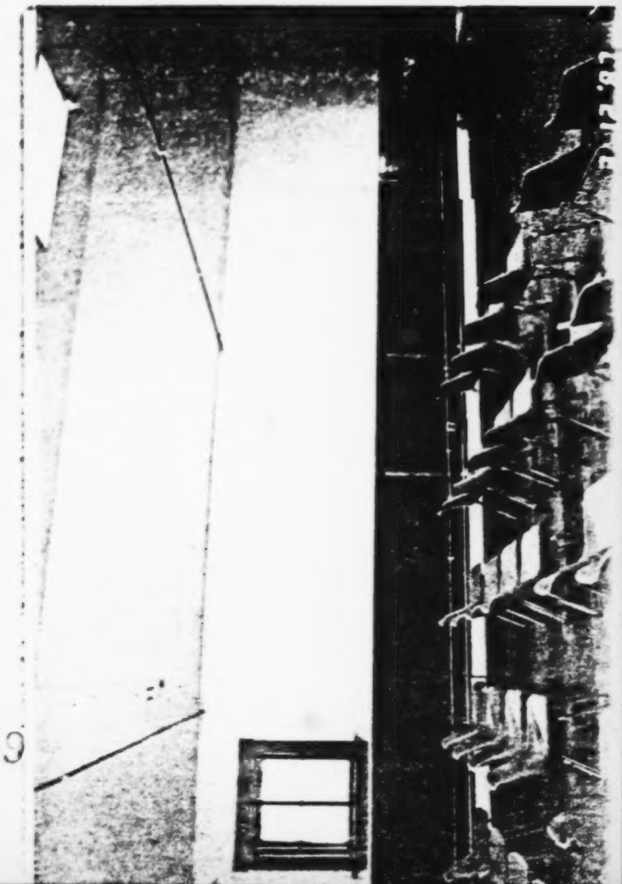
EP202-3: Looking northeast

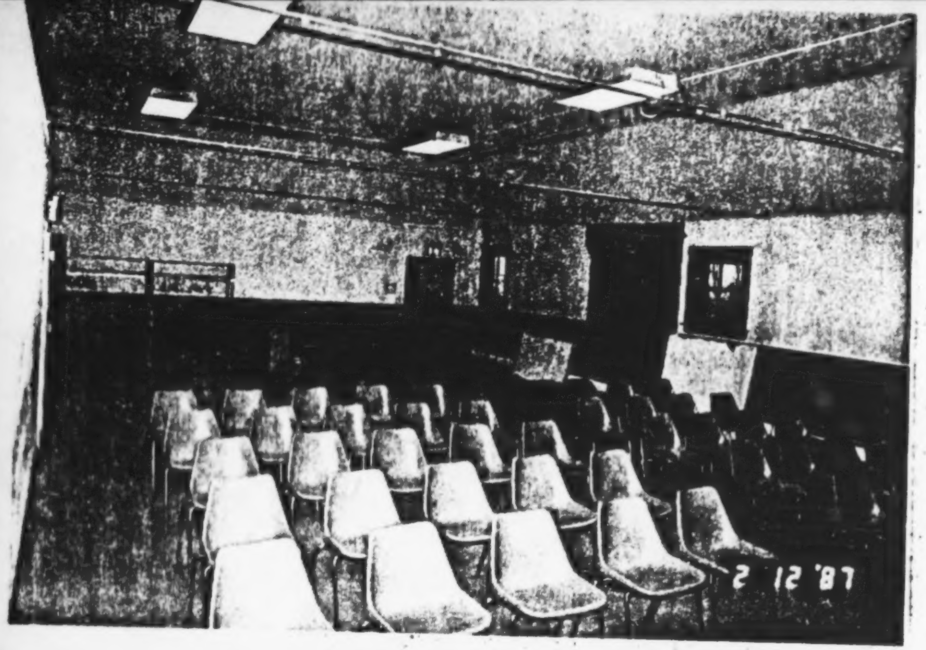
EP202-2: Looking east

EP202-4: Looking northeast

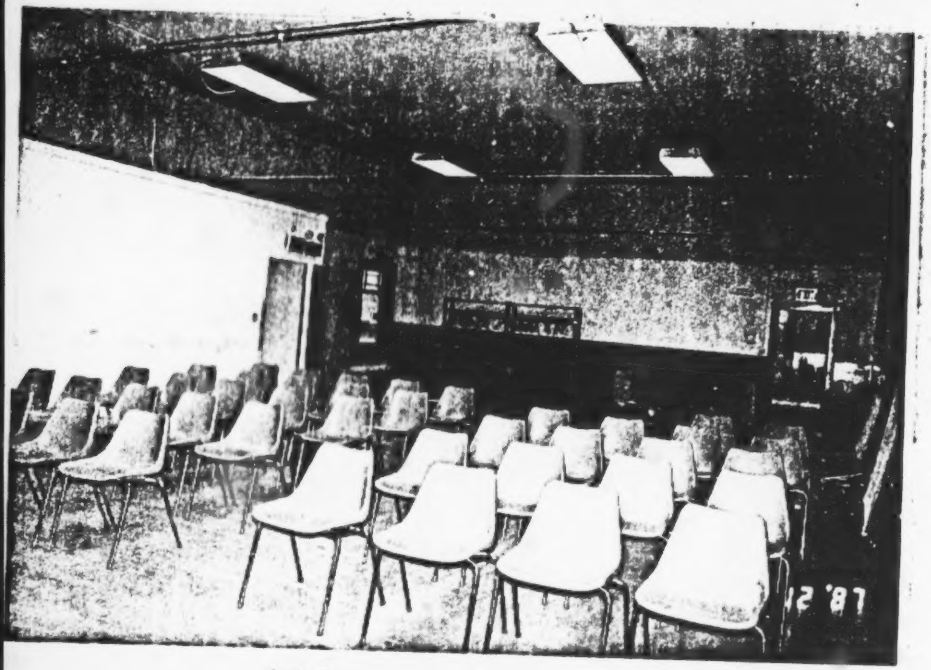
C-LINE #52584
35MM PRINTS



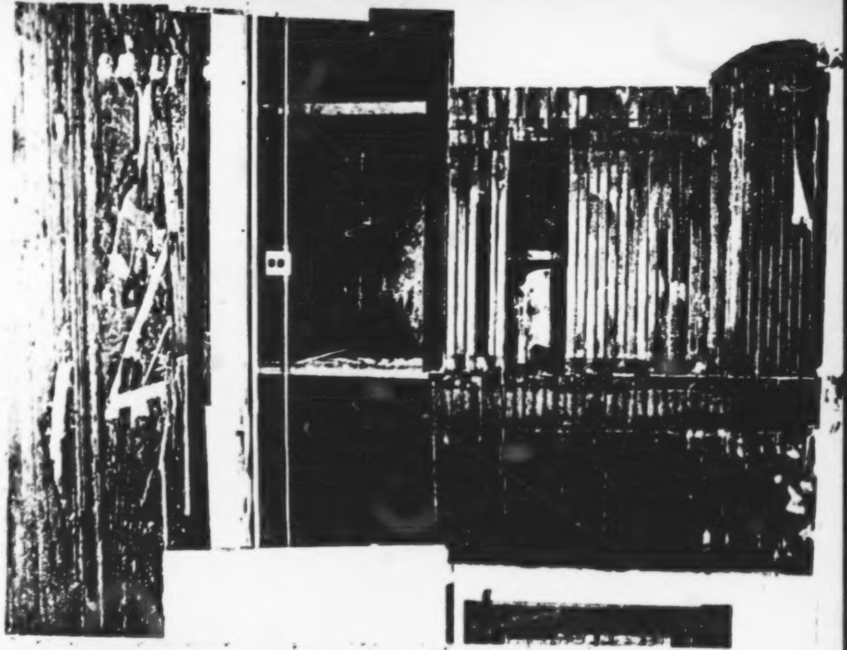




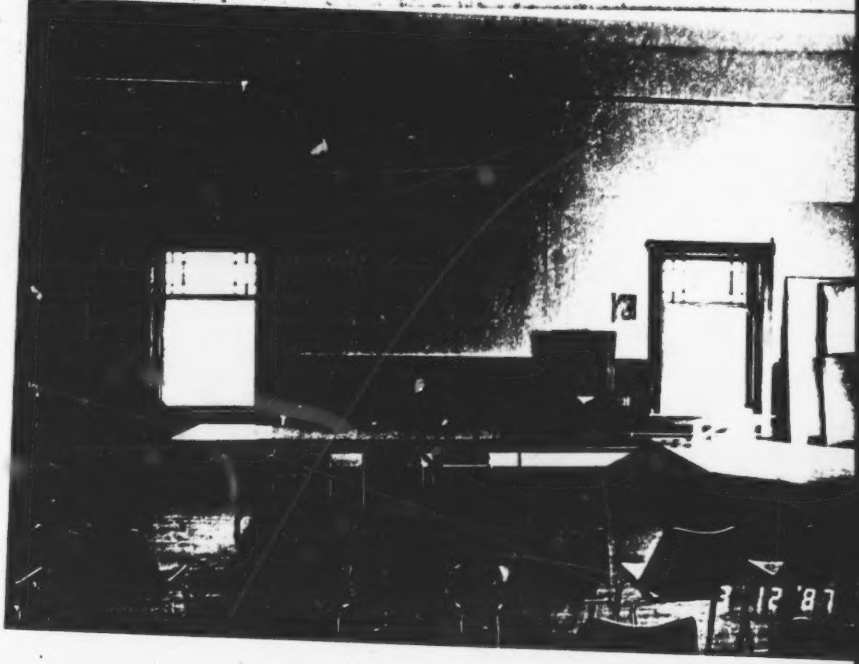
EP202-7: Looking northwest



EP202-8: Looking southwest.

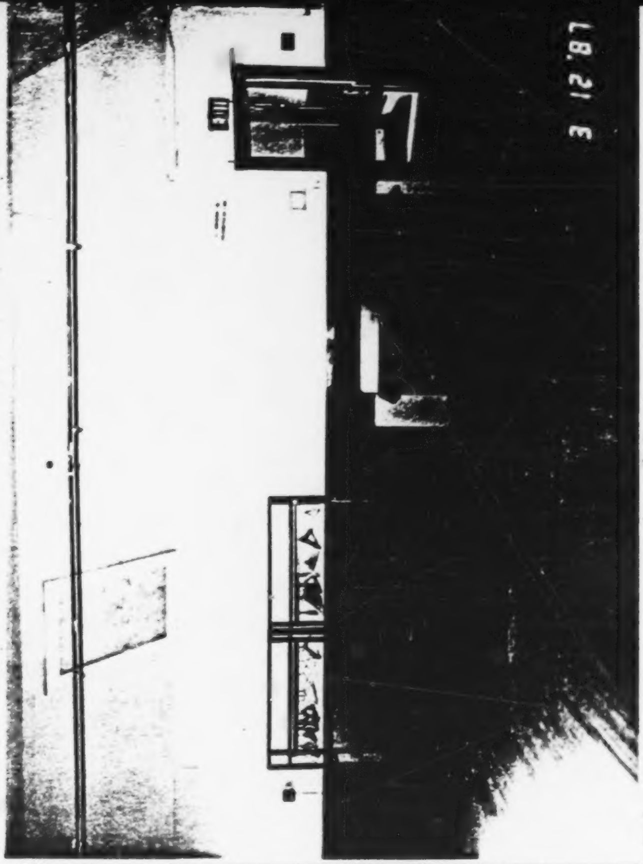


EP202-5: Wall/Window/Flue Detail

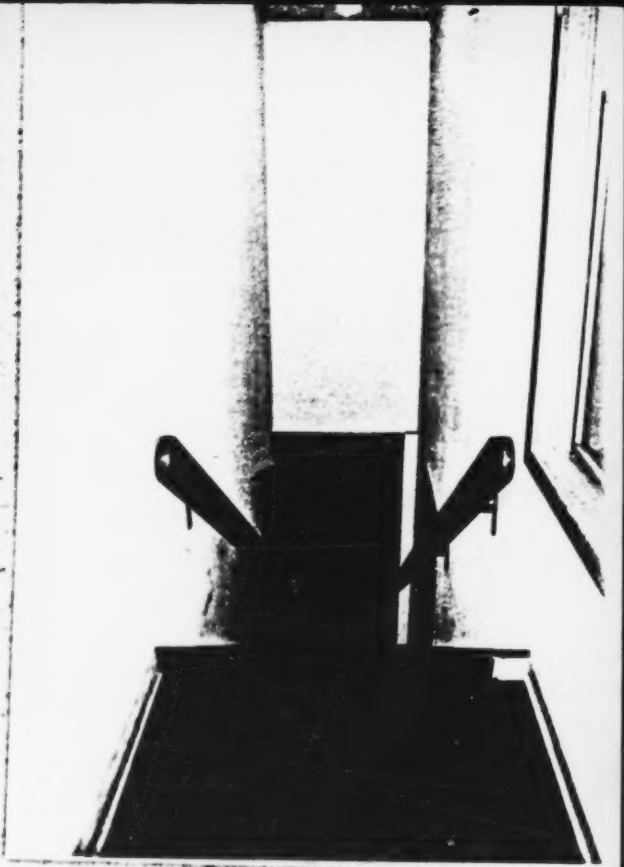


EP202-6: Looking east

C-LINE #52584
35MM PRINTS

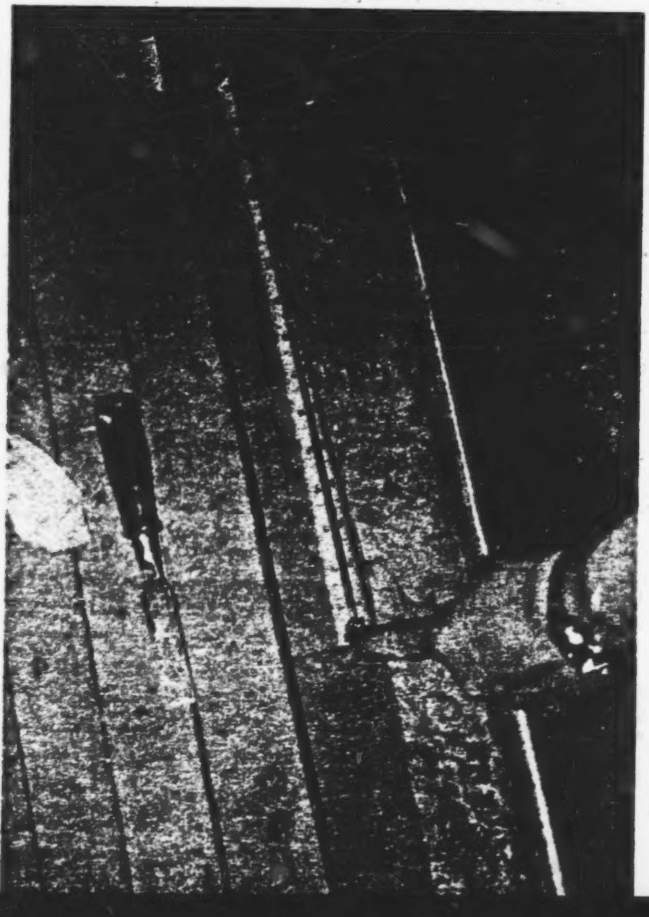


EP202-9: Looking west



EP102-2: Looking east

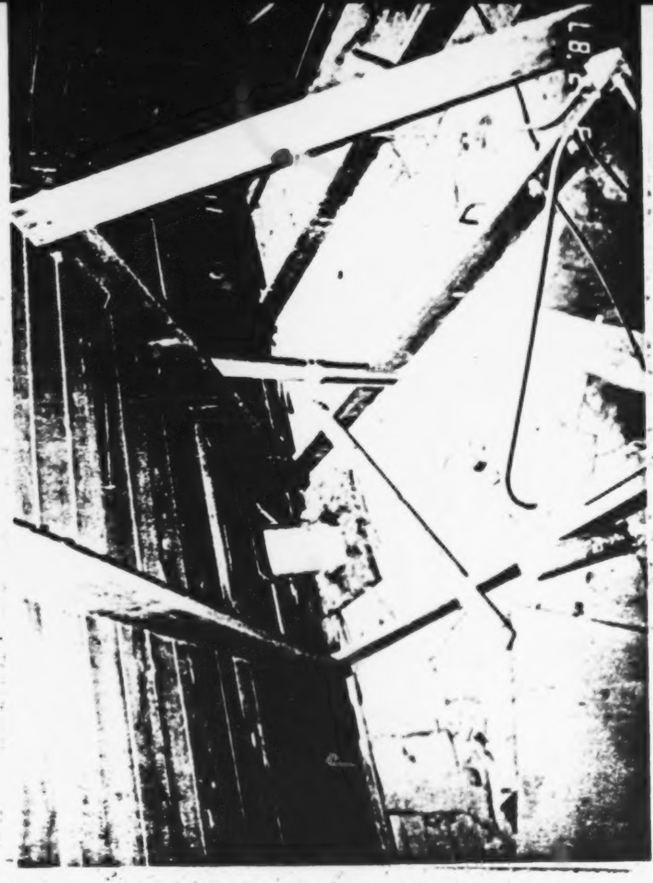
DEP202-1: Floor demolition detail



DEP 202-2: Wall demolition detail

DEP202-3: Wall demolition detail
EP204-3: Rosette with drop cord feature

EP201-3: Original electric panel



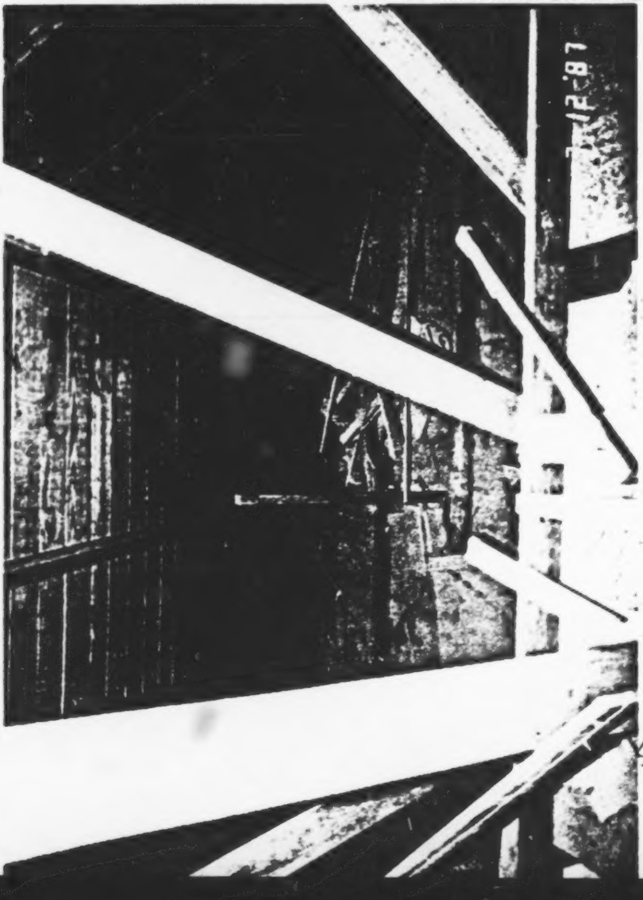
EP301-1: Looking southwest

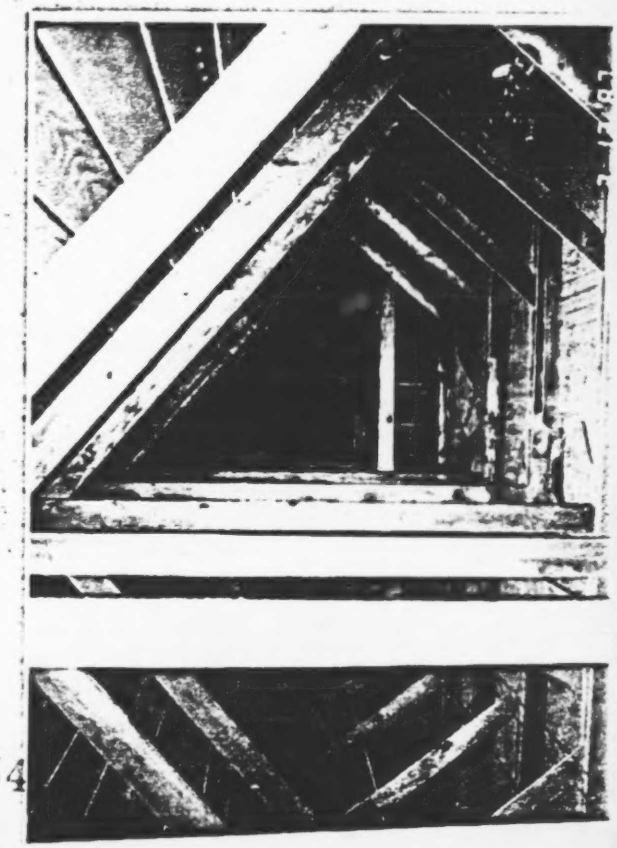
EP301-2: Looking northwest

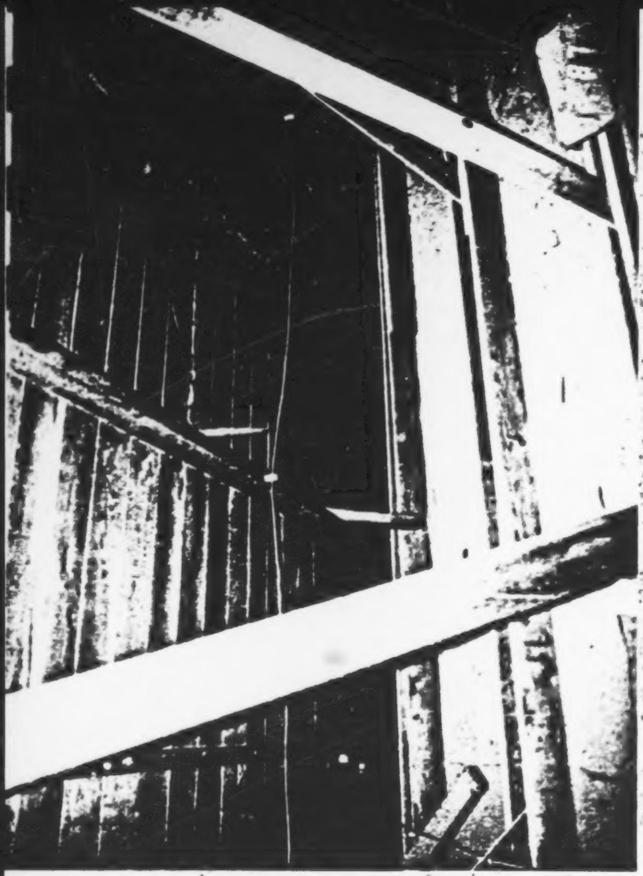
EP301-3: Looking west

EP301-4: Looking east

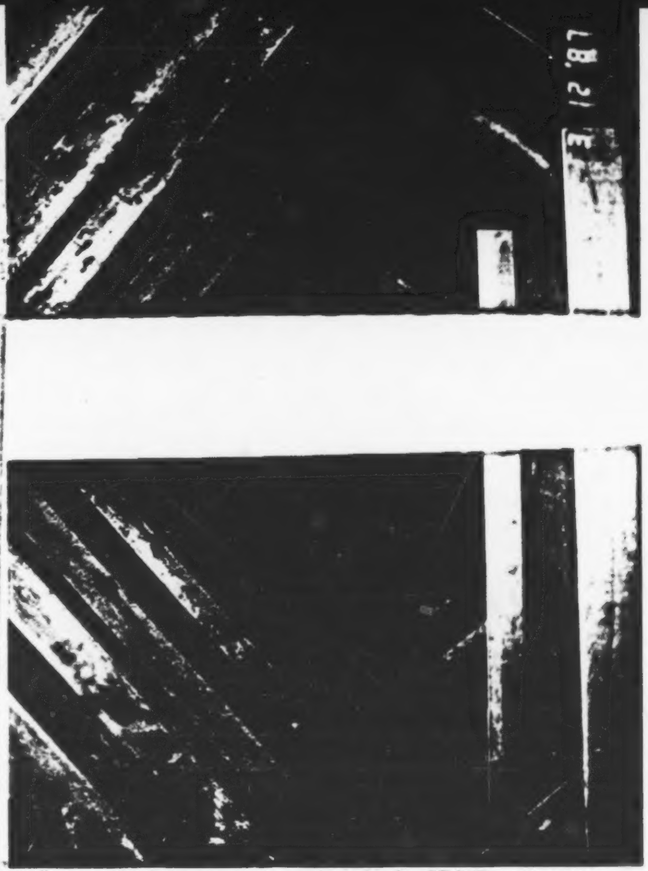
C-LINE #52584
35MM PRINTS



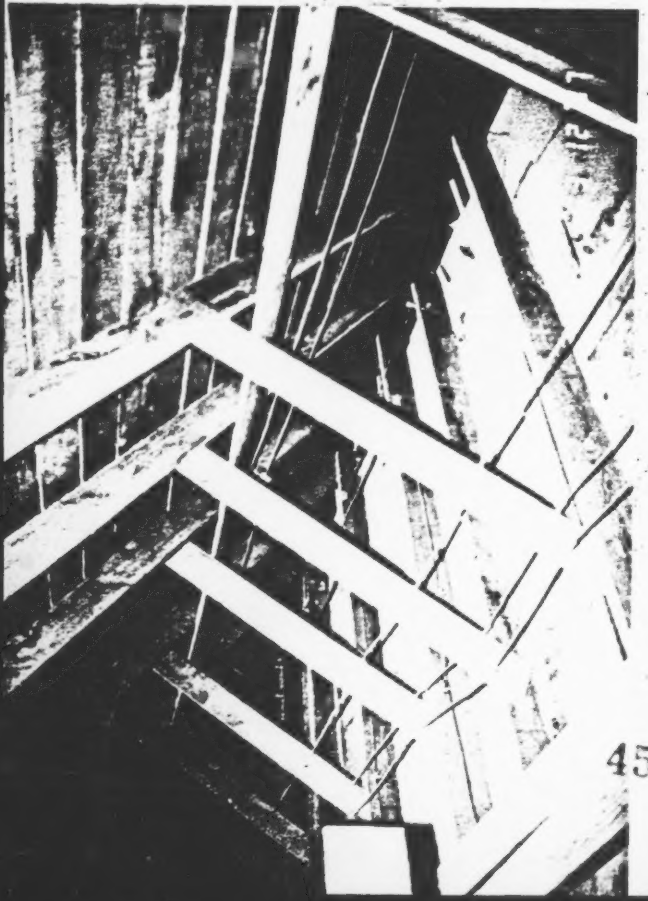




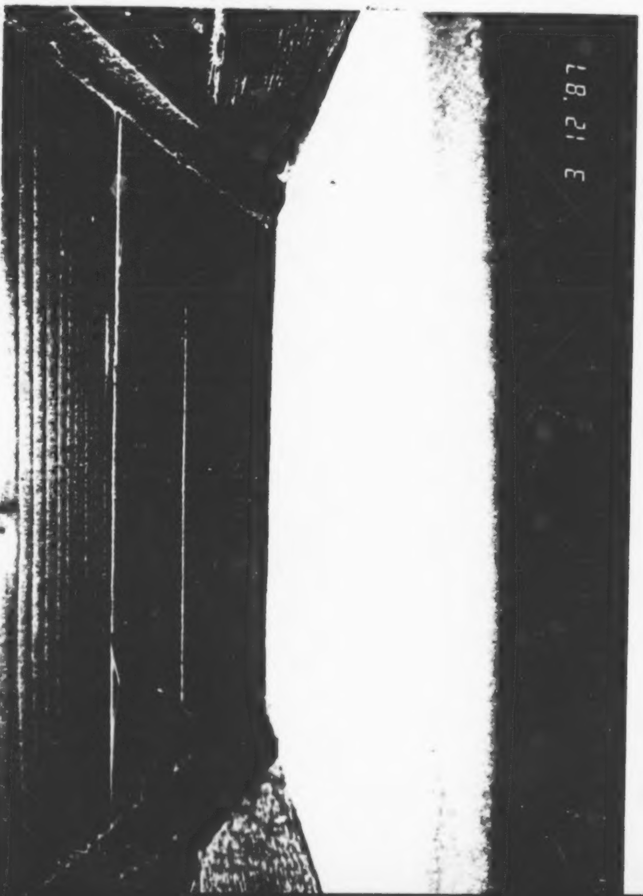
EP301-5: Looking east



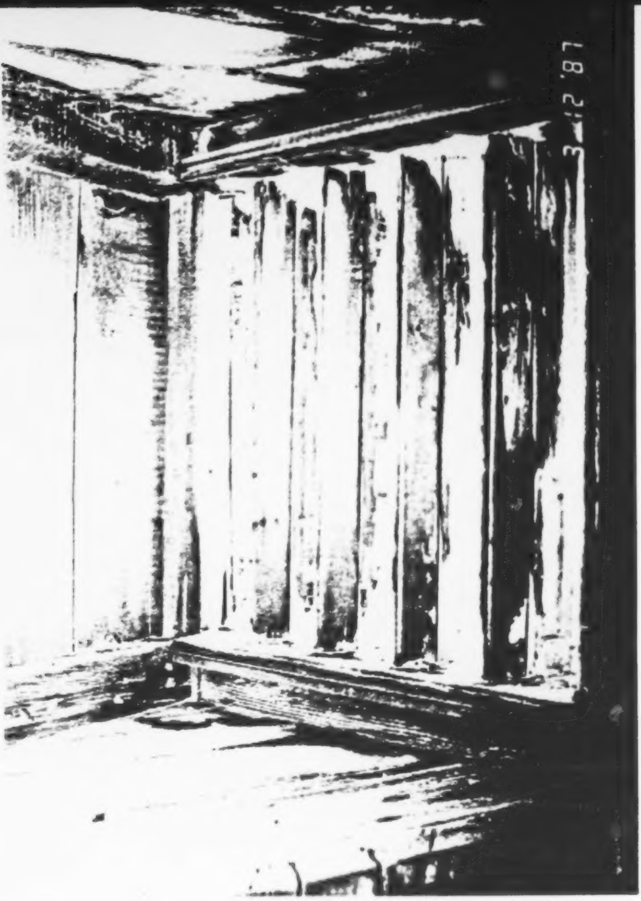
EP301-6: Looking west



EP301-7: Looking northwest

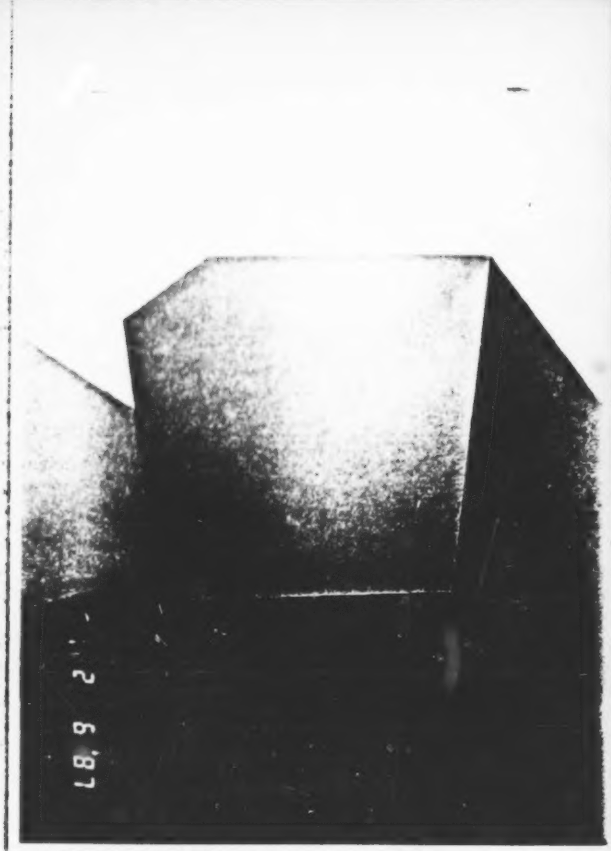


EP301-8: Roof vent detail



EP301-9: Roof vent detail

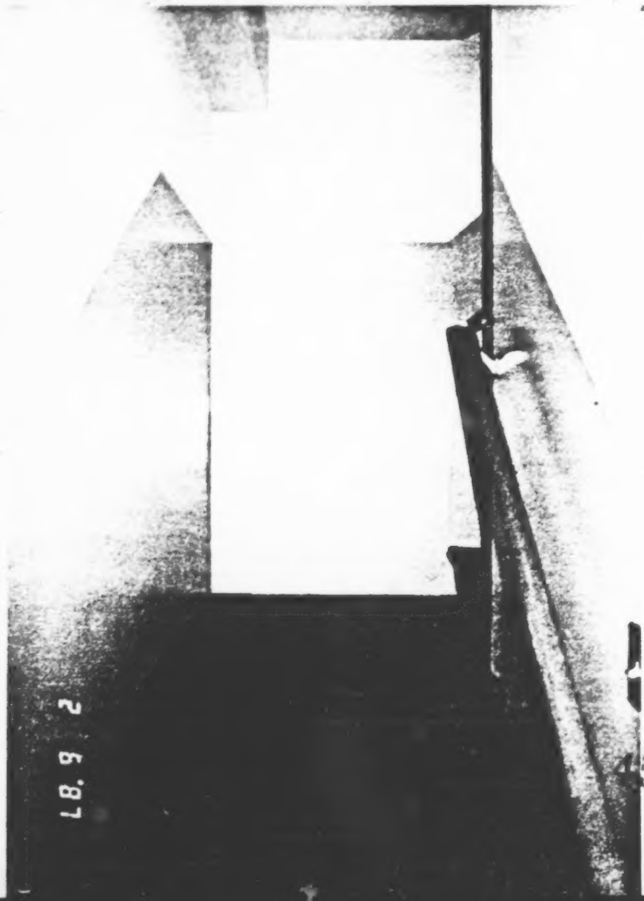
C-LINE #52584
35MM PRINTS

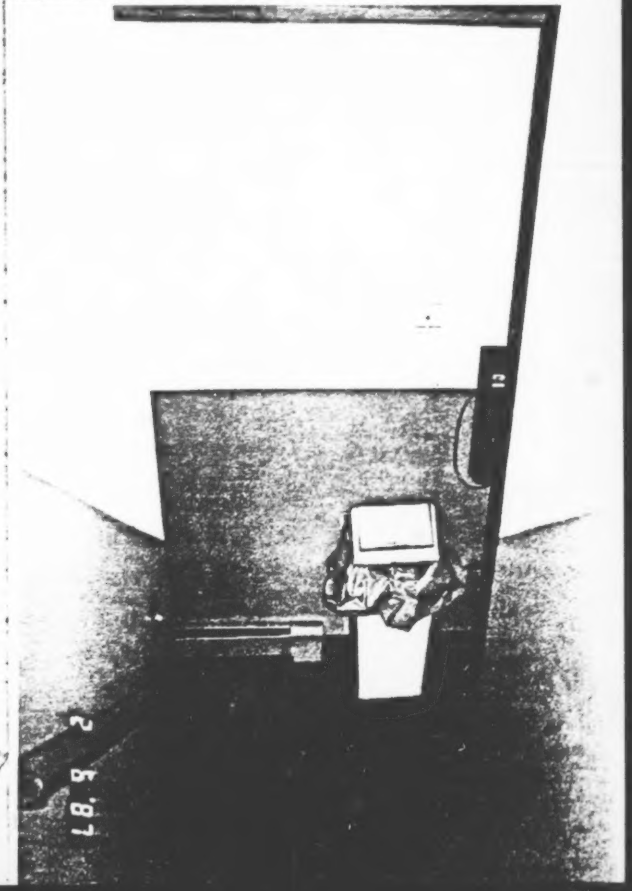


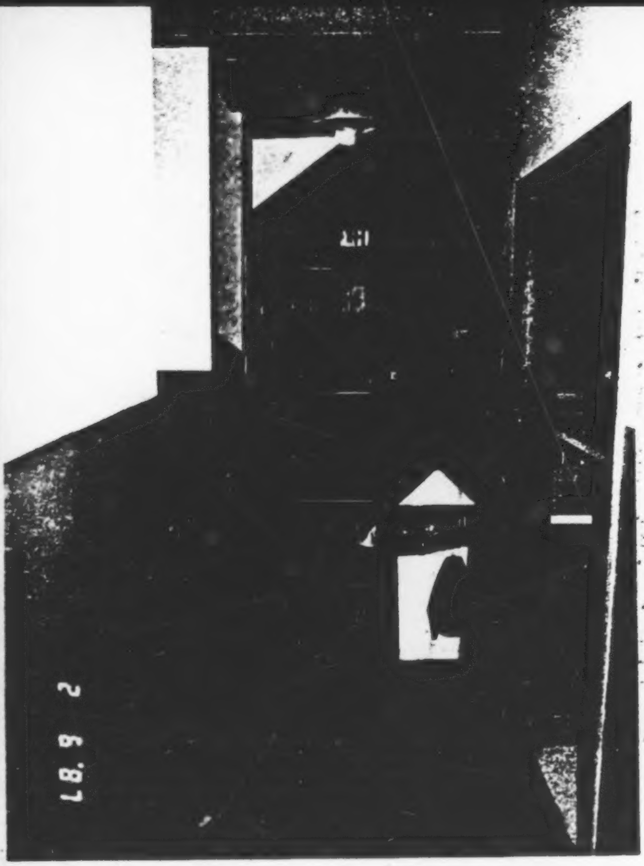
EP108-1: Looking south
EP108-3: Looking west

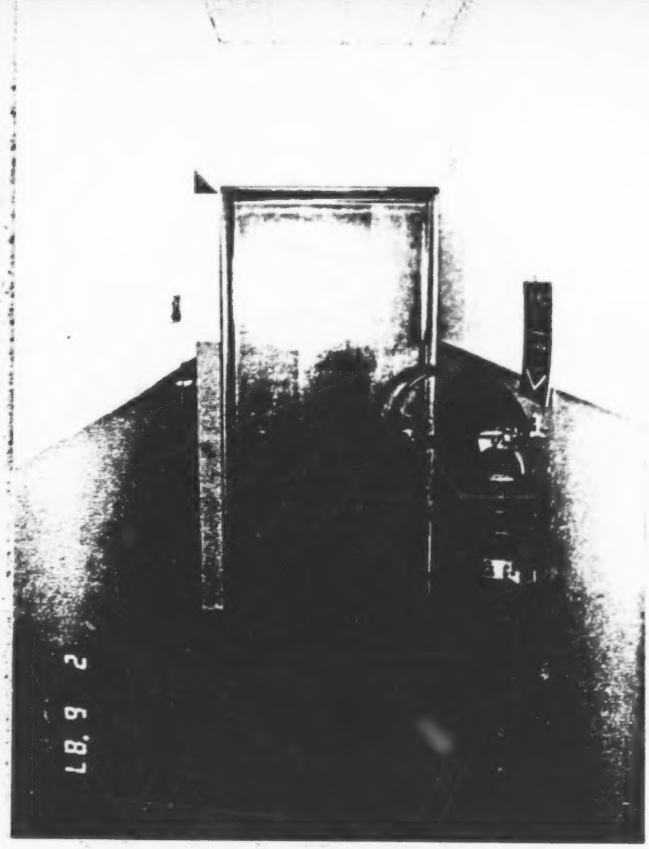
EP108-2: Looking east
EP108-4: Looking north

C-LINE #52584
35MM PRINTS







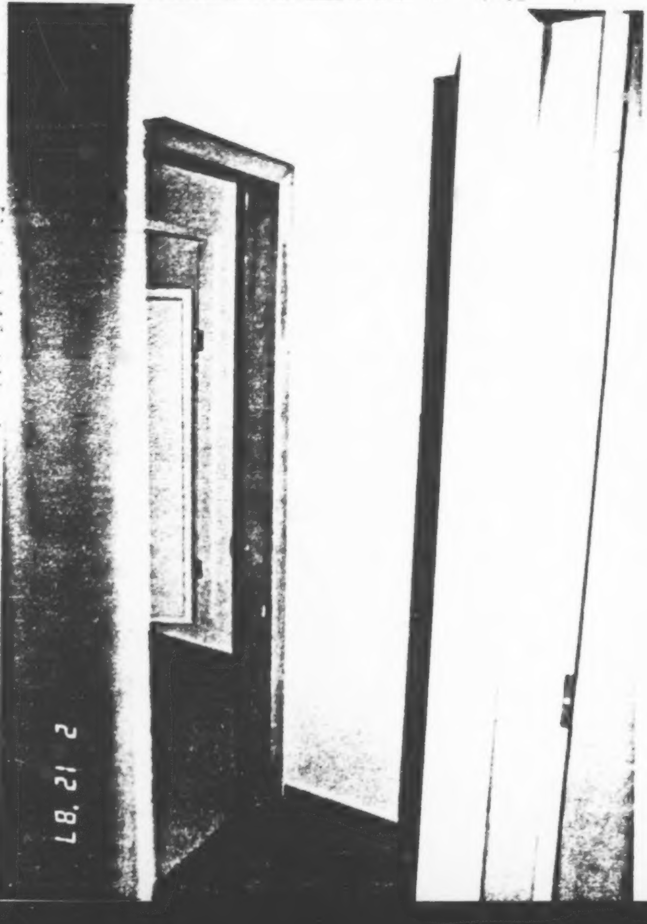


EP01-1: Looking west

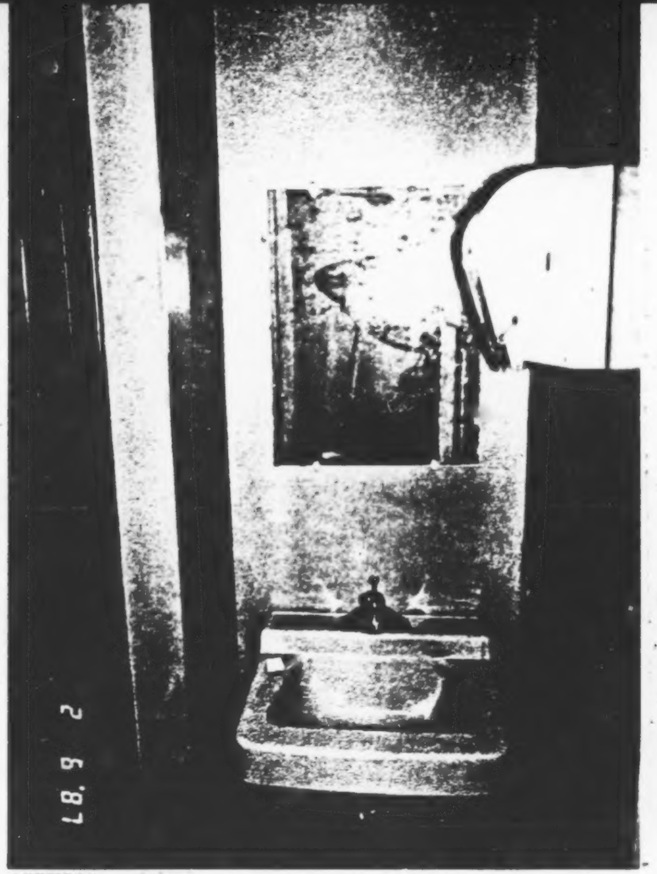
EP02-2: Looking north

EP02-1: Looking south

EP02-3: Looking east

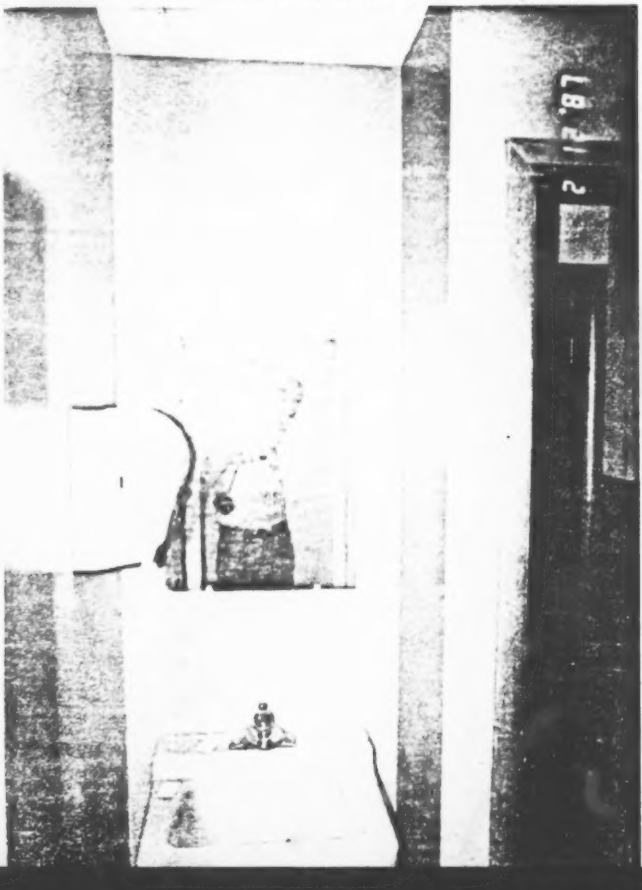


C-LINE #52584
35MM PRINTS



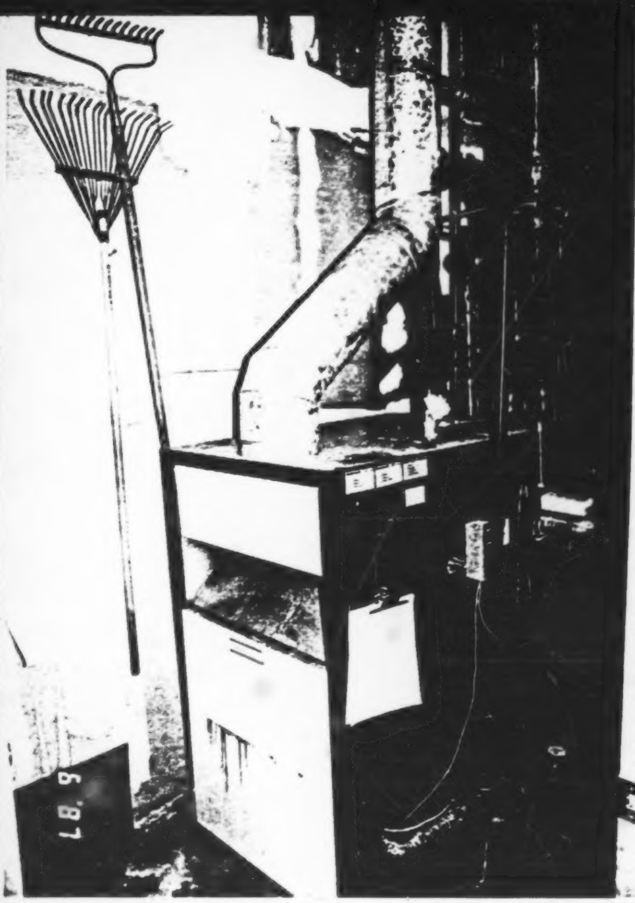
EP04-1: Looking north

EP03-1: Looking south



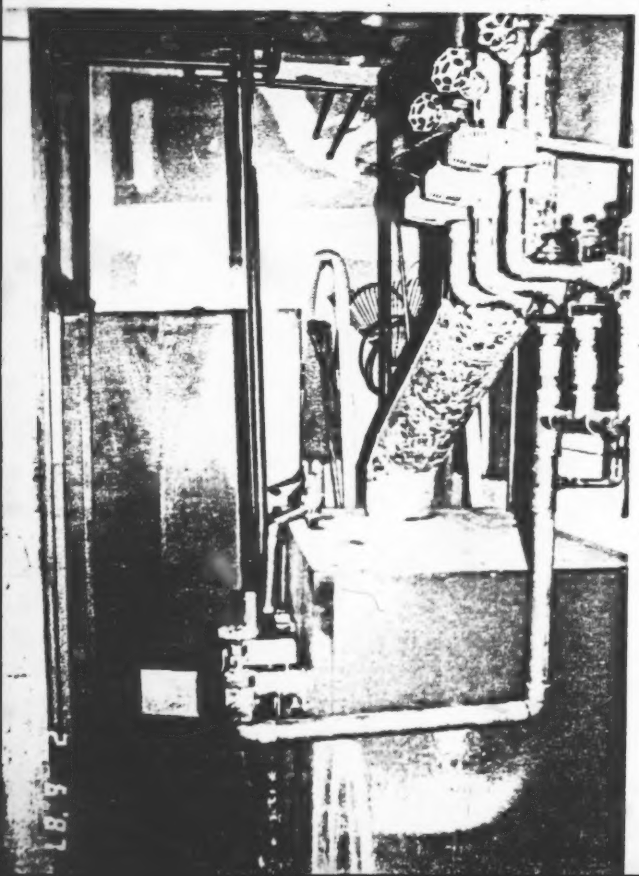
EP04-2: Looking west

EP03-2: Looking west

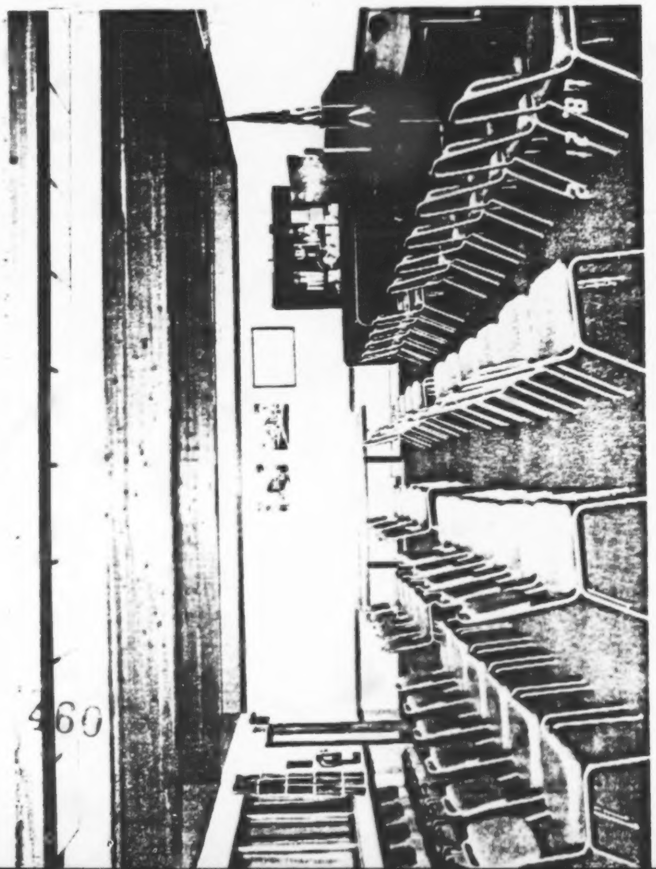


EP05-1: Looking south

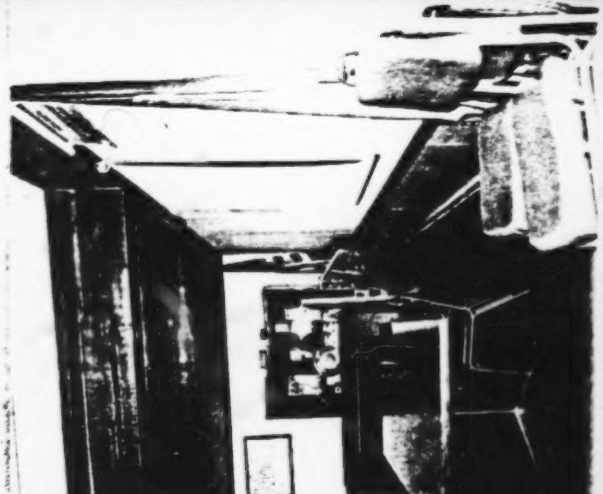
EP05-2: Looking west



EP05-3: Looking east



EP07-1: Looking east



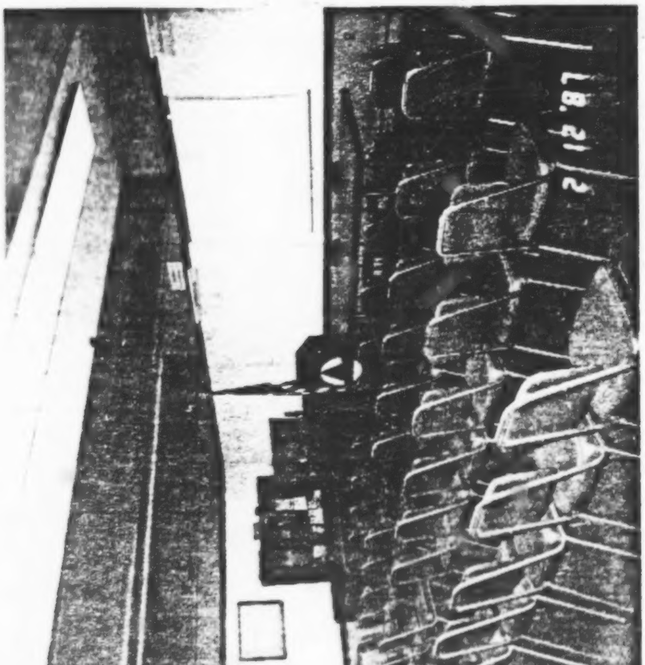
EP07-2: Looking north

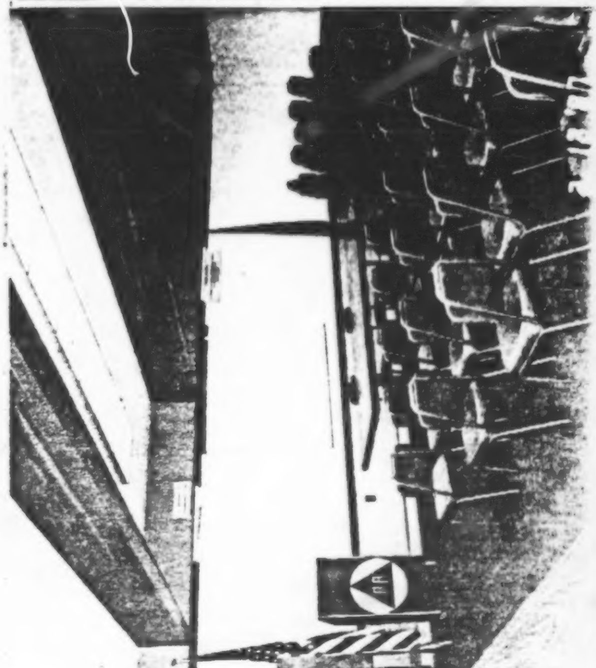
EP07-4: Looking southeast

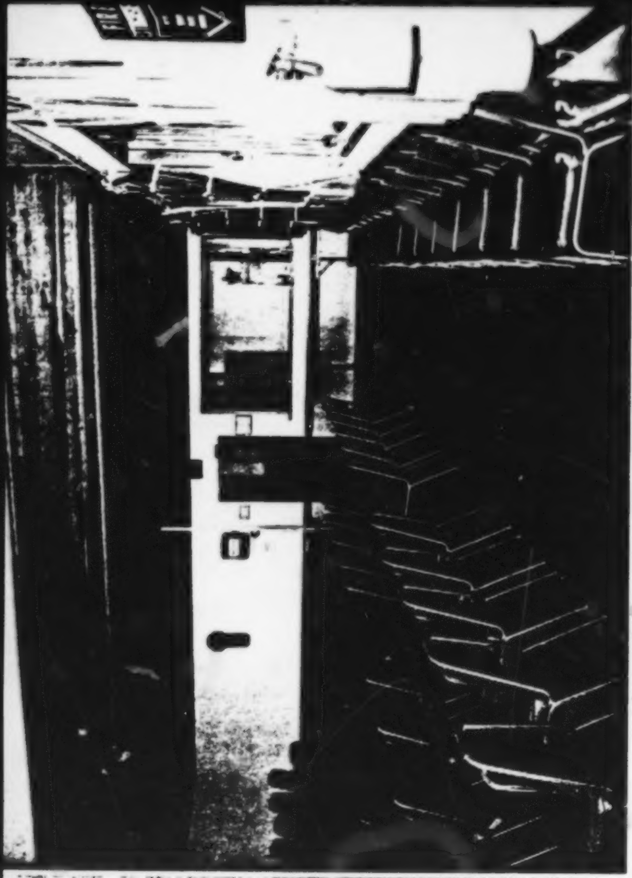
EP07-3: Looking east

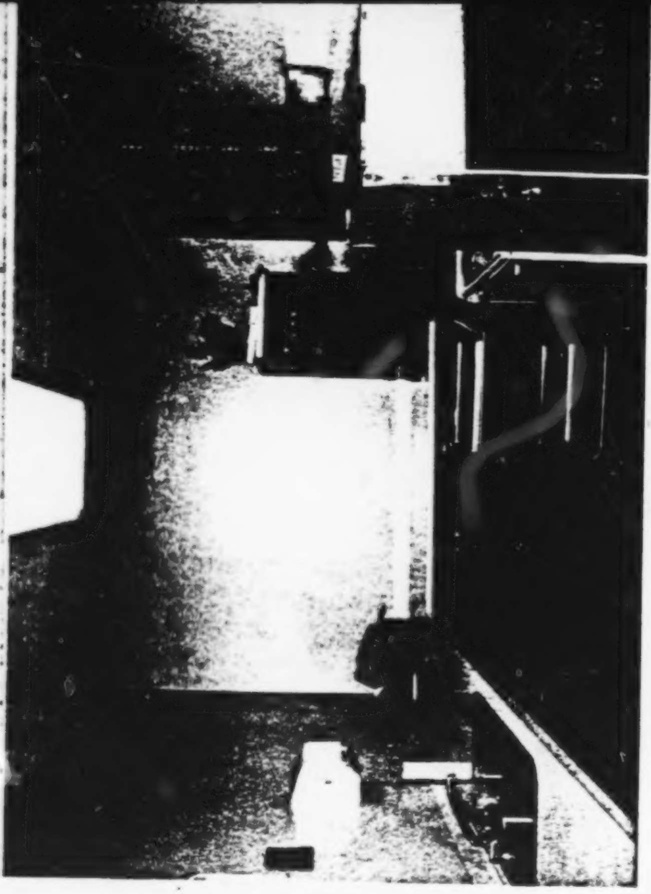
EP07-5: Looking south

C-LINE #52584
35MM PRINTS







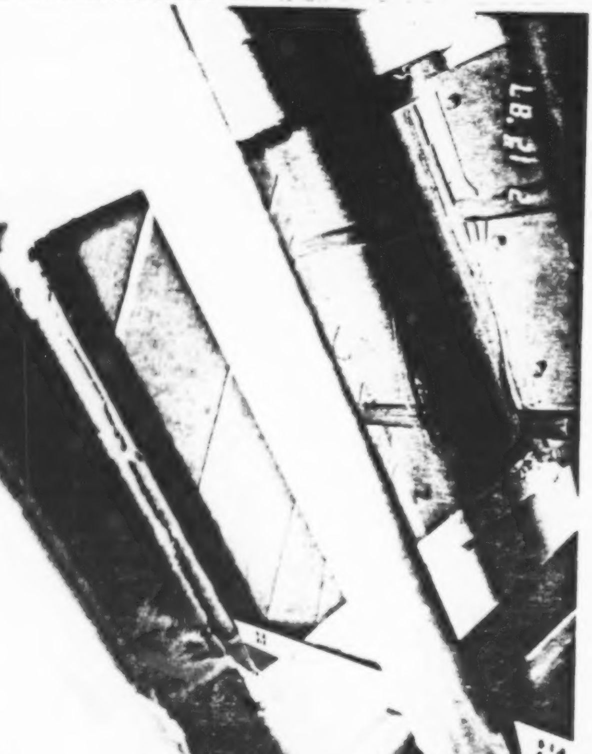


EP107-6: Looking west

EP106-2: Looking east

EP06-1: Looking west

DEP05-1: Ceiling/subfloor detail



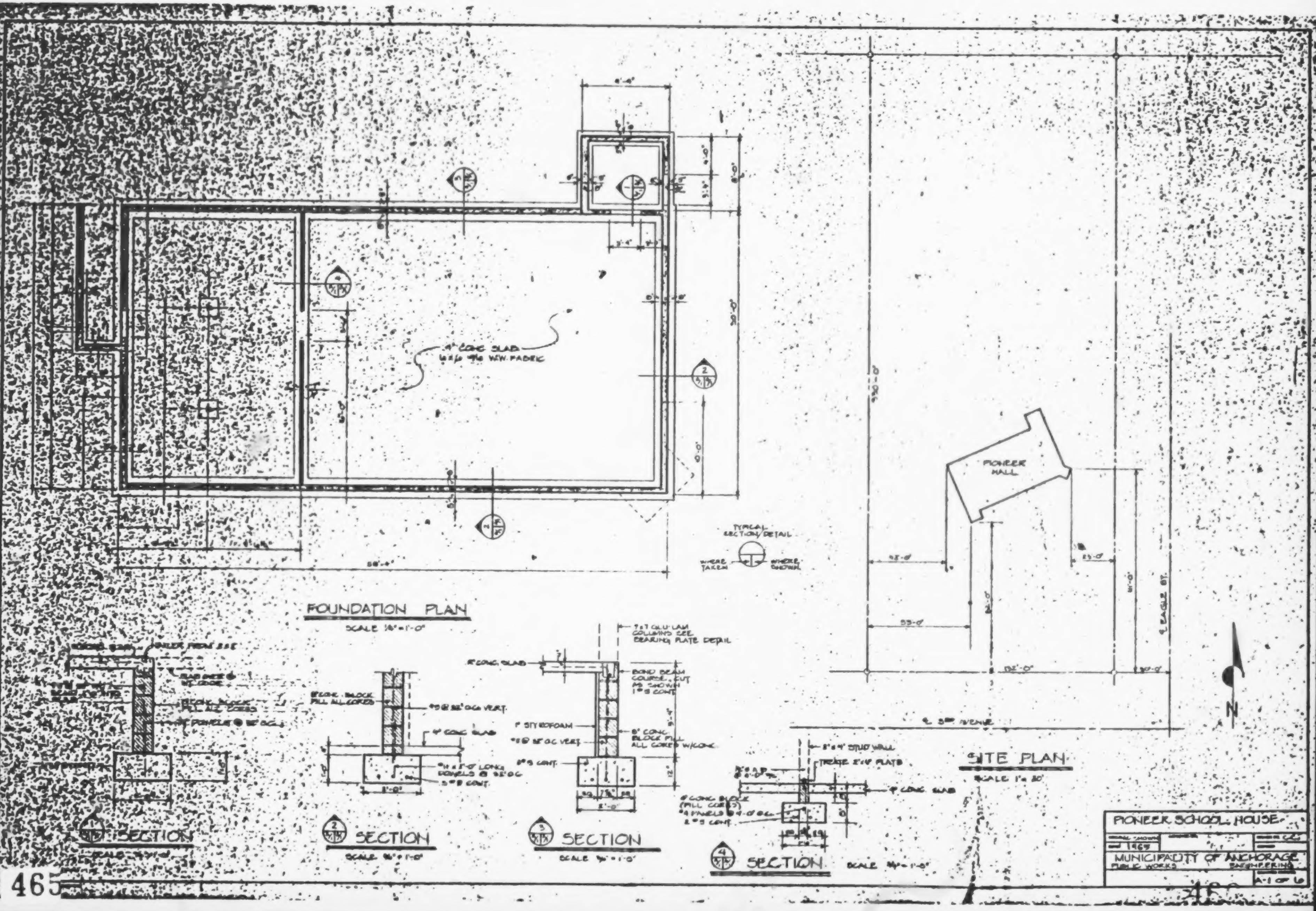
EP08-1: Looking northeast

EP08-2: Looking southwest

C-LINE #52584
35MM PRINTS

Note:

These drawings (Sheets A-1 through A-5 of 1965 and the Stairway Addition of 1967) are not as-built drawings of the building. Many inaccuracies occur in these drawings and the Architect takes no responsibility for them. They are shown merely for reference.


8'-0"
6'-0"
5'-4"
3'-4"
30'-0"
10'-0"
4" CONC. SLAB W/6 ×6 W.W. FABRIC
58'-4"
TYPICAL SECTION/DETAIL
WHERE TAKEN
WHERE SHOWN
330'-0"
PIONEER HALL
45'-0"
25'-0"
55'-0"
132'-0"
E. EAGLE ST.
℄ 3RD AVENUE
N
7×7 GLU-LAM COLUMNS SEE BEARING PLATE DETAIL
8" CONC. SLAB
BOND BEAM COURSE, CUT AS SHOWN 1 #5 CONT.
8" CONC. BLOCK FILL ALL CORES
#5 @ 32" O.C. VERT.
4" CONC. SLAB
#4 × 3'-0" LONG DOWELS @ 32" O.C.
3 #5 CONT.
1'-0"
1" STYROFOAM
#5 @ 32" O.C. VERT.
8" CONC. BLOCK FILL ALL CORES W/CONC.
2 #5 CONT.
2'-0"
2"×4" STUD WALL
TREATED 2×4 PLATE
4" CONC. SLAB
8" CONC. BLOCK (FILL CORES)
#4 DOWELS @ 4'-0" O.C.
2 #5 CONT.
DOWELS @ 32" O.C.
8" CONC. BLOCK FILL ALL CORES
1965
A-1 OF 6

FOUNDATION PLAN

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

SITE PLAN

SCALE 1" = 30'

1 SECTION

2 SECTION

SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0"

3 SECTION

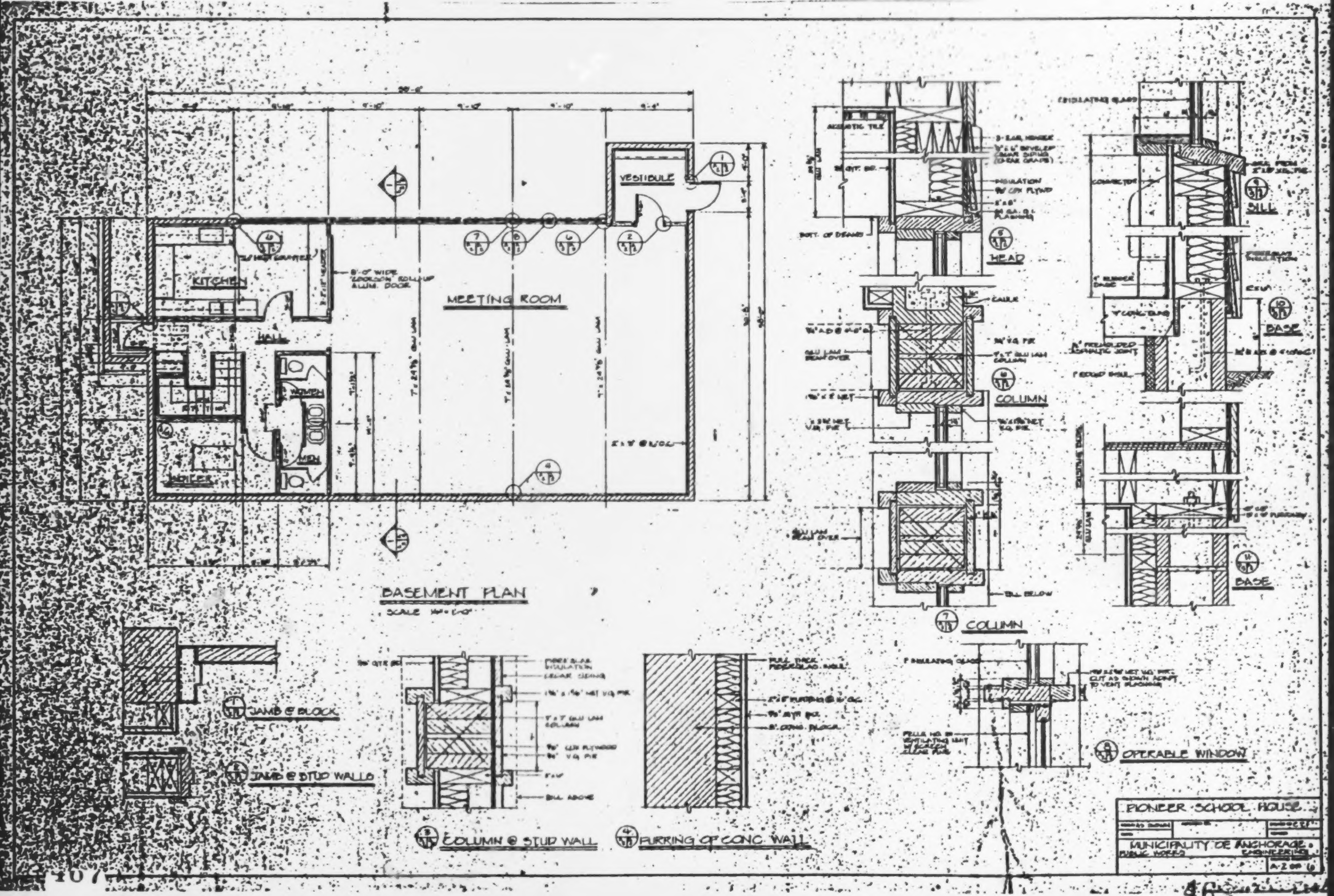
SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0"

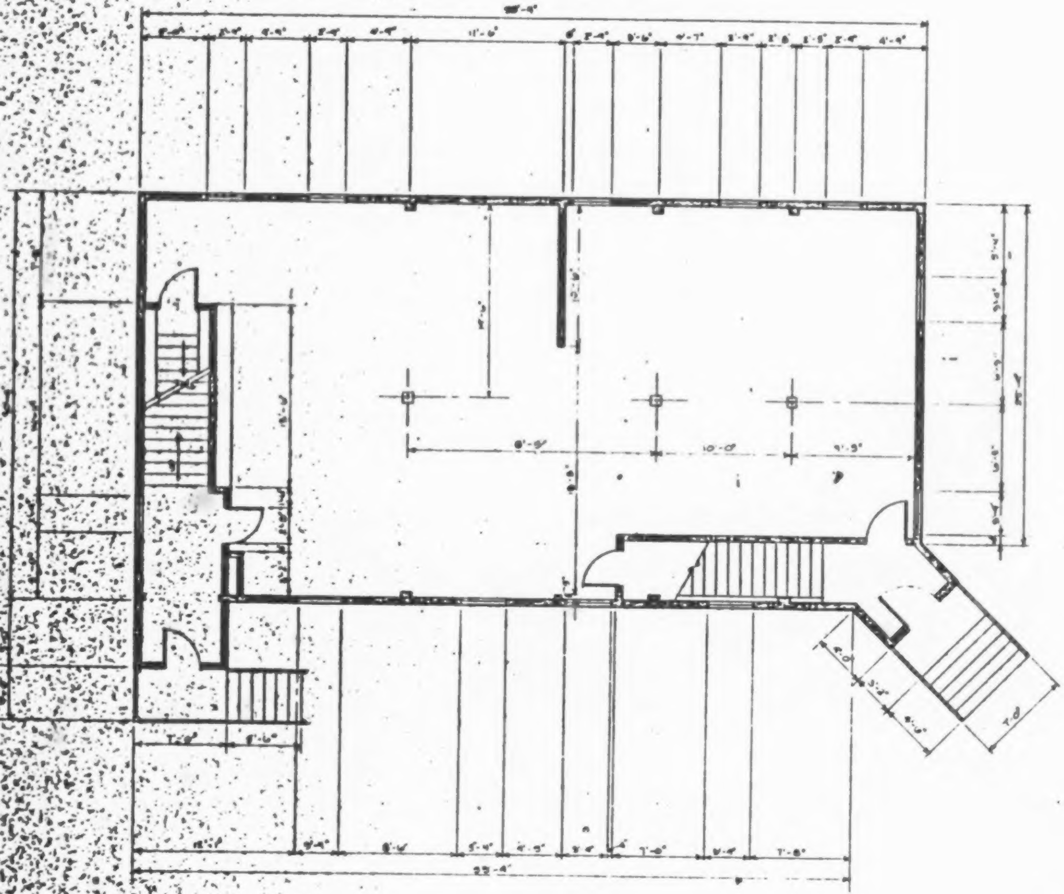
4 SECTION SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0"

PIONEER SCHOOL HOUSE

MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE

PUBLIC WORKS ENGINEERING


VESTIBULE
KITCHEN
HALL
MEETING ROOM
WOMEN
MEN
8'-0" WIDE COOKSON ROLL-UP ALUM. DOOR
BASEMENT PLAN
ACOUSTIC TILE
BOTT. OF BEAMS
INSULATION
HEAD
CABLE
COLUMN
SILL
BASE
COLUMN
JAMB @ BLOCK
JAMB @ STUD WALLS
COLUMN @ STUD WALL
FURRING OF CONC. WALL
INSULATING GLASS
OPERABLE WINDOW
PIONEER SCHOOL HOUSE
MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE
PUBLIC WORKS
ENGINEERING
A-2 OF 6

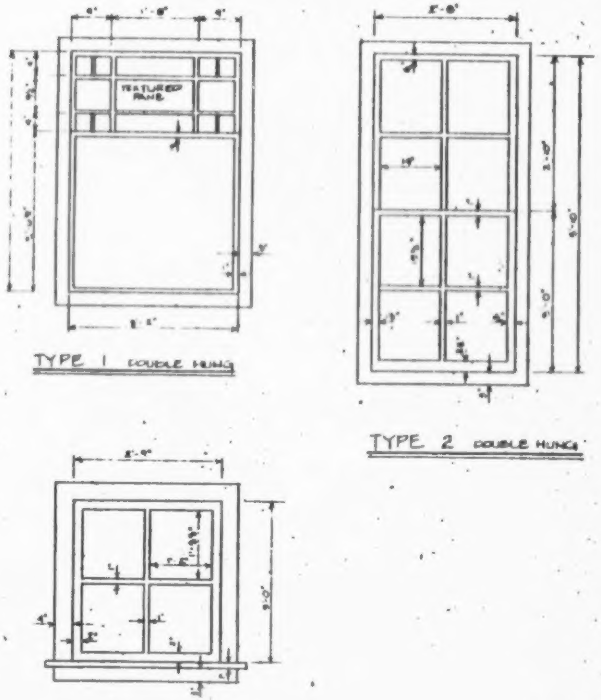

11'-0"
10'-0"
7'-0"
7'-8"

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"

WINDOW TYPES

SCALE 1"=1'-0"


1'-8"
TEXTURED PANE
2'-8"
3'-0"
5'-0"
2'-9"

TYPE 1 DOUBLE HUNG

TYPE 2 DOUBLE HUNG

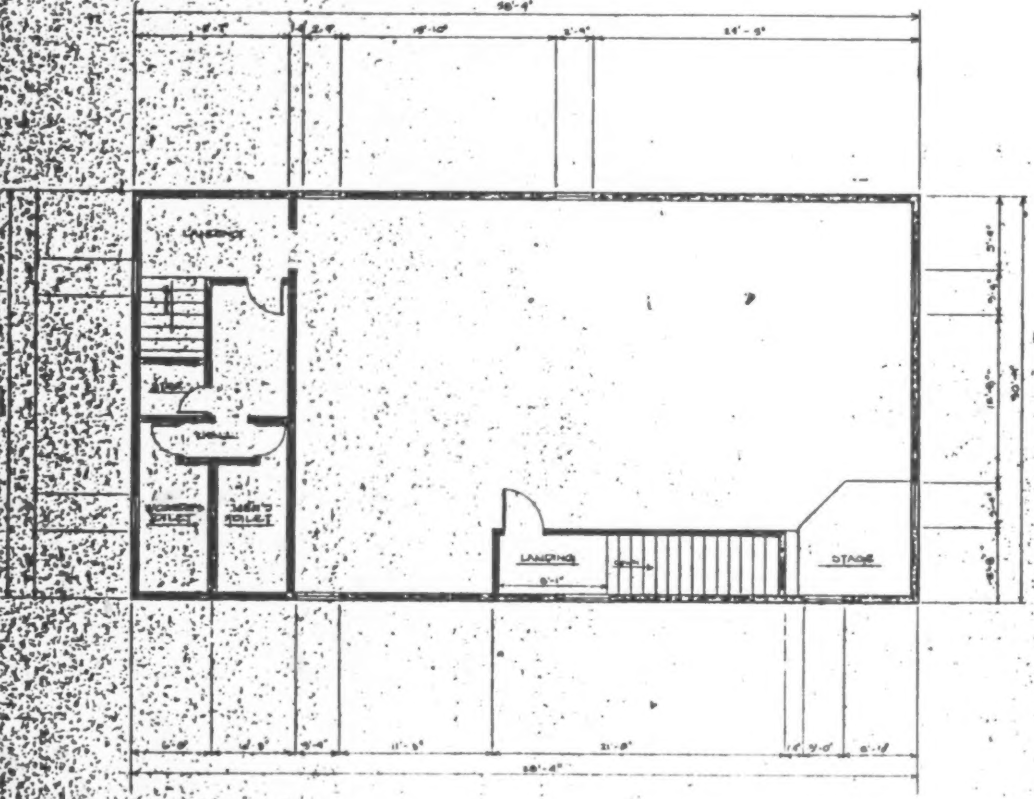
TYPE 3 SINGLE HUNG

PIONEER SCHOOL HOUSE

C.C.

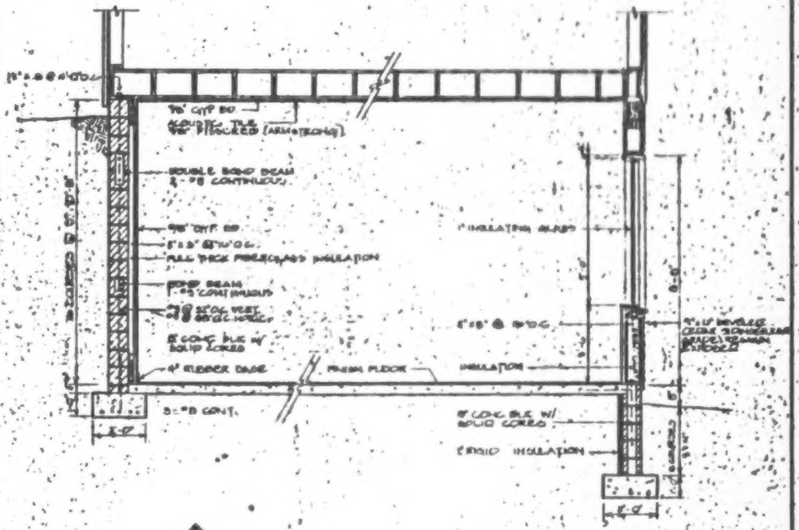
MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE
PUBLIC WORKS ENGINEERING

A-3 OF 6


LANDING
WOMEN'S TOILET
MEN'S TOILET
LANDING
DN
STAGE
58'-4"

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE ¼" = 1'-0"


½" GYP BD
ACOUSTIC TILE
½" FISSURED (ARMSTRONG)
DOUBLE BOND BEAM
2-#5 CONTINUOUS
½" GYP BD
2"x2" @ 16" O.C.
FULL THICK FIBERGLASS INSULATION
BOND BEAM
1-#5 CONTINUOUS
8" CONC BLK W/
SOLID CORES
4" RUBBER BASE
FINISH FLOOR
INSULATING GLASS
INSULATION
8" CONC BLK W/
SOLID CORES
RIGID INSULATION
2'-0"

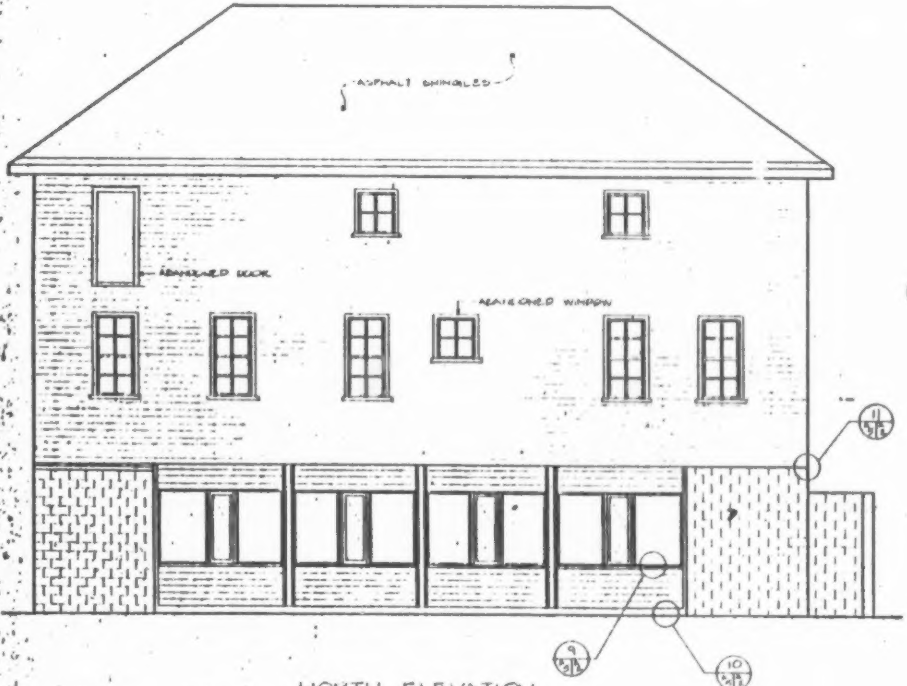
BUILDING SECTION

SCALE ½" = 1'-0"

PIONEER SCHOOL HOUSE

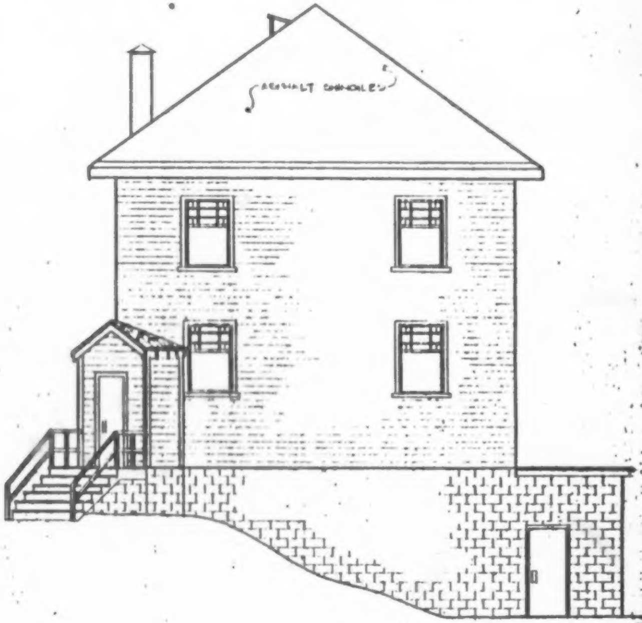
MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE
PUBLIC WORKS ENGINEERING

A-4 OF 16


ASPHALT SHINGLES
ABANDONED DOOR
ABANDONED WINDOW
11
9
10

NORTH ELEVATION

SCALE ⅛" = 1'-0"


ASPHALT SHINGLES

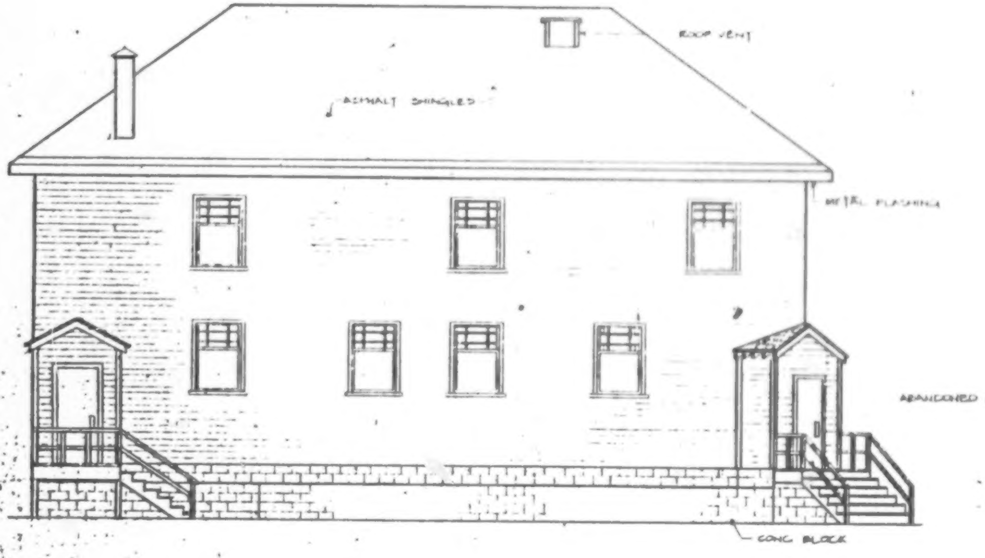
EAST ELEVATION

SCALE ⅛" = 1'-0"

PIONEER SCHOOL HOUSE

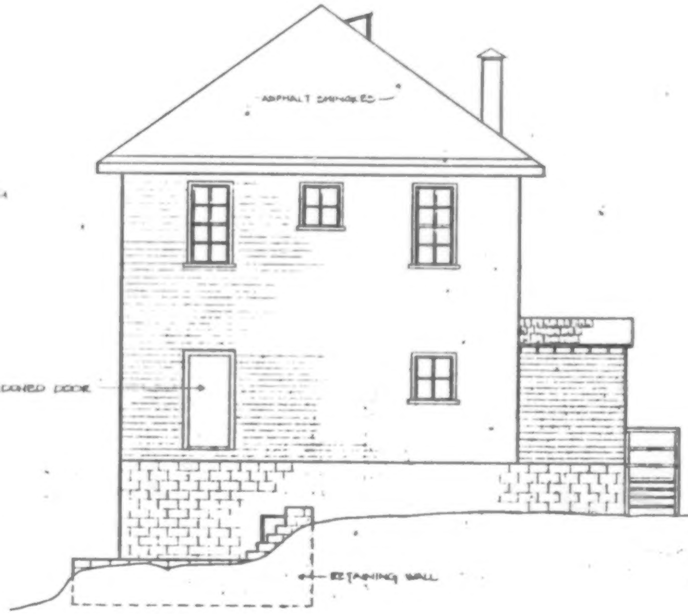
MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE
PUBLIC WORKS ENGINEERING

A-5 of 6


ROOF VENT
ASPHALT SHINGLED
METAL FLASHING
CONC BLOCK

SOUTH ELEVATION

SCALE ¼"=1'-0"


ASPHALT SHINGLED
ABANDONED DOOR
RETAINING WALL

WEST ELEVATION

SCALE ¼"=1'-0"

PIONEER SCHOOL HOUSE

AS SHOWN

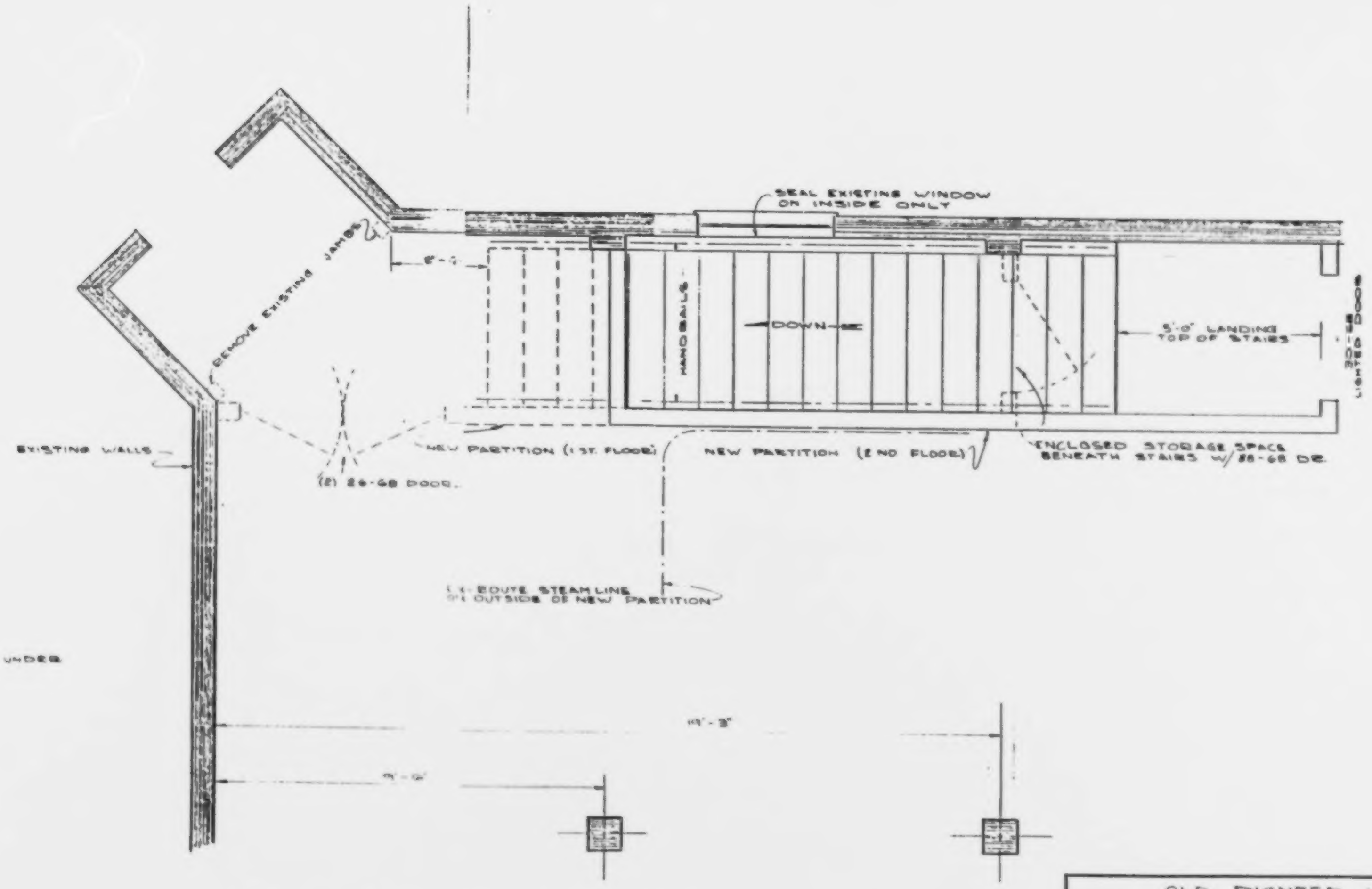
GG

MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE
PUBLIC WORKS ENGINEERING

A-6 OF 6

475

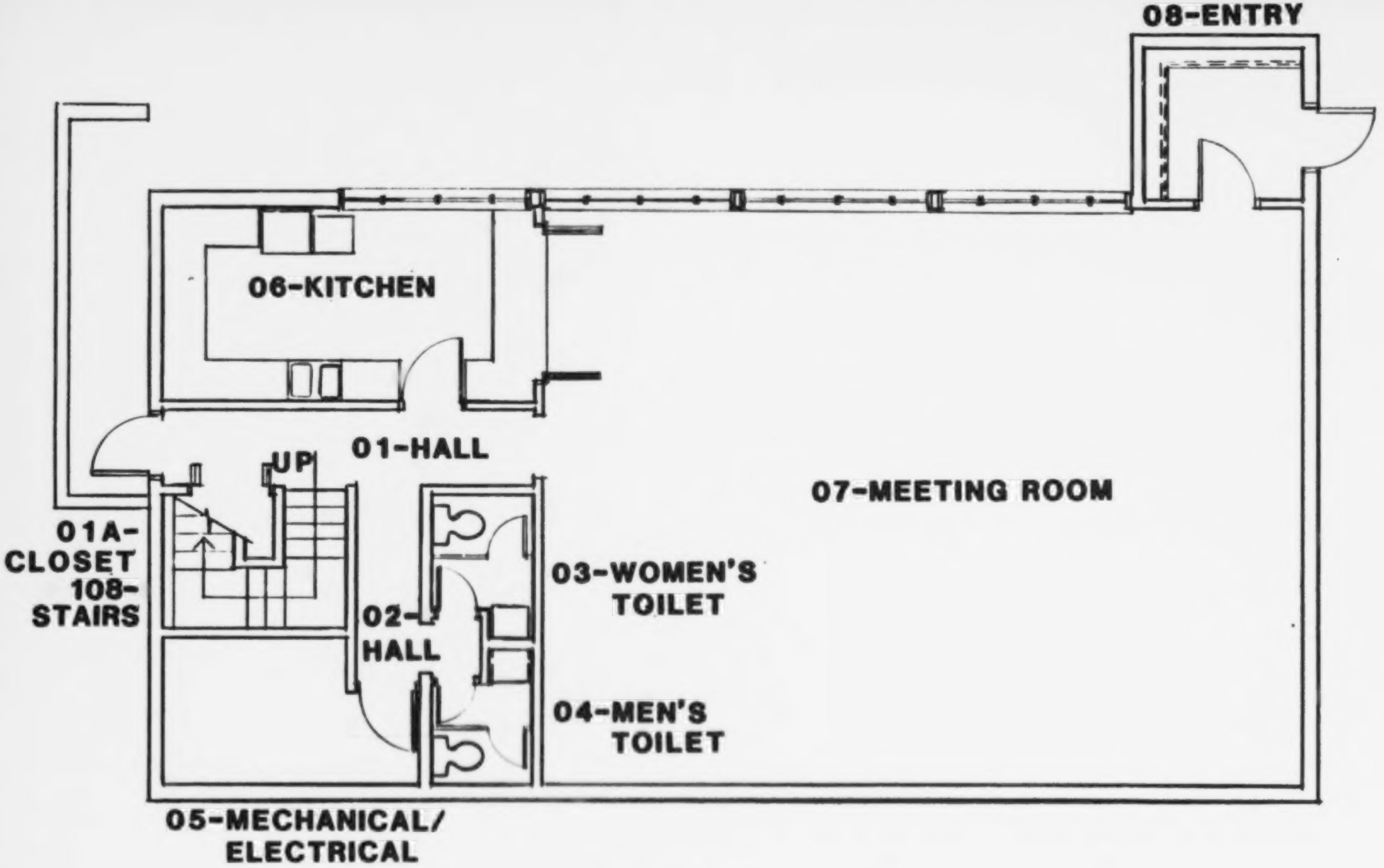
476


SEAL EXISTING WINDOW
ON INSIDE ONLY
REMOVE EXISTING JAMBS
8'-0"
HANDRAILS
DOWN
5'-0" LANDING
TOP OF STAIRS
30-68
LIGHTED DOOR
EXISTING WALLS
NEW PARTITION (1 ST. FLOOR)
NEW PARTITION (2 ND FLOOR)
ENCLOSED STORAGE SPACE
BENEATH STAIRS W/ 28-68 DR.
(2) 26-68 DOOR.
RE-ROUTE STEAM LINE
ON OUTSIDE OF NEW PARTITION
19'-3"
9'-0"

NOTE:
REMOVE HEATING UNIT FROM UNDER
STAIRS AND RE-LOCATE

OLD PIONEER HALL 2ND FLOOR
SCALE 1/2" = 1'-0"

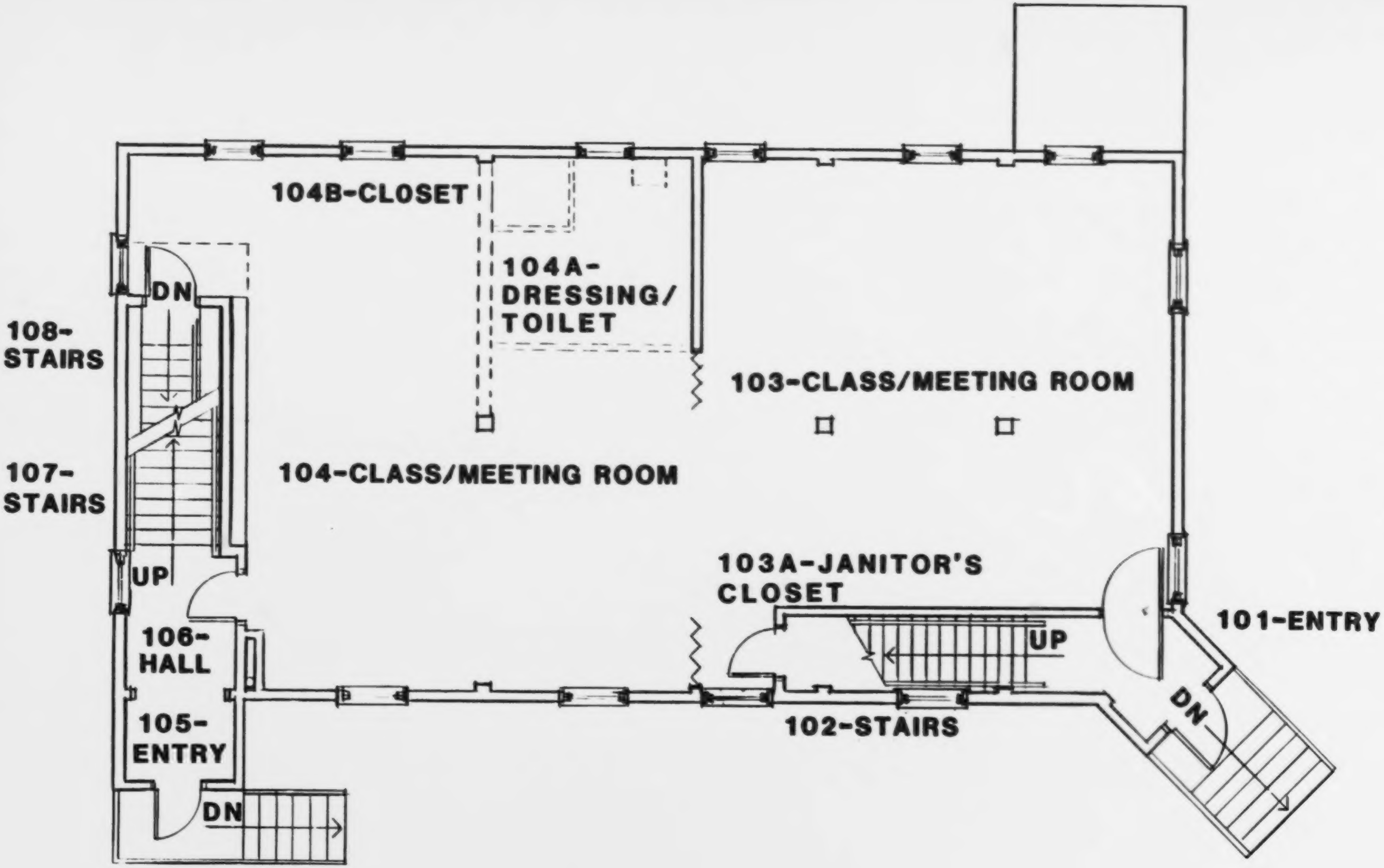
OLD PIONEER HALL		
ANCHORAGE		ALASKA
SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0" DATE: 1-13-47	APPROVED BY:	DRAWN BY WGH REVISED
STAIRWAY ADDITION		
		DRAWING NUMBER 1 OF 1


08-ENTRY
06-KITCHEN
01-HALL
UP
07-MEETING ROOM
01A-
CLOSET
108-
STAIRS
02-
HALL
03-WOMEN'S
TOILET
04-MEN'S
TOILET
05-MECHANICAL/
ELECTRICAL

PIONEER SCHOOLHOUSE/HALL BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN SURVEY

SCALE: 1/8":1'-0"

N


104B-CLOSET
104A-DRESSING/TOILET
108-STAIRS
DN
107-STAIRS
UP
103-CLASS/MEETING ROOM
104-CLASS/MEETING ROOM
103A-JANITOR'S CLOSET
101-ENTRY
UP
DN
106-HALL
105-ENTRY
DN
102-STAIRS

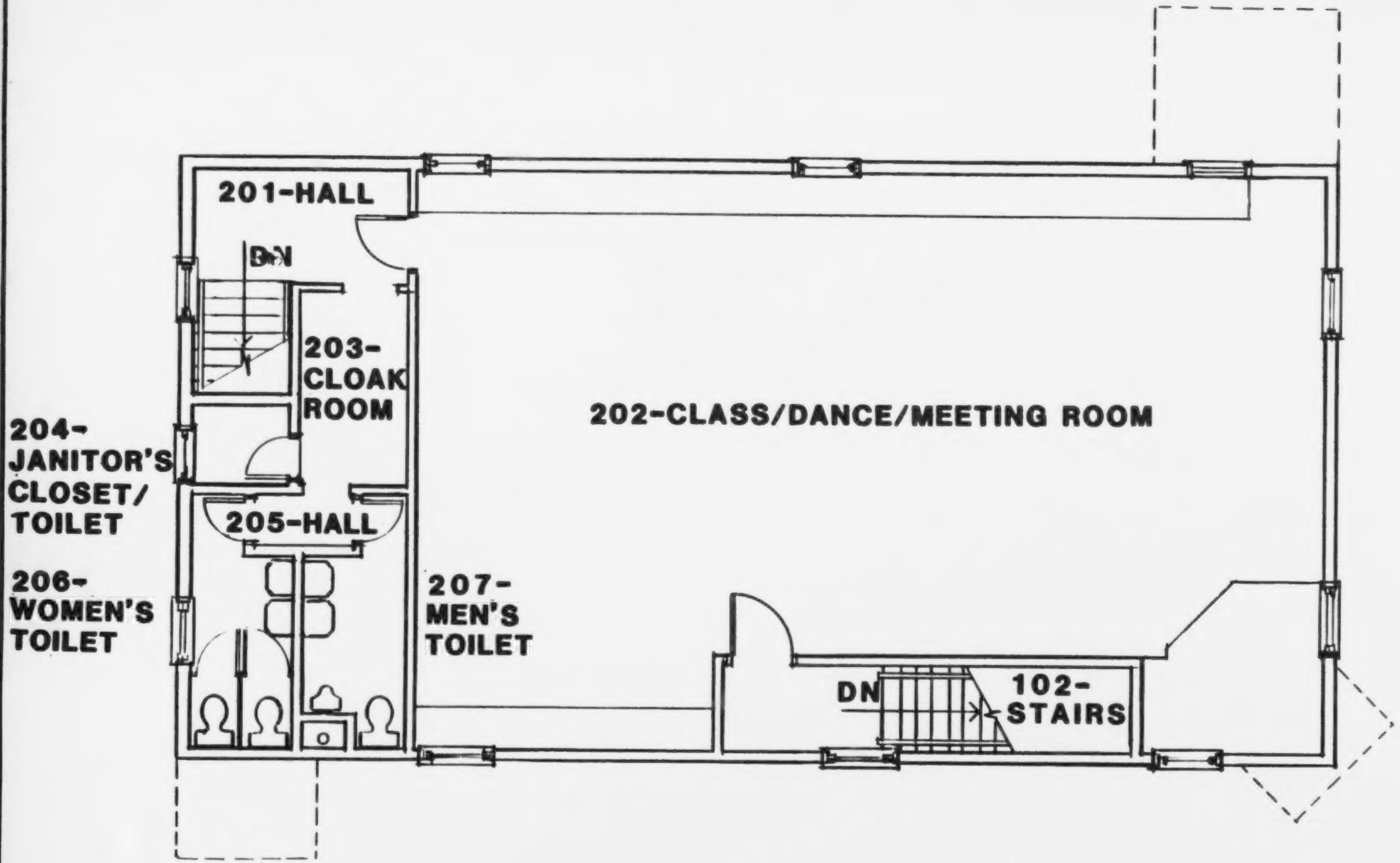
PIONEER SCHOOLHOUSE/HALL FIRST FLOOR PLAN SURVEY

SCALE: 1/8":1-0"

481

N

482


201-HALL
DN
203-CLOAK ROOM
202-CLASS/DANCE/MEETING ROOM
204-JANITOR'S CLOSET/TOILET
205-HALL
206-WOMEN'S TOILET
207-MEN'S TOILET
DN
102-STAIRS

PIONEER SCHOOLHOUSE/HALL SECOND FLOOR PLAN SURVEY

SCALE: 1/8":1'-0"

N

484

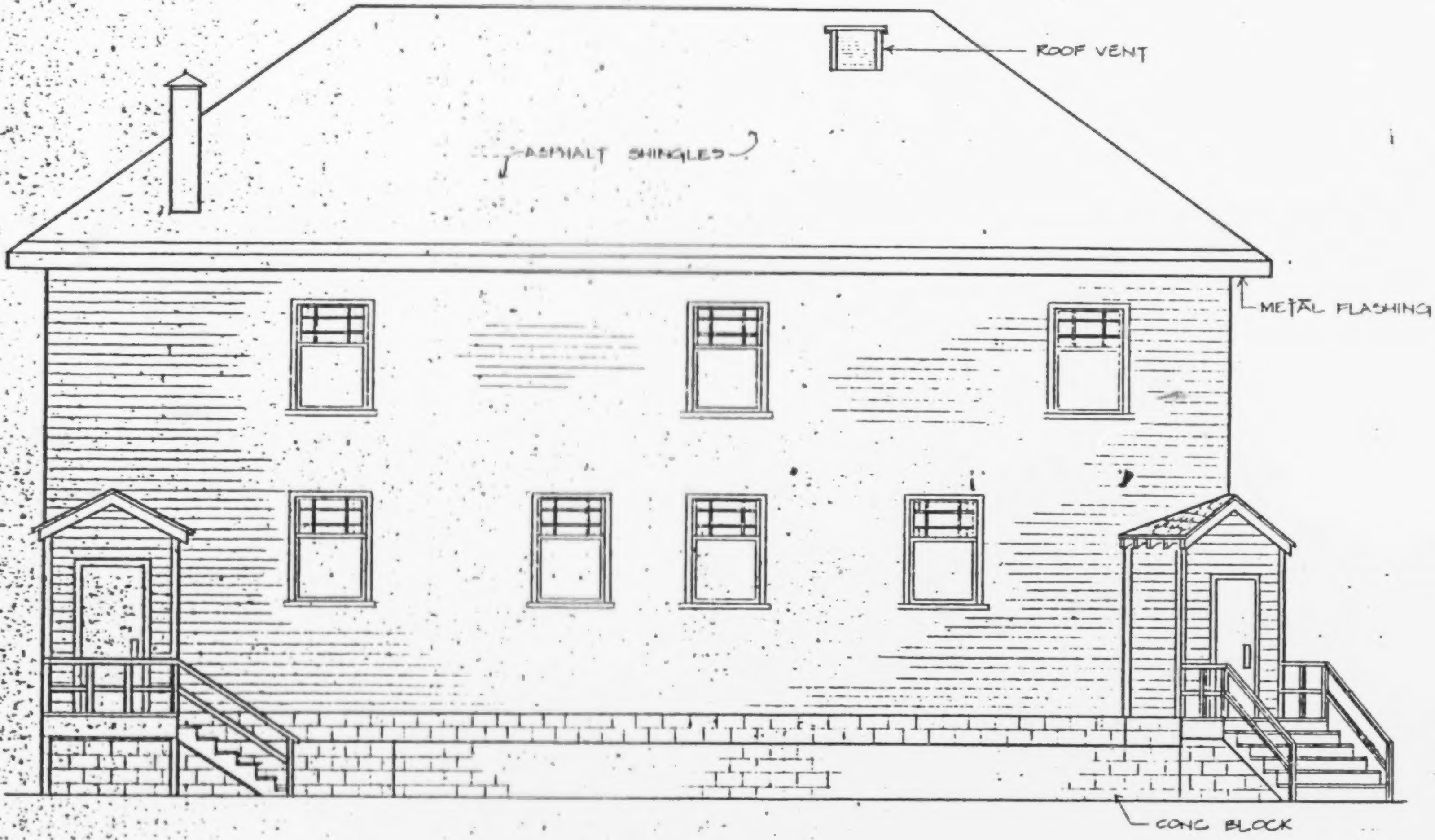
483

Note:

These drawings (Exterior Elevations from 1965 drawings) are not as-built drawings of the building. Many inaccuracies occur in these drawings and the Architect takes no responsibility for them. They are shown merely for reference.

486

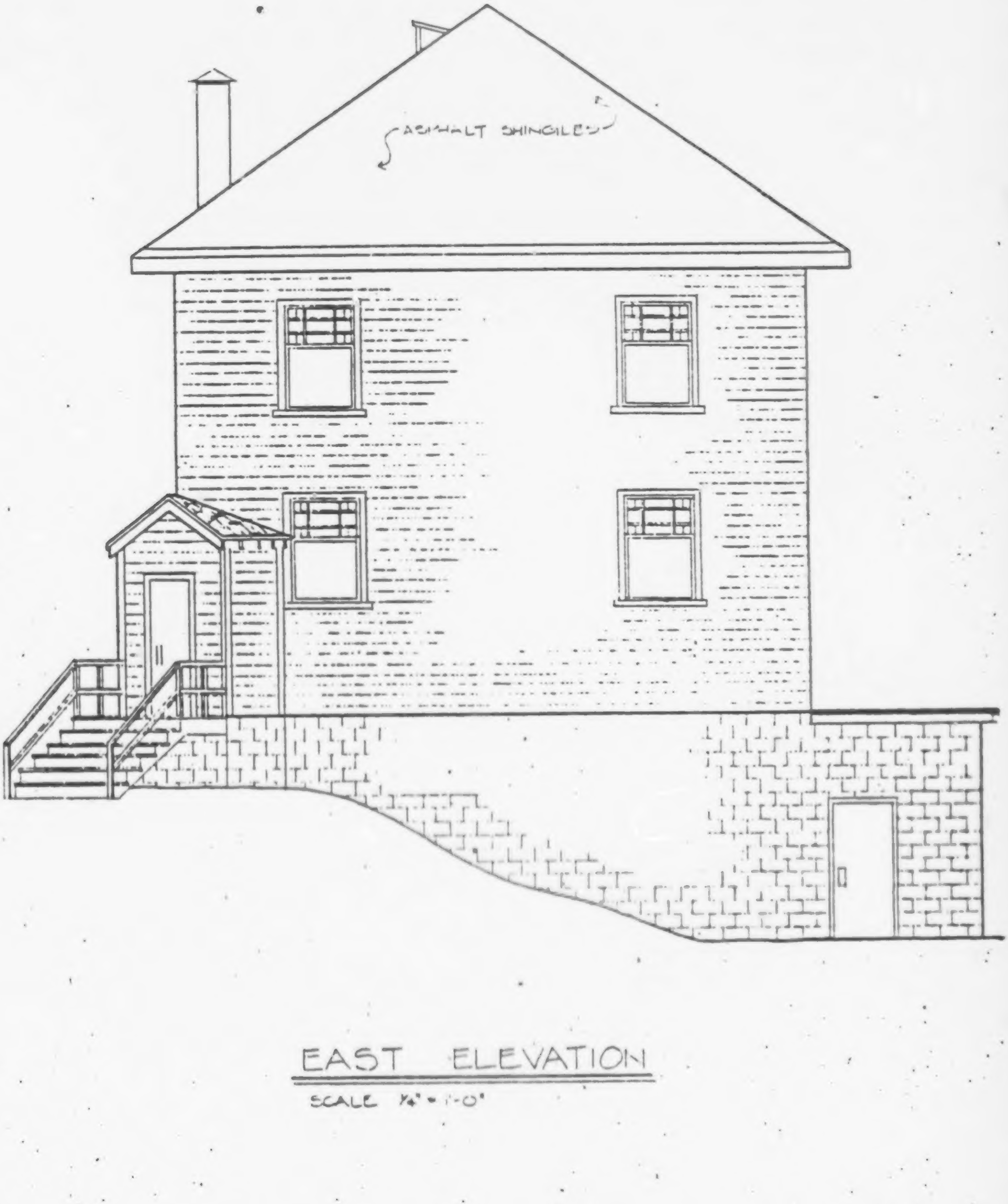
487



ROOF VENT
ASPHALT SHINGLES
METAL FLASHING
CONC BLOCK

SOUTH ELEVATION

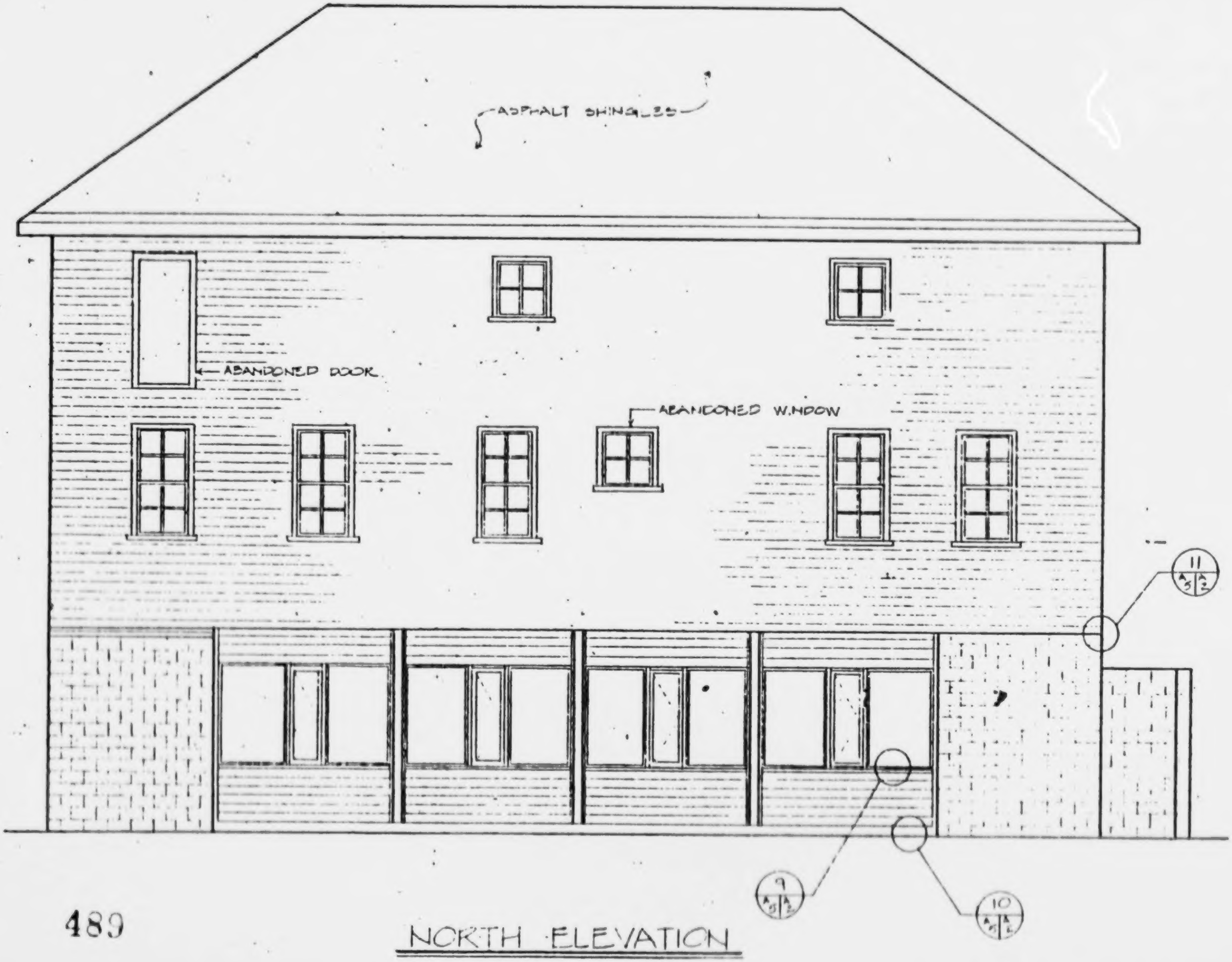
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"


ASPHALT SHINGLES

EAST ELEVATION

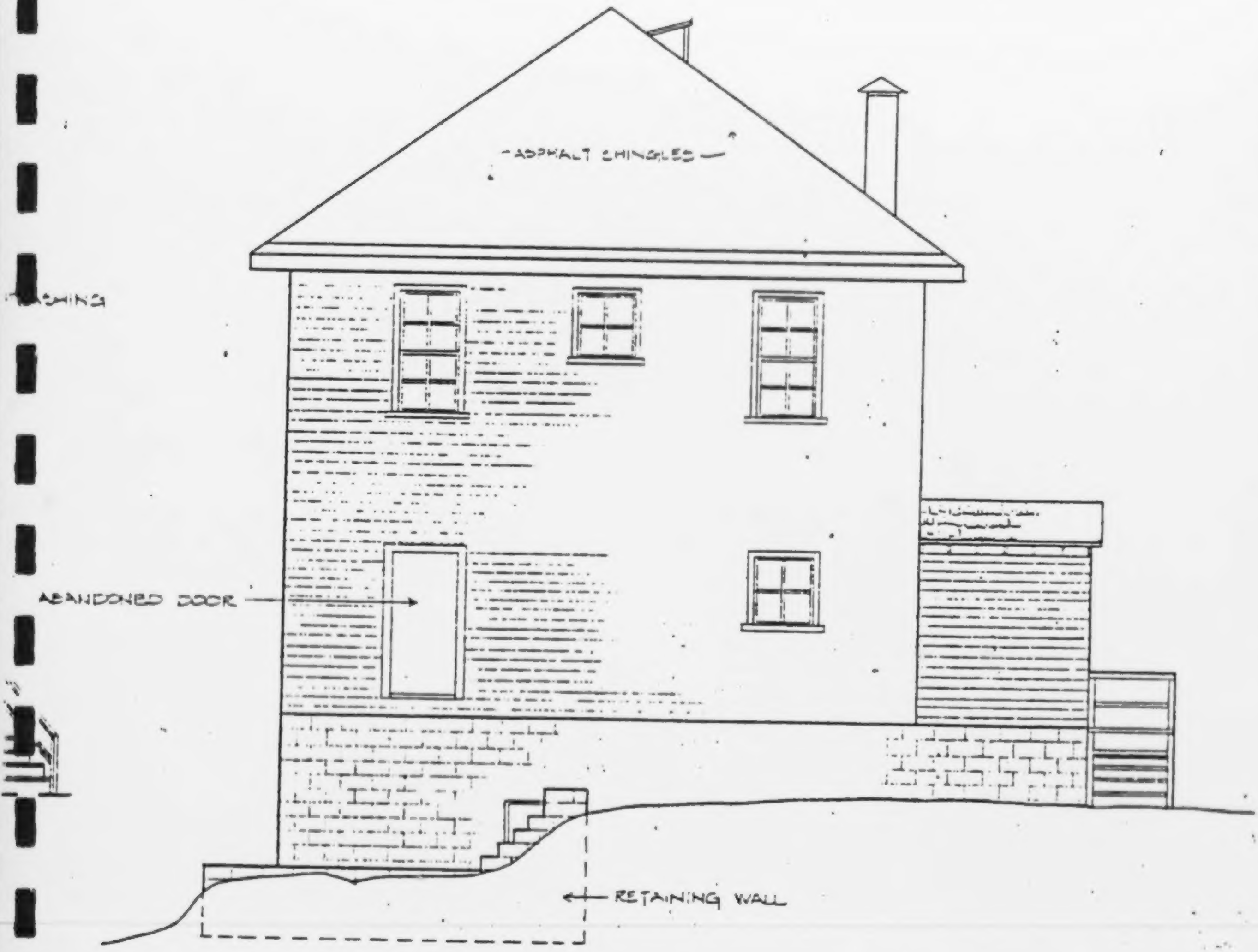
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

PIONEER SCHOOL HOUSE	
SCALE:	
DATE:	
MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE PUBLIC WORKS ENGINEERING	
	A-5


ASPHALT SHINGLES
ABANDONED DOOR
ABANDONED WINDOW
11
A5
A2
9
A5
A2
10
A5
A2

NORTH ELEVATION

SCALE ¼" = 1'-0"


ASPHALT SHINGLES
ABANDONED DOOR
RETAINING WALL

WEST ELEVATION

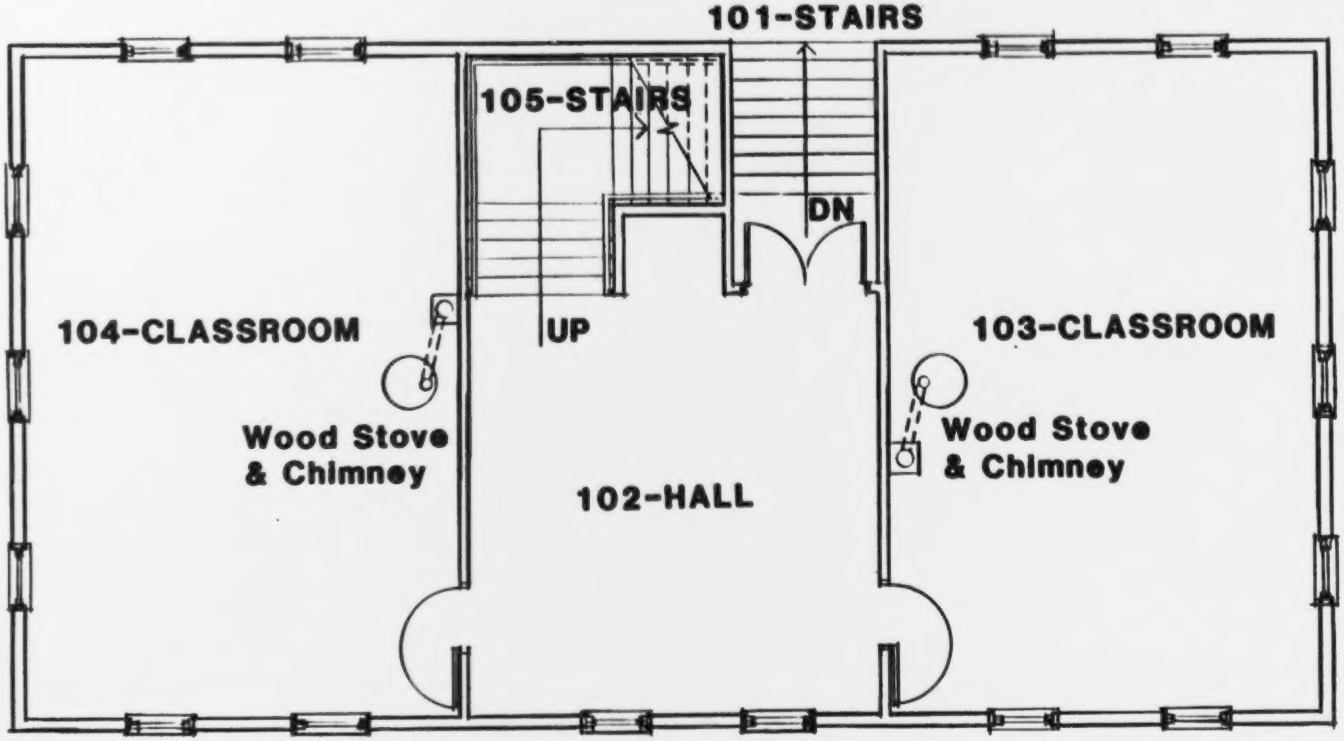
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

PIONEER SCHOOL HOUSE

SCALE: AS SHOWN
APPROVED BY:
DATE:
DRAWN BY
REVISED

MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE
PUBLIC WORKS
ENGINEERING

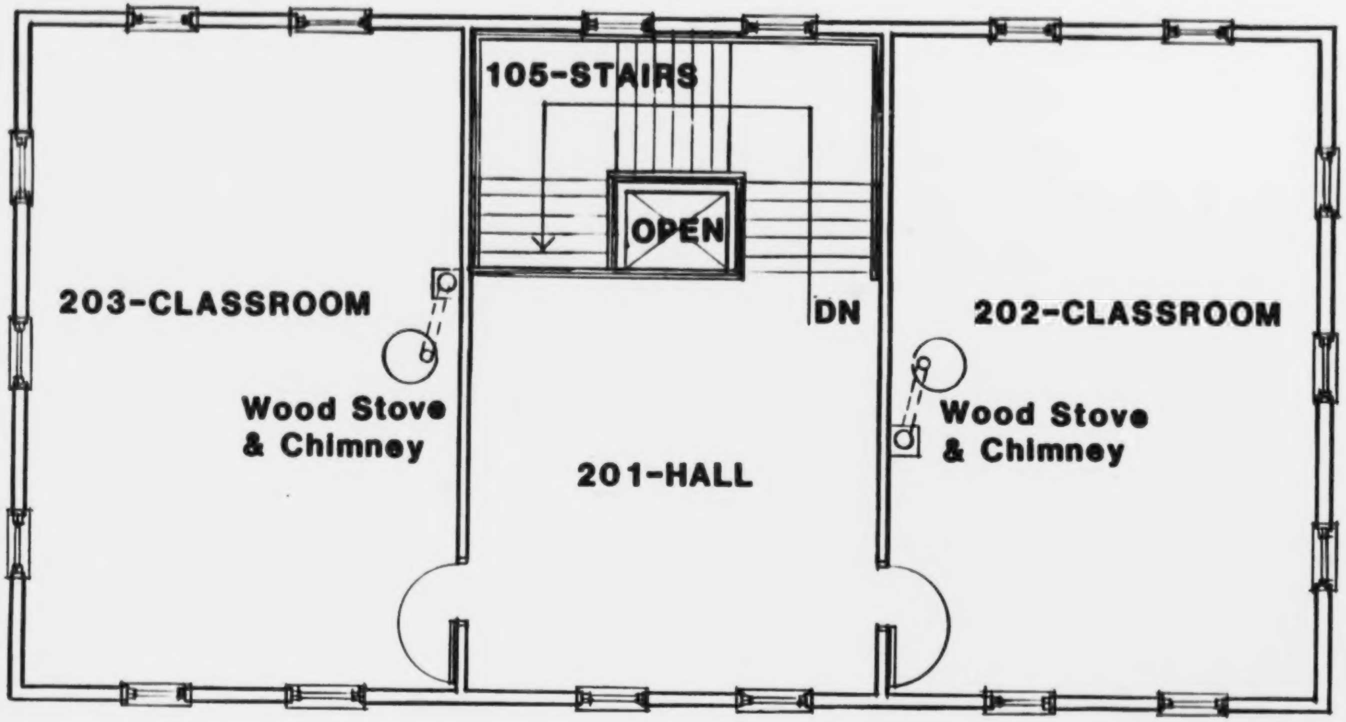
DRAWING NO.
A-6


101-STAIRS
105-STAIRS
DN
UP
104-CLASSROOM
103-CLASSROOM
Wood Stove
& Chimney
Wood Stove
& Chimney
102-HALL

ANCHORAGE SCHOOLHOUSE FIRST FLOOR PLAN HISTORICAL SURVEY

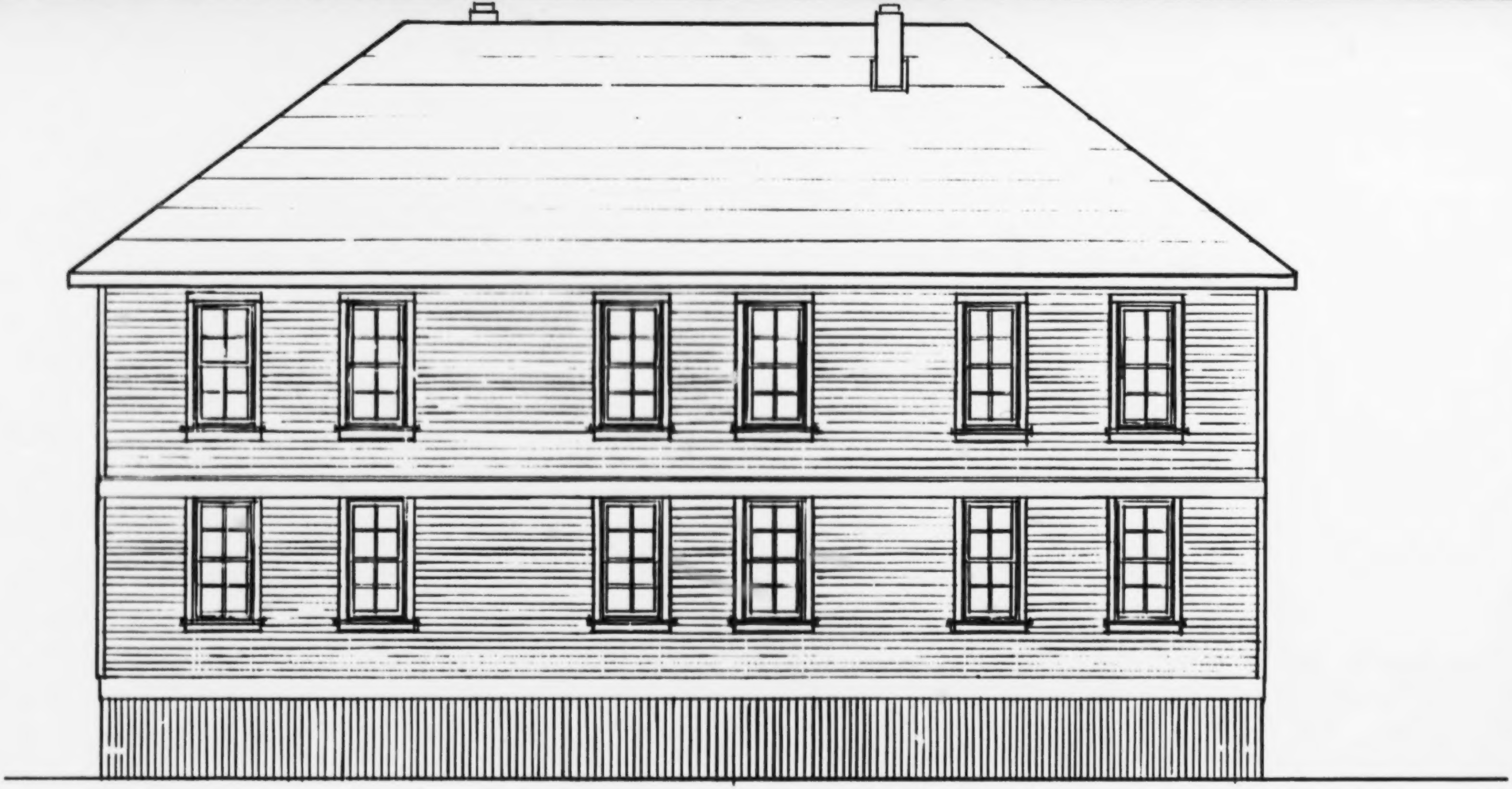
SCALE: 1/8":1'-0"

N


105-STAIRS
OPEN
DN
203-CLASSROOM
202-CLASSROOM
Wood Stove & Chimney
Wood Stove & Chimney
201-HALL

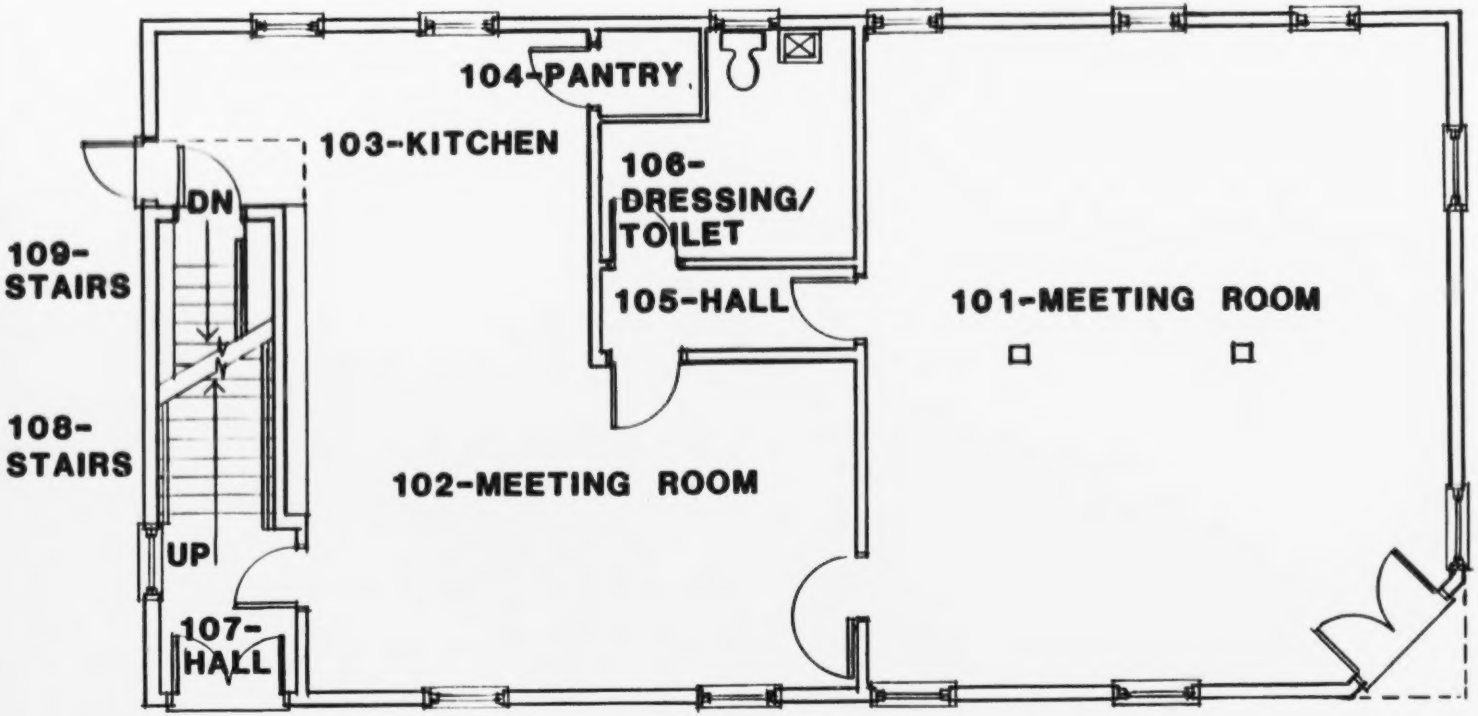
ANCHORAGE SCHOOLHOUSE SECOND FLOOR PLAN HISTORICAL SURVEY

SCALE: 1/8":1'0"



ANCHORAGE SCHOOLHOUSE SOUTH ELEVATION HISTORICAL SURVEY

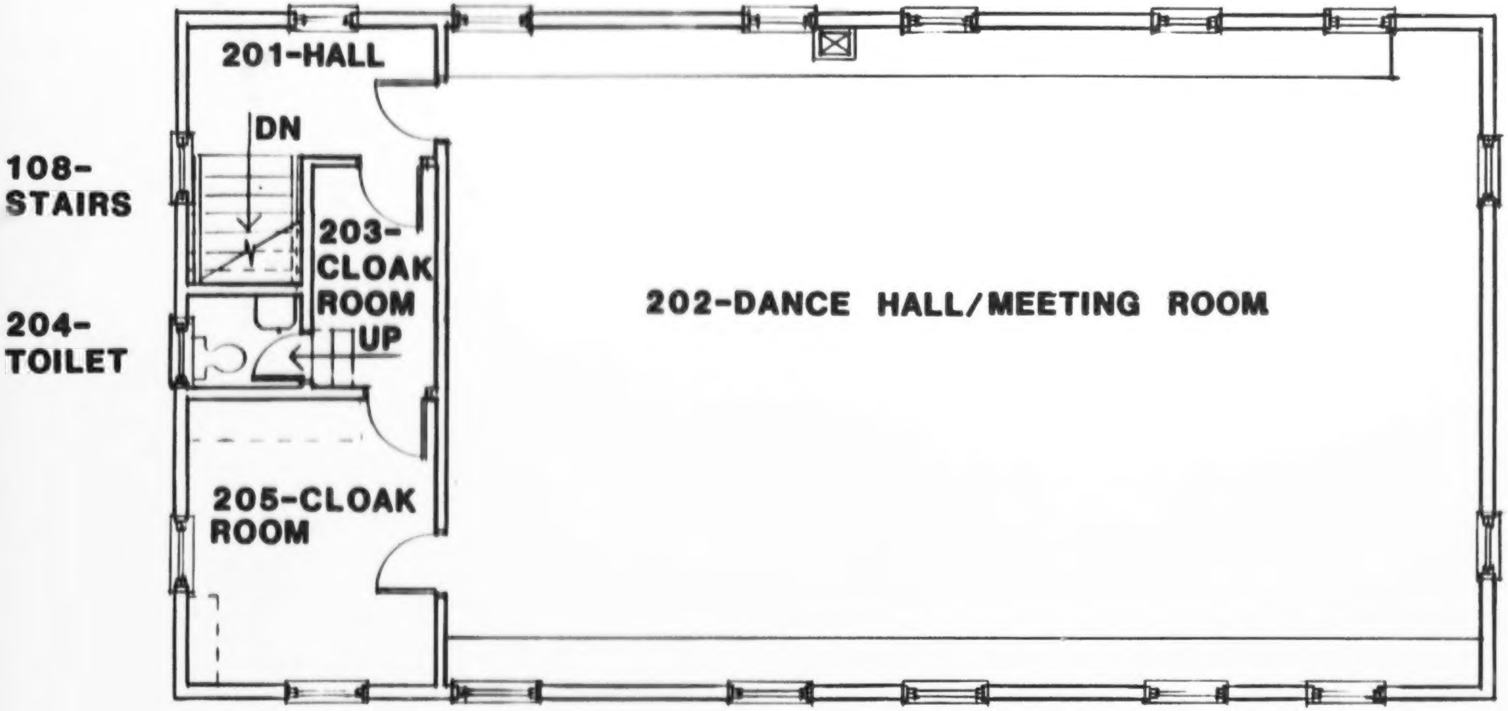
SCALE: 1/8":1'-0"


104-PANTRY
103-KITCHEN
106-DRESSING/TOILET
DN
109-STAIRS
105-HALL
101-MEETING ROOM
108-STAIRS
102-MEETING ROOM
UP
107-HALL

PIONEER HALL FIRST FLOOR PLAN HISTORICAL SURVEY

SCALE: 1/8":1'-0"

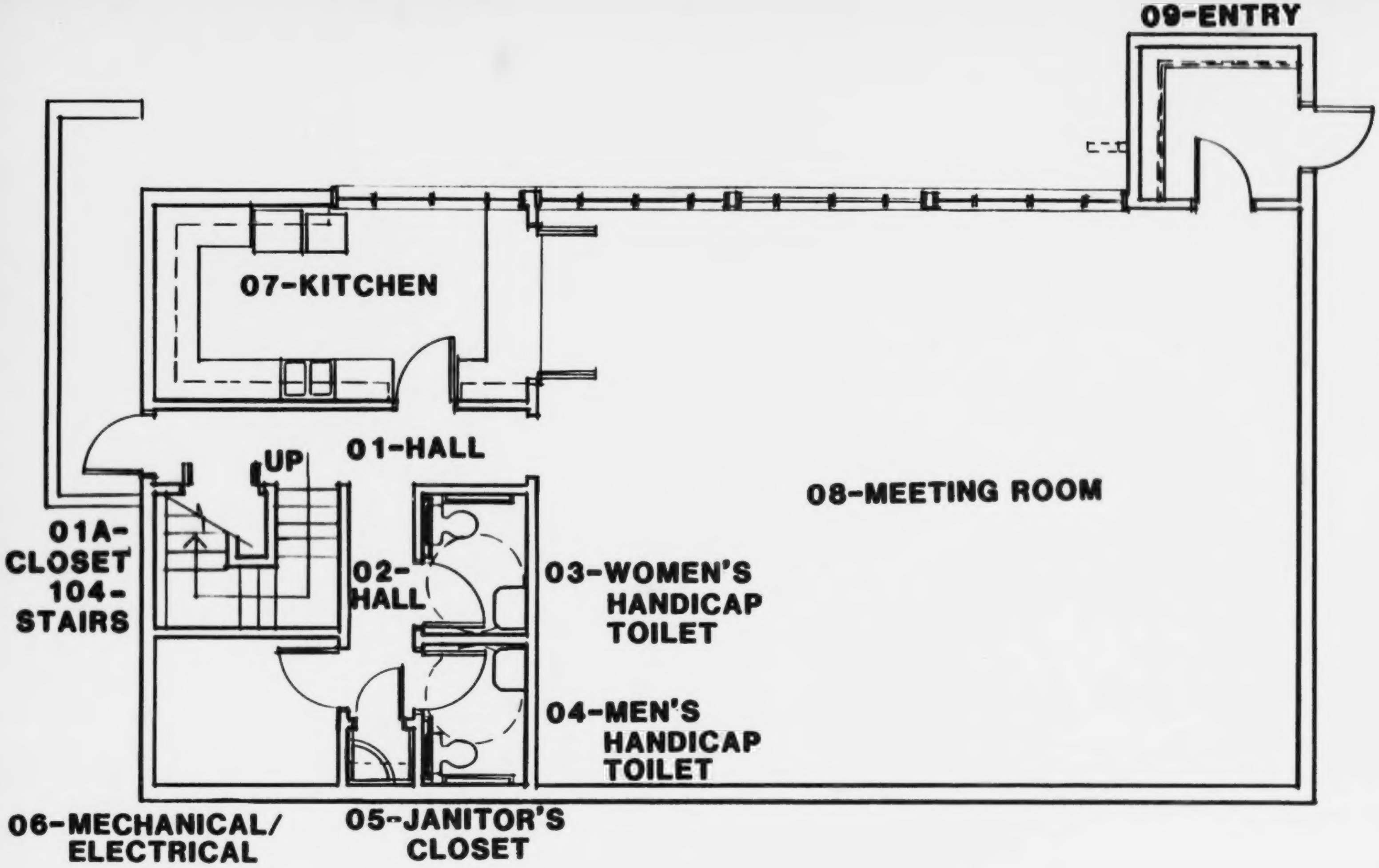
N ▷


201-HALL
DN
108-STAIRS
203-CLOAK ROOM
UP
204-TOILET
202-DANCE HALL/MEETING ROOM
205-CLOAK ROOM

PIONEER HALL SECOND FLOOR PLAN HISTORICAL SURVEY

SCALE: 1/8":1'-0"

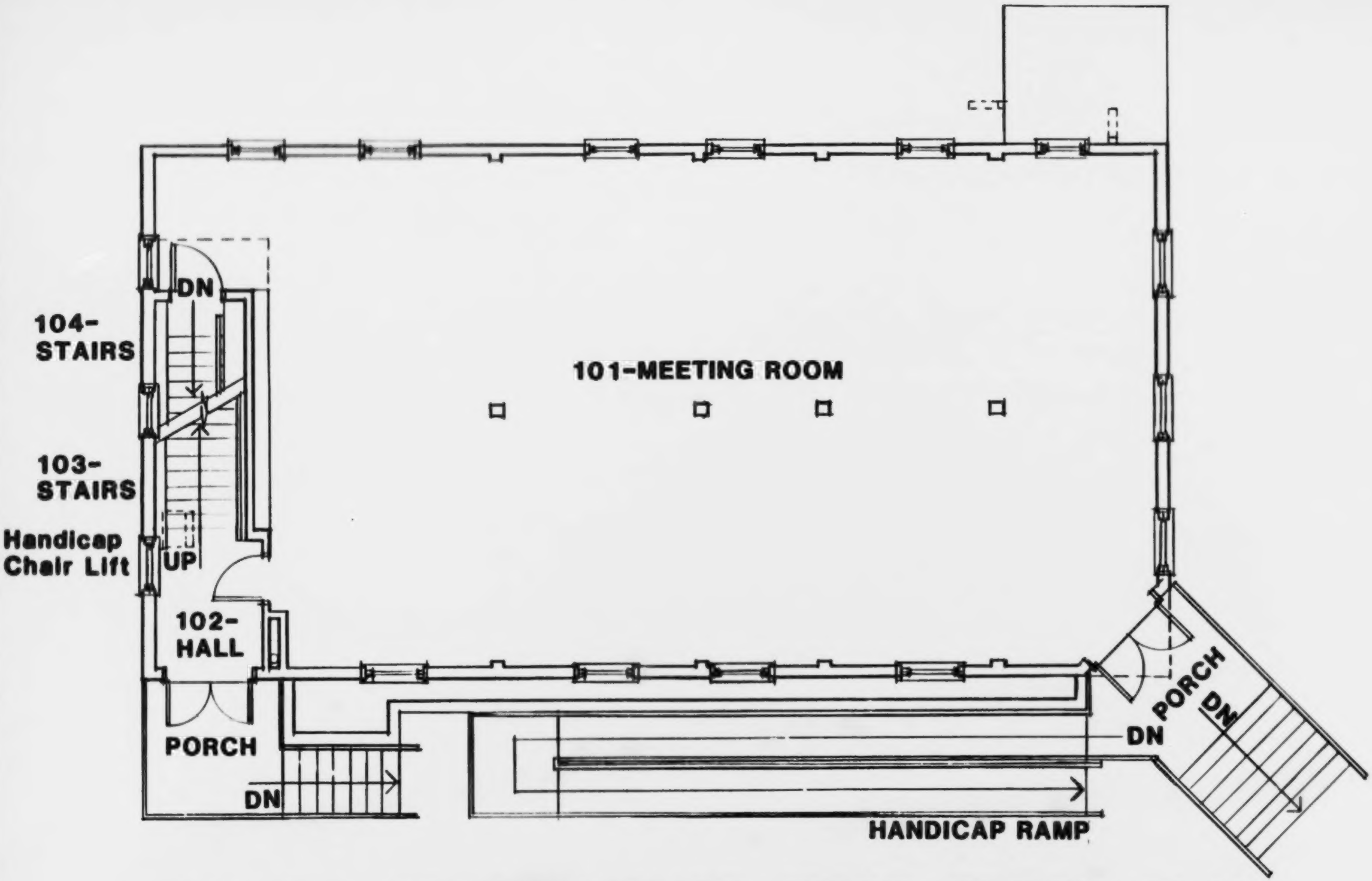
N ▷


09-ENTRY
07-KITCHEN
01-HALL
UP
08-MEETING ROOM
01A-
CLOSET
104-
STAIRS
02-
HALL
03-WOMEN'S
HANDICAP
TOILET
04-MEN'S
HANDICAP
TOILET
06-MECHANICAL/
ELECTRICAL
05-JANITOR'S
CLOSET

PIONEER SCHOOLHOUSE BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN - RESTORATION/REHABILITATION PLAN

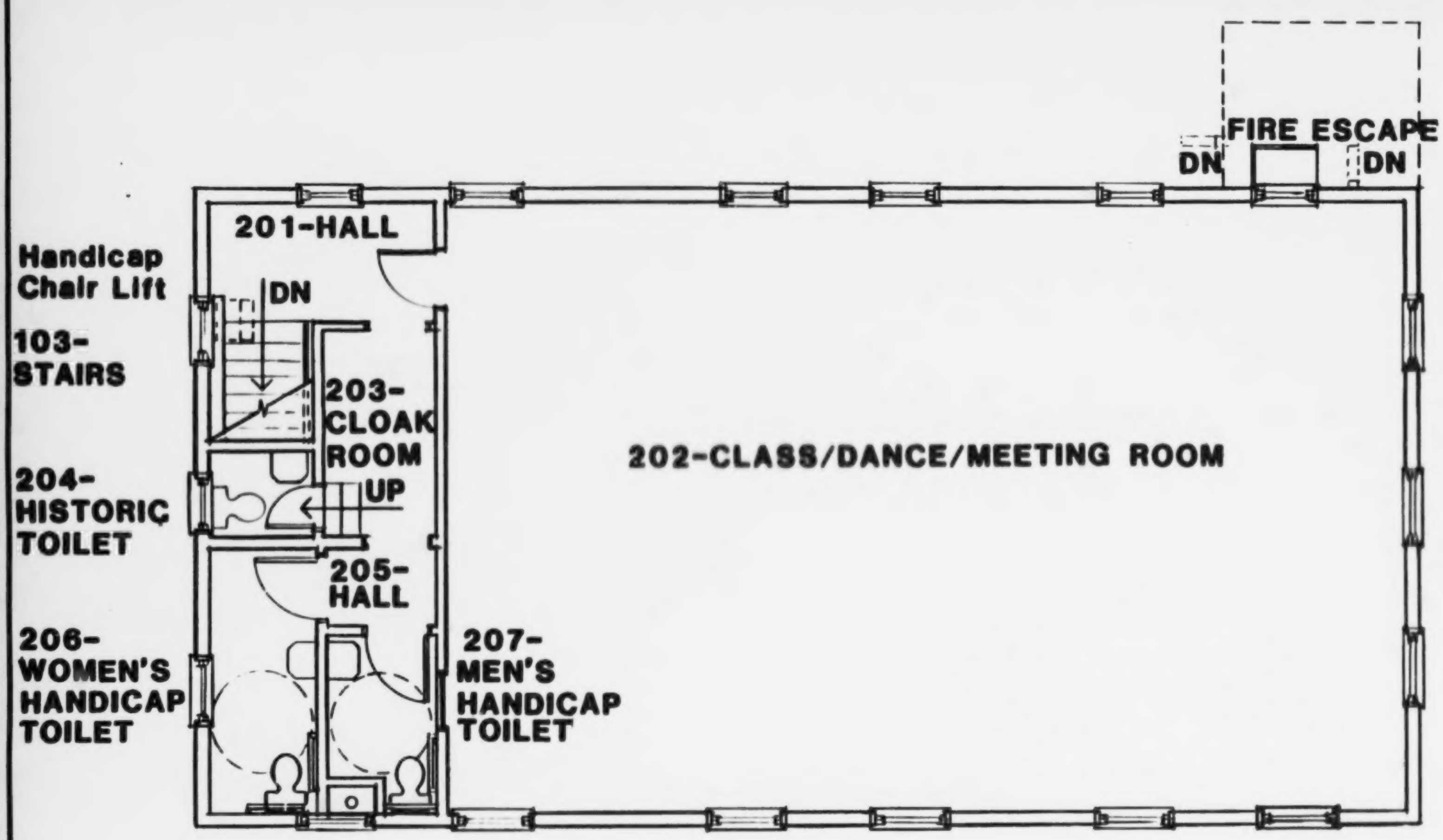
SCALE: 1/8":1'-0"

N


104-
STAIRS
DN
103-
STAIRS
Handicap
Chair Lift
UP
102-
HALL
PORCH
DN
101-MEETING ROOM
PORCH
DN
DN
HANDICAP RAMP
N

PIONEER SCHOOLHOUSE FIRST FLOOR PLAN RESTORATION/REHABILITATION PLAN

SCALE: 1/8":1'-0"

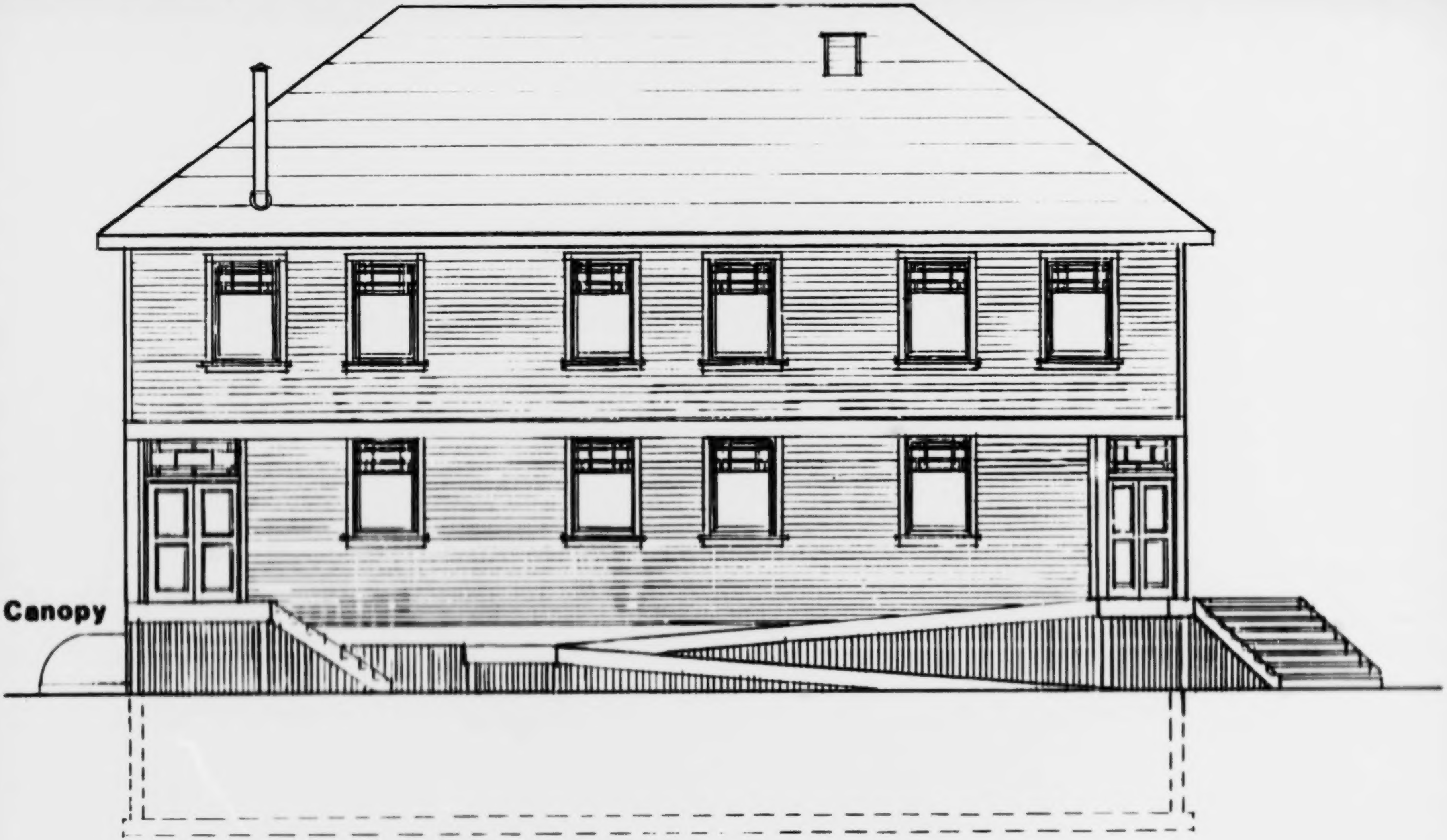

FIRE ESCAPE
DN
DN
201-HALL
Handicap Chair Lift
DN
103-STAIRS
203-CLOAK ROOM
UP
202-CLASS/DANCE/MEETING ROOM
204-HISTORIC TOILET
205-HALL
206-WOMEN'S HANDICAP TOILET
207-MEN'S HANDICAP TOILET

PIONEER SCHOOLHOUSE SECOND FLOOR PLAN
RESTORATION/REHABILITATION PLAN

506

SCALE: 1/8":1'-0"

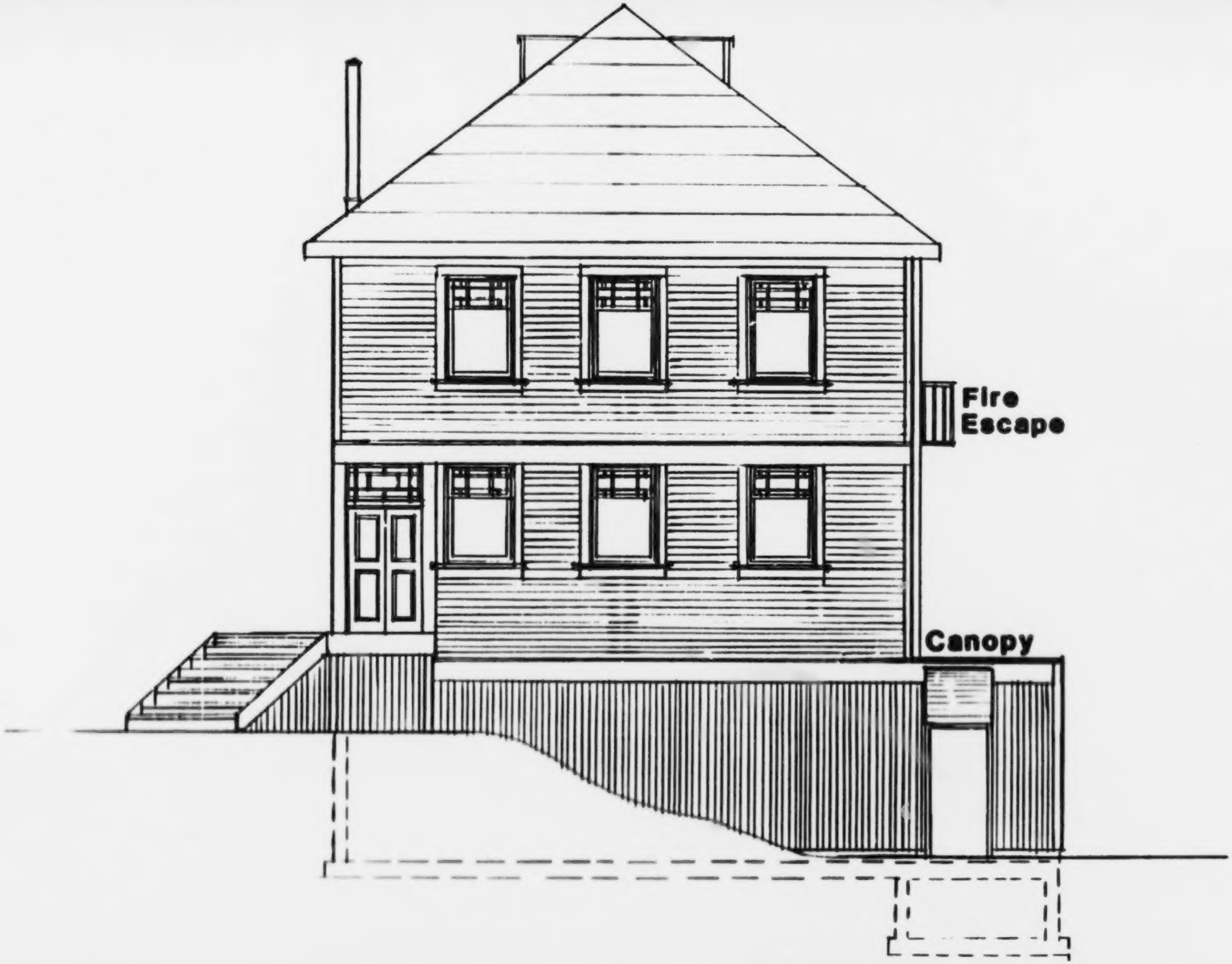
507 N



PIONEER SCHOOLHOUSE SOUTH ELEVATION–RESTORATION/REHABILITATION PLAN

SCALE: 1/8":1'-0"

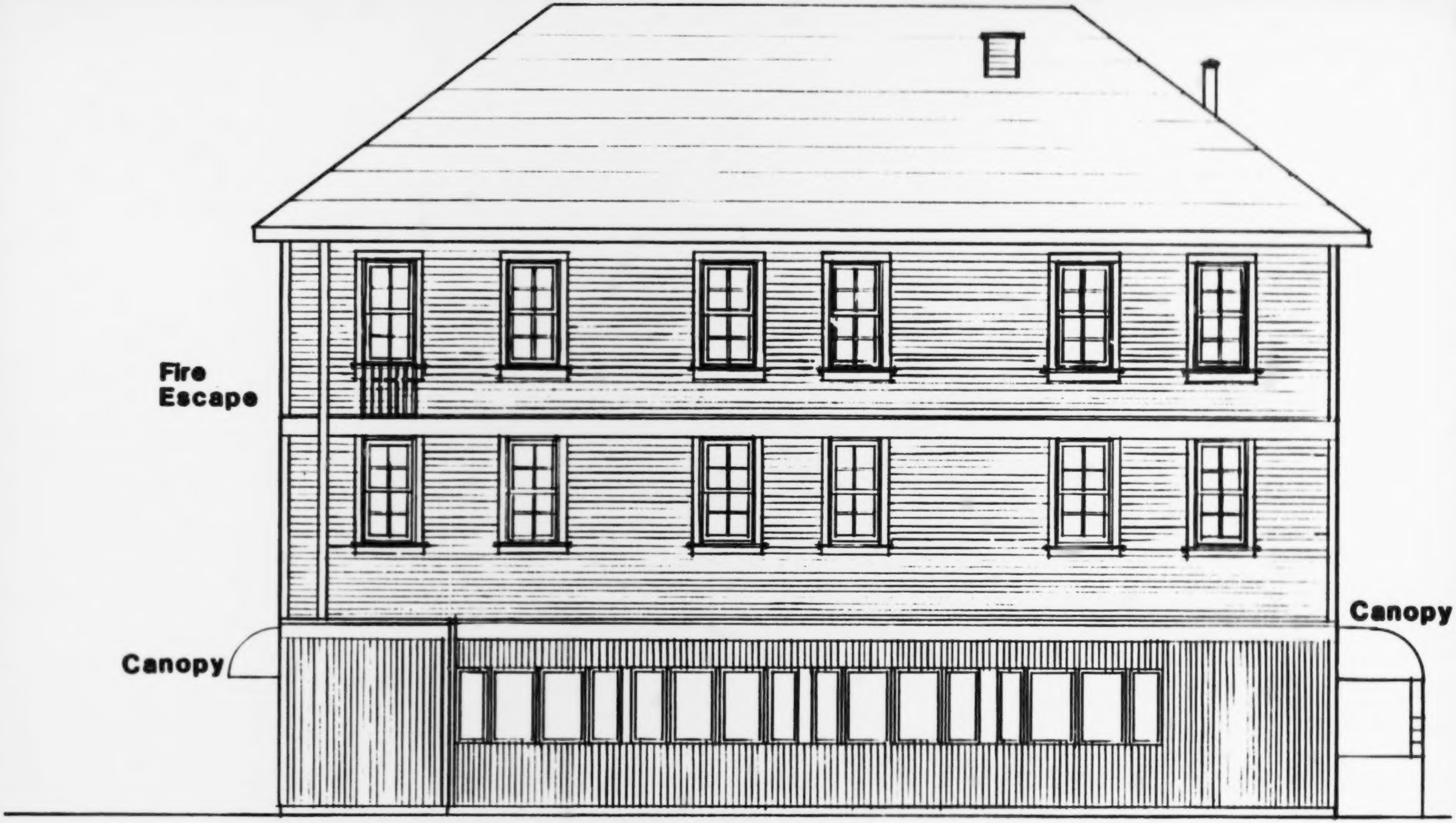
Railings not shown for clarity of illustration.


Fire Escape
Canopy

PIONEER SCHOOLHOUSE EAST ELEVATION–RESTORATION/REHABILITATION PLAN

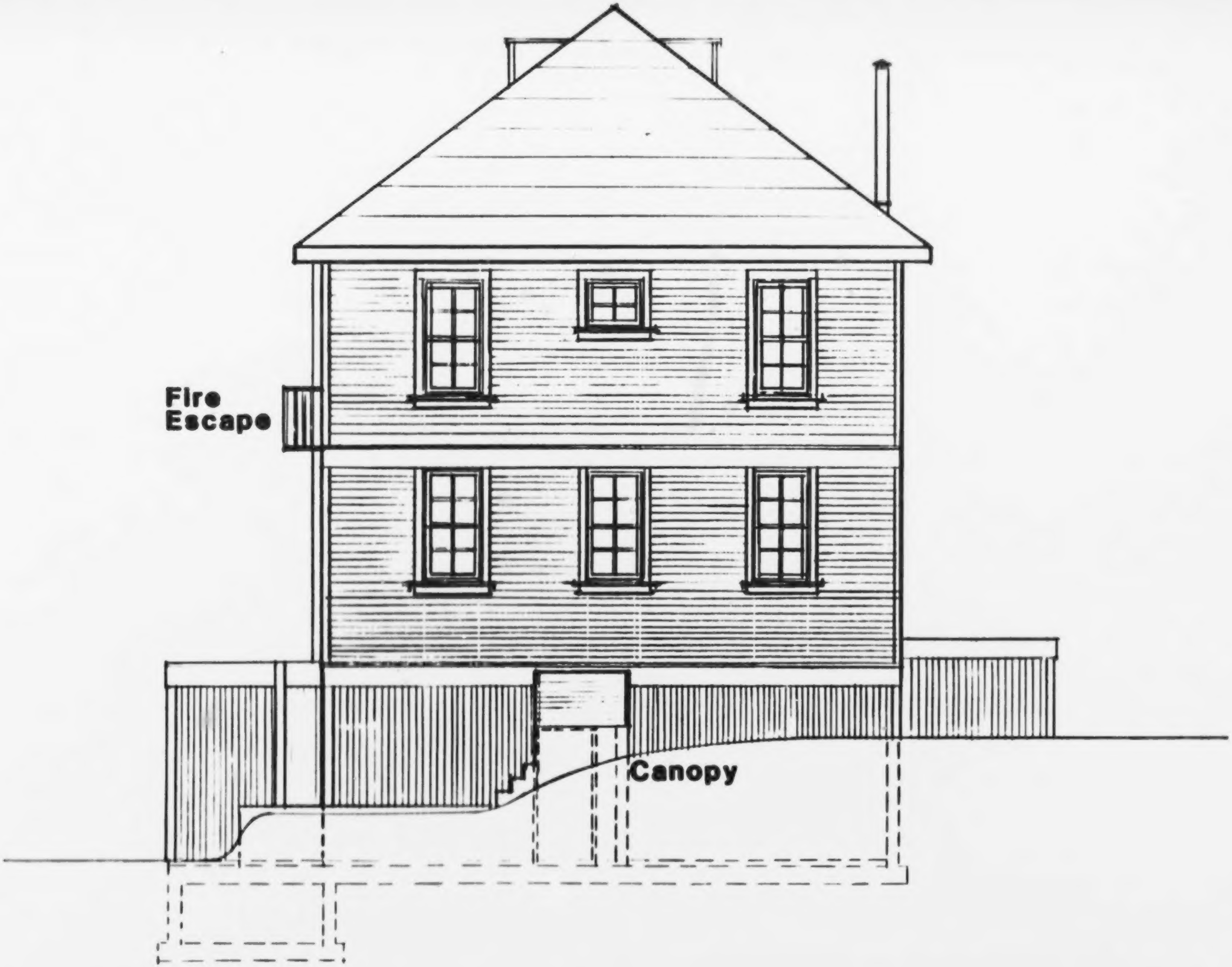
SCALE: 1/8":1'-0"

Railings not shown for clarity of illustration.


Fire
Escape
Canopy
Canopy

PIONEER SCHOOLHOUSE NORTH ELEVATION-
RESTORATION/REHABILITATION PLAN

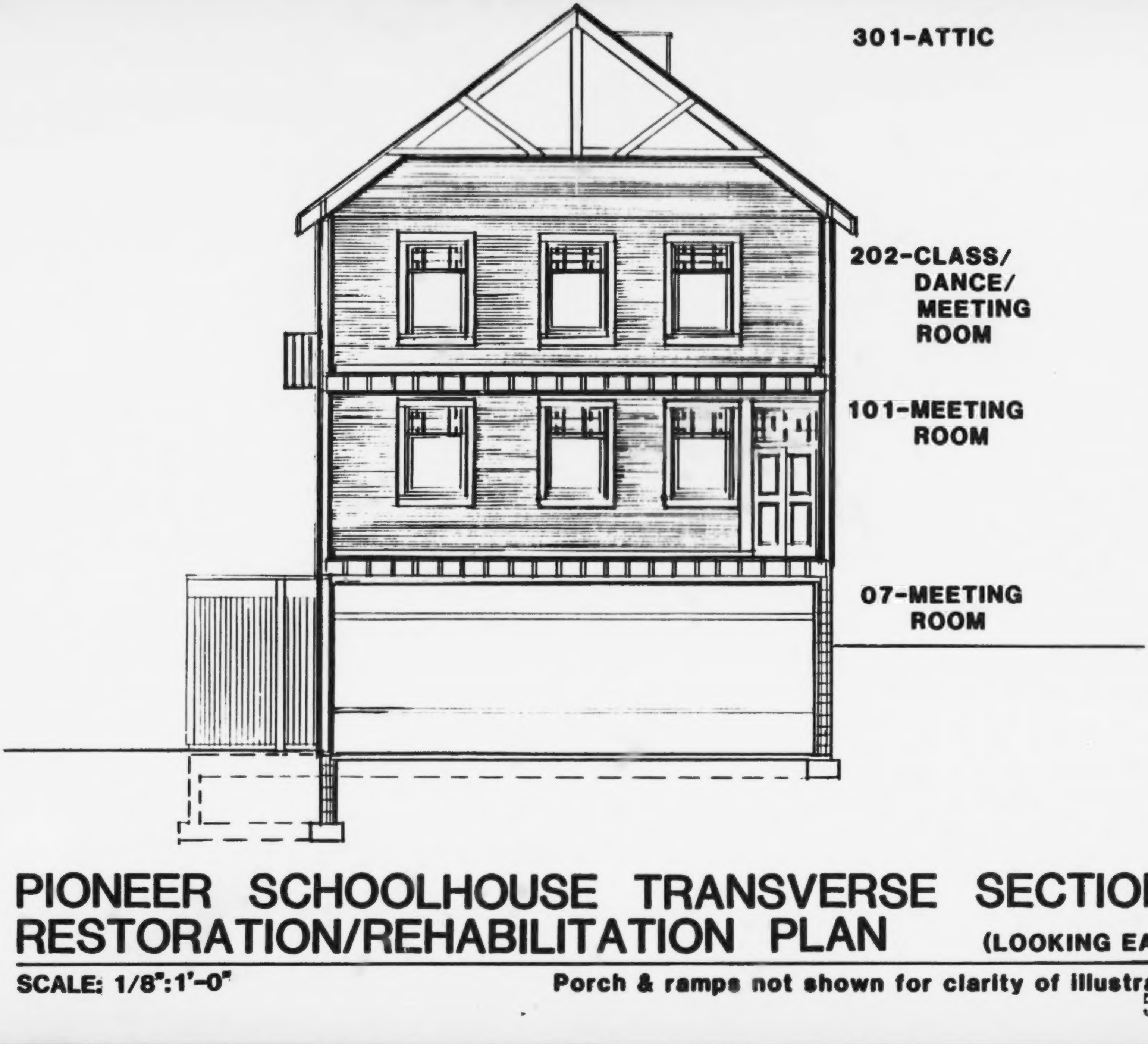
SCALE: 1/8":1'-0"


Fire
Escape
Canopy

PIONEER SCHOOLHOUSE WEST ELEVATION–RESTORATION/REHABILITATION PLAN

SCALE: 1/8":1'-0"

Railings not shown for clarity of illustration.


301-ATTIC
202-CLASS/ DANCE/ MEETING ROOM
101-MEETING ROOM
07-MEETING ROOM

PIONEER SCHOOLHOUSE TRANSVERSE SECTION– RESTORATION/REHABILITATION PLAN

(LOOKING EAST)

SCALE: 1/8":1'-0"

Porch & ramps not shown for clarity of illustration.

R. Endnotes:

1. Patterns of the Past, An Inventory of Anchorage's Historic Resources, Michael Carberry and Donna Lane, Municipality of Anchorage, Community Planning Department, Van Cleve Printing Company, c. 1986, p. 84.

2. The Pioneer School, A Report Regarding Its Restoration and Reuse, Paul Warren Chattey, Municipality of Anchorage, Community Planning, and Parks and Recreation Departments, c. August 1982, p. 1.

3. Correspondence, Commissioner Frederick Mears to Mr. William C. Edes, Chairman of the Alaska Engineering Commission, August 7, 1915.

4. Patterns of the Past, An Inventory of Anchorage's Historic Resources, Michael Carberry and Donna Lane, Municipality of Anchorage, Community Planning Department, Van Cleve Printing Company, c. 1986, p. 84.

5. Anchorage Public Schools, 1915-1951, A Thirty-Six Year School District Development Study, Helve Enatti, Masters of Education Thesis, University of Alaska, May 1967, p. 19.

6. Pioneers of Alaska, Grand Igloo, 45th Session, Anchorage, Alaska, September, 28, 29, 30 - October 1, 1961.

7. Anchorage Public Schools, 1915-1951, A Thirty-Six Year School District Development Study, Helve Enatti, Masters of Education Thesis, University of Alaska, May 1967, p. 71.

Q. Reference List:

The following notes describe some of the contacts made in the research of this report, the person's telephone number, the initial contact date, and subsequent information obtained. The information is arranged in chronological order with the earliest contact first and so on.

	NAME	PHONE NO	DATE	INFORMATION OBTAINED
1.	Karen Morrissey	265-2617	9/19/86	Alaska Engineering Commission files
2.	Diane Brenner (Anchorage Museum of History & Art)	264-4326	9/19/86	Historic photographs
3.	Elsie Blue	333-9972	12/16/86	Names to contact
4.	Bill & Lillian Stolt	272-0951	12/16/86	Names to contact
5.	Decema Andreson	272-5333	12/16/86	Names to contact
6.	Patsy James	272-3626	12/16/86	Historic photos and written information
7.	Al Fleetwood	274-0744	12/17/86	Names to contact
8.	Al Mongin	271-5071	1/12/87	Names to contact
9.	Rene Blahuta (U of A, Fairbanks Archives)	474-7481	1/22/87	No info
10.	Verda Carey (Ak. State Library)	465-2925	1/22/87	Historic photos
11.	Heritage Library and Museum, Karen Workman	265-2834	1/22/87	No info
12.	Al Minnick & Bruce Merrell (Loussac Library)	261-2832	1/22/87	Historical books, newspaper articles, and Sanborn Maps.

13.	Betsy Woodman	258-1031	1/22/87	Anchorage Women's Club history
14.	Mike Carberry	264-4228	1/23/87	Historic photos, files
15.	Ludwig Rowinski	895-5621	2/03/87	No info
16.	Brideen Milner	276-1122	2/05/87	Names to contact
17.	Tilly Reeves	349-5091	2/05/87	No info
18.	Norma Hoyt	277-2205	2/05/87	Historical photos and newspaper articles
19.	Steve McKutcheon	344-1370	2/05/87	Historical info
20.	Paul Chattey	762-4109	2/24/87	First report and contact places
21.	Mrs.Ivan Stewart	272-8581	2/24/87	No info
22.	Ermalee Hickel	248-0013	2/24/87	Contact names
23.	Eileen Strutz	272-0641	2/24/87	Historical info
24.	Lucy & Gil Whitehead	277-2908	2/24/87	Historic photos, description of Pioneer Hall interior
25.	Klaus Naske	474-7126	2/24/87	No info
26.	Bert and May Wennerstrom	272-0056	2/24/87	No info
27.	Esther Wolfe	272-1200	2/24/87	No info
28.	Pat Green	265-4800	3/04/87	Historic photo
29.	Nellie Fennimore	279-1709	3/10/87	No info
30.	Muriel Pfiel	272-2250	3/10/87	No info
31.	Frank Berry	277-3384	3/10/87	No info
32.	Al Hale	243-2102	3/10/87	Names to contact
33.	Myrtle Stalnaker thru	562-5738	3/10/87	No info

	nephew Tony Weiss			
34.	Maxine Reed	272-2218	3/14/87	No info
35.	Mrs. Ed Millicut	272-8901	3/16/87	No info
36.	Cathy Larson	346-2264	3/21/87	Names to contact
37.	Dan Cuddy	272-5015	3/26/87	No info
38.	Don Hansen	243-4765	3/30/87	Access to Pioneers files
39.	Dorothy Larson	272-7222	5/26/87	Names to contact
40.	Rose & Bob Parkins	267-6187	5/26/87	No info
41.	Don Leeburg	333-9266	5/26/87	No info
42.	Bob Atwood	263-9000	5/26/87	No info
43.	Bell Benton	279-1708	5/26/87	No info
44.	Lelah Armstrong	277-0909	5/26/87	No info
45.	Oaklee Brown	272-9602	5/26/87	No info
46.	Art Renneka	277-2257	5/26/87	No info
47.	Alaskaland Pioneer Museum	452-4244	5/26/87	No info
48.	Lorene Harrison	272-8805	5/26/87	No info
49.	Evangeline Attwood	277-6193	5/26/87	Info only in books
50.	Ruth Briggs	694-2311	5/26/87	No info
51.	Mrs. Teeland	376-5328	5/26/87	No info
52.	Vanny Davenport	272-1775	5/26/87	Names to contact
53.	Dr. Howard Romig	276-3815	5/26/87	No info
54.	Don & Elinor	279-4069	5/27/87	Historic photo, layout

	Barnett			of building
55.	Dwayne Heverling	344-3779	5/27/87	No info
56.	Jack Fulton	279-2803	5/27/87	Layout of building
57.	Gail Swanson	277-9953	5/27/87	Names to contact
58.	Joane Hodel	272-4305	5/27/87	No info
59.	Betty Kalamarides	276-2761	5/28/87	No info
60.	Bruce Staser	277-3000	5/28/87	No info
61.	Ebba Montgomery	272-9339	5/28/87	No info
62.	Jake Markley	272-1676	5/28/87	Layout of building
63.	Hazel Warwick	272-4746	5/28/87	No info
64.	Sam Kimura	243-2369	5/28/87	No info
65.	Jim Bruce	272-7043	5/29/87	No info
66.	Henra Sundt	279-7745	5/29/87	No info
67.	Irene & Fred Braun	344-0148	5/29/87	No info
68.	Franklin Landstrom	277-2773	5/29/87	No info
69.	Jean Landstrom Donatello	277-0324	5/29/87	No info
70.	Thelma & John Bagoy	272-9364	5/29/87	No info
71.	Margerie Cannon	892-6267	6/01/87	No info
72.	Stencil Bailey	279-1995	6/01/87	Names to contact
73.	Opal Everett	276-2499	6/01/87	No info
74.	Miriam Hilscher	243-4383	6/01/87	No info
75.	Evelyn Martin	277-6450	6/01/87	No info
76.	Kit Crittenden	243-0278	6/01/87	No info

R. Bibliography:

Alaska Centenial, Margerie Roberts, c. 1967.

Alaska Engineering Commission Files, Alaska Railroad, Karen Morrissey.

Alaska Road Map, Gousha Maps and Atlases, San Jose, California.

Alaska Journal, "Faces of Fall - School Days, School Days," p. 22, Autumn, 1980.

Anchor, School Yearbooks, 1917 & 1921, Anchorage, Alaska.

Anchorage - A Pictorial History, Claus M. Naske and Ludwig J. Rowinski, published by The Donning Company/Publishers, c. 1981.

Anchorage Public Schools 1915 - 1951, A Thirty-Six Year School District Development Study, Helve Enatti, Masters of Education Thesis, University of Alaska, May 1967.

Anchorage - Star of the North, Evangeline Atwood, c. 1982.

Centennial Press, Volume 4, Number 2, February 19, 1966.

Cook Inlet Pioneer/Anchorage Daily Times, Miscellaneous Articles dated 6/19/15 to 3/19/69, Anchorage, Alaska.

50 Golden Years - The Story of the Anchorage Women's Club, by Betsy Woodman, Anchorage, Alaska, c. 1965.

Matanuska Valley Record, Article - "The Growth of Anchorage Schools," Volume II, Number I, April 1952, Palmer, Alaska.

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